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DAILY REPORT

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KAPITSA ON GORBACHEV VISIT, REYKJAVIK SUMMIT

OW201149 Tokyo KYODO in English 1139 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 20 KYODO -- Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa said Monday the Kremlin is preparing for Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Japan but did not specify a date, a Foreign Minister official said. Kapitsa told Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Shinichi Yanai the exact date will be disclosed soon, the official said. The disclosure is expected to come November 13 or 14 when Japan and the Soviets hold high-level consultations in Moscow, the official said.

Japan proposed that Gorbachev visit by the end of January, but uncertainty over the next summit meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Gorbachev has stalled fixing a date.

Kapitsa said, "the visit will not take place this year," adding, "it should provide fruitful results," the official said. Yanai said Japan considers Gorbachev's visit will bring about a turning point in Japan-Soviet relations and repeated Japan's position that the meeting should produce positive results on the northern territorial issue. But Kapitsa was quoted as suggesting that the issue must not be a precondition for the meeting between Gorbachev and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Japan claims its territorial right over the northern islands -- four islands east of Hokkaido which fell into the hands of the Soviets at the end of World War II.

Kapitsa, a special Soviet envoy here on a four-day visit since Sunday to brief Japan on the outcome of the U.S.-Soviet summit in Reykjavik, Iceland on October 11-12, said the Soviet Union had proposed in the summit on disarmament programs as a package, a zero option of intermediate-range missiles in Europe and reduction of them in Asia and confinement on a [as received] laboratory research and tests of Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). The Soviet Union had been opposed in the summit to ground and space tests of SDI and asked the U.S. to remain in the Antiballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty over 10 years, he said. But that had caused an obstacle in the negotiations with the U.S. in Reykjavik, Kapitsa was quoted as telling Yanai.

It is regretted that the summit failed to conclude agreements, but efforts can and must be continued, Kapitsa said, adding that progress (on disarmament) can be expected because of the (potential) agreements on a high level (reached in the summit), the official said.

Yanai said Japan expects both superpowers to produce positive results, starting from the high-level agreements, the official said. But Yanai showed regret over Soviet linkage between INF, strategic nuclear weapons and SDI. He also said Japan remains unchanged in seeking a zero option of SS-20 missiles on a global basis, the official said.

PRAVDA EDITOR INTERVIEWED ON GORBACHEV VISIT

OW200029 Tokyo KYODO in English 0003 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 20 KYODO -- The sooner Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev visits Japan, the better, the editor of the Soviet Communist Party newspaper PRAVDA, Viktor Afanasyev, was quoted Monday as saying.

Afanasyev, who is a party Central Committee member, has told the mass circulation YOMIURI SHIMBUN no decision has been made on the timing of Gorbachev's visit to Japan, however. Afanasyev, in an exclusive interview with the YOMIURI in Moscow on Saturday published Monday, said he is not sure whether Gorbachev will arrive in Tokyo by the end of January as requested by the Japanese Government.

Commenting on the U.S.-Soviet summit in Reykjavik October 11-12 which failed to produce an arms control agreement and concretize Gorbachev's visit to Washington, Afanasyev denounced the United States for missing a historic opportunity to abolish weapons. The PRAVDA editor said, however, Gorbachev's visit to the United States is not connected with his plan to go to Tokyo.

MATSUNAGA DISCUSSES RICE ISSUE WITH YEUTTER

OW180140 Tokyo KYODO in English 0134 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Washington, Oct. 17 KYODO -- Ambassador Nobuo Matsunaga's rice trade talks with U.S. Trade Representative [USTR] Clayton Yeutter ended Friday without an agreement. Matsunaga refused to comment on his meeting with Yeutter, other than to say the meeting was informal and covered a wide range of topics.

Japanese officials said Yeutter told the ambassador that the U.S. Government was undecided on how to deal with the U.S. Rice Millers' Association (RMA) suit against Japan's rice import restrictions. Yeutter's office will determine October 27 whether it will accept or reject the suit to start bilateral talks with Japan on possible punitive measures by Washington against Japan's restrictive rice policy.

Official sources here indicated that the two countries may reach a compromise to forestall bilateral talks in view of the approaching U.S. mid-term elections. RMA has hinted that it may withdraw its suit if Japan purchases a million tons of rice a year for needy countries over a five year period. In addition, sources said, RMA has requested the USTR to cover Japan's "unfair" rice import regulations in new global trade liberalization talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party will send a special mission to Washington next week to press the U.S. Government to reject the RMA suit. The RMA demands have become a new source of trade friction between the two countries because of a 50 billion dollar a year trade imbalance.

TALKS ON SDI TO BEGIN 28 OCTOBER IN U.S.

OW180643 Tokyo KYODO in English 0639 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 18 KYODO -- Japan and the United States will begin talks in Washington October 28 on Japan's participation in the Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI], commonly known as "star wars" research project, government sources said Saturday.

Japanese delegates to the meeting will leave Tokyo around October 25, the sources said. Makoto Watanabe, deputy director of the Foreign Ministry's North American Affairs Bureau, will head the group. Officials of the Defense Department's SDI group will represent the United States at the session, the sources said.

KURANARI PRAISES SRV ATTITUDE ON TROOP WITHDRAWAL

OW200505 Tokyo KYODO in English 0438 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 20 KYODO -- Vo Dong Giang, Vietnamese state minister in charge of foreign affairs, told Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari Monday that his socialist country foresees full development of bilateral relations with Japan after 1990, a government official said. Vo Dong Giang, who arrived here Sunday for a four-day visit, also urged Japan to help resolve the Kampuchean problem and expressed hope of his country normalizing relations with China.

"The Kampuchean problem has affected relations between Vietnam and Japan. Vietnam said it will withdraw its troops from Kampuchea in 1990. Relations with Japan will develop after that," Vo Dong Giang was quoted as telling Kuranari in a meeting at the Foreign Ministry. He said areas at issue are how to withdraw Vietnamese armies from Kampuchea and how to secure self-government for the Kampuchean people.

Kuranari promised Japan's efforts to resolve the issue, while praising Vietnam's attitude for its troops withdrawal and respect for Kampuchea's right to self-determination. Kuranari welcomed Vietnam's efforts to normalize relations with China, the official said. Kuranari told Vo Dong Giang that Japan will extend emergency aid to Vietnam for damage incurred by a typhoon that hit there last month.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SOURCES ON NAKASONE'S PRC TRIP

OW190705 Tokyo KYODO in English 0658 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 19 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Chinese leaders are likely to discuss the recent U.S.-Soviet summit in Iceland during his coming visit to China November 8-9, Foreign Ministry sources said Sunday. But the sources ruled out the possibility of any agreement between the Japanese and Chinese leaders on nuclear arms control, the major topic discussed by President Ronald Reagan and Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev at Reykjavik October 11-12.

Analysis of the summit and how the Soviet Union will deal with the United States in the future will be center of discussion in Beijing, the sources said. Beijing meetings will give Nakasone an opportunity to learn how the Chinese view the Soviet leadership. Nakasone has invited Gorbachev to visit Tokyo before February for the first bilateral summit in Japan.

The superpower summit in Iceland collapsed over the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), the controversial antimissile defense system. While Japan has decided to take part in SDI research, China is opposed to development or deployment of space-based weapons systems. Discussion of the SDI by Nakasone and Chinese leaders will bring into focus only their differences, the ministry sources said.

Nakasone will visit China at the invitation of party General Secretary Hu Yaobang to start construction of a Japan-China youth exchange center in the Chinese capital. While in Beijing, Nakasone is scheduled to hold talks with Hu, senior party leader Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Their discussions will also cover Japan-Soviet and Sino-Soviet relations, Chinese ties with North and South Korea, and the Kampuchean situation, according to the ministry sources.

China recently made a major breakthrough in its relations with South Korea by sending a big delegation to the Asian Games in Seoul though the two countries do not have diplomatic ties. The action placed further distance between China and North Korea, which boycotted the Asian Games, according to the sources. The sources said there are indications that North Korea is moving close toward the Soviet Union.

Both Japan and China call for withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea with the Chinese regarding Soviet support of Hanoi's military presence there as an obstacle to improvement of Beijing-Moscow relations.

DEFENSE CHIEF PLANS TO VISIT PRC IN 1987

OW181105 Tokyo KYODO in English 1053 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 18 KYODO -- Defense Agency Director General Yoko Kurihara plans to visit China next spring, agency sources said Saturday. He will be the most senior Japanese defense official to visit China. An announcement on the trip is expected to be made when Hong Xuezhi, a senior Chinese military officer, comes to Japan later this month on his way back from a trip to the United States, the sources said. Hong, logistics chief of the People's Liberation Army, has scheduled a meeting with Kurihara during his Tokyo stopover. He will be arriving on October 27.

Former Vice Defense Minister for Administrative Affairs Haruo Natsume is the most senior Defense Agency official so far to visit China. He made a trip there in May last year. For the Chinese side, the most senior military officer to visit Japan is Yang Dezhi, the PLA general chief of staff, who made a trip to Japan in May. Kurihara's predecessor, Koichi Kato, had been invited by the Chinese to visit China but he could not make the trip because of general elections in Japan in July.

Kurihara's planned China trip is part of Japanese and Chinese policies to promote closer dialogue between top defense officials of the two countries, defense sources said.

OFFICIALS ON INCREASED TRADE FRICTION WITH EC

OW180859 Tokyo KYODO in English 0822 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 18 KYODO -- Government officials Saturday expressed concern about prospects of intensified Japan-European Community (EC) trade friction due to Japan's swelling trade surplus and the EC's increasingly tough attitude toward the issue. The officials said EC criticism of Japan may come to a head at a meeting of EC foreign ministers, scheduled for October 27-28 in Luxembourg.

Japan's trade surplus with the 12 EC nations totaled 13.3 billion dollars in the first nine months of this year, already topping last year's total surplus of 11.12 billion dollars. Also, Japan's exports to the EC countries showed a jump of 60 percent in the July-September quarter of this year, mainly due to a surge in shipments of such items as automobiles and office equipment.

The Japanese officials said the EC nations attribute the sharp increase to Japan's stepped-up efforts to promote exports to Western Europe to make up for a decline in exports to the United States as a result of the yen's appreciation against the U.S. dollar. They said it seems inevitable that the EC nations will strongly attack Japan at the foreign ministers' meeting.

The EC countries are strongly dissatisfied with Japan's slow response to their calls for reductions or abolition of Japanese tariffs and taxes on alcoholic beverages, the officials said. They contend that Japan is extremely slow in responding to the EC calls while it quickly settled its dispute with the U.S. over bilateral semiconductor and tobacco trade, according to the officials.

A senior Foreign Ministry official said that under the circumstances it is imperative for Japan to do its best to improve trade ties with the EC countries. The official acknowledged the need for Japan to review what he admitted were "internationally unreasonable" tax and tariff systems regarding alcoholic beverages.

NAKASONE APOLOGIZES IN DIET FOR REMARKS

OW171029 Tokyo KYODO in English 0927 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 17 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone apologized to a lower house plenary session Friday for his controversial remarks last month about the intelligence level in the United States. At the House of Representatives plenary session, Nakasone expressed regret for the remarks which were misunderstood by the U.S. people and troubled the Japanese people. Asked by Komeito member Yoichi Numakawa to apologize at the plenary session, Nakasone did so following similar apologies that he made to upper and lower house budget committees earlier this month. Nakasone made the remarks in a speech at his party seminar September 22 that the intelligence level is lower in the U.S than in Japan because of the presence of blacks, Puerto Ricans and Mexicans.

Nakasone is the first prime minister to apologize at the Diet plenary session for his own remarks.

GOVERNMENT MAY REVISE DEFENSE SPENDING CEILING

OW171303 Tokyo KYODO in English 1238 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 17 KYODO -- The government has decided to change the "one percent of GNP" restraint on the national defense expenditure and make it "about one percent of GNP," government sources said Friday. The Defense Agency is demanding 3,554.1 billion yen in fiscal 1987 defense appropriations or an increase of 6.3 percent over the intitial defense budget of the current fiscal year. However, in order to abide by the "one percent of GNP" framework in the fiscal 1987 national defense budget, economic growth of more than 5.5 percent is necessary, according to the Defense Agency.

If the fiscal 1987 defense budget needed to carry out the medium-range defense buildup program as pledged by Japan to the United States exceeds one percent of GNP, the cabinet in order to approve the fiscal 1987 budget draft in December will change the "one percent of GNP" to "about one percent of GNP," according to the government sources. Fiscal 1986 defense expenditures, before the drafting of the supplementary budget in autumn this year, were still within the "one percent of GNP" framework which was set on November 5, 1976 by the cabinet headed by the then Prime Minister Takeo Miki.

GDR GENERAL SECRETARY HONECKER VISITS DPRK

NODONG SINMUN 18 Oct Editorial

SK180515 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2125 GMT 17 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 18 October editorial: "Friendship Envoy of Fraternal People"]

[Text] Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, will arrive in Pyongyang today on an official friendship visit to our country upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

To greet Comrade Erich Honecker, the streets in Pyongyang, the capital city, are beautifully decorated and overflowing with intimate feelings for the fraternal people of the GDR. The Korean people warmly welcome the visit of respected Comrade Erich Honecker, their close friend, to our country. Although Korea and the GDR are geographically far apart, they forged deep friendship and cooperative relations long ago. This friendship and these cooperative relations are sincere and solid comradely relations between class brothers based on the common aspirations of the peoples of Korea and the GDR who struggle for peace and socialism against imperialism and based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Meetings and talks held often between the leaders of the two countries are of significance in the development of friendly relations between Korea and the GDR. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited the GDR in 1984 and Comrade Erich Honecker visited our country in 1977. Through these visits, the fraternal relations between the leaders of the two countries have deepened on the basis of comradely friendship and trust and have served as a firm foundation for friendship and unity between the two parties, two nations, and two peoples.

The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed between the DPRK and the GDR reflects the aspirations and will of the peoples of the two countries to constantly expand and consolidate friendship and cooperative relations in the common struggle to win victory in the cause of socialism and communism.

Since the last meeting between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Erich Honecker, the friendship and cooperative relations between Korea and the GDR comprehensively developed in all political, economic, and cultural fields in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries.

The forthcoming visit to our country by Comrade Erich Honecker will be a new epochal event illuminating the history of friendship and cooperative relations between Korea and the GDR, which develop excellently each day.

In a congratulatory message to Comrade Erich Honecker, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has clarified: The Korean people treasure the friendship and unity between our two countries based on sincere and comradely relations and firmly believe that these relations will continuously and excellently strengthen and develop in the future in the interest of the peoples of the two countries and of global peace and the cause of socialism and communism.

It is a solid policy of our party and the government of the republic to develop friendship and cooperative relations between Korea and the GDR to a higher stage and to constantly consolidate them. We will make all possible efforts to realize this policy.

After the liberation from the yoke of fascism, the people of the GDR firmly defended the revolutionary gains under the correct leadership of the SED by successfully expelling subversive maneuvers of domestic and foreign enemies. Thus, they firmly established an advanced socialist system in the land of Germany.

The diligent and talented people of the GDR rapidly developed all domains of society including the industrial, agricultural, scientific, and technological domains, by highly demonstrating the creative zeal and epochally upgraded the standard of the people's material and cultural welfare. Thus, they renewed the nation's countenance.

The industrial output in 1985 in the GDR increased by 9 percent from 1984 and labor productivity increased by 8.4 percent. A total of 217,000 houses have been either newly built or modernized. In particular, science and technology are developing. More than 90 percent of the growth in national income was achieved by promoting labor productivity through the introduction of scientific and technological successes. A great success was also made in agriculture. Last year, 11.6 million tons of grain were harvested, attaining a bumper crop. This means a twofold increase in the grain harvest from 1974 when the Republic was founded.

The workers of the GDR who greeted the 11th SED Congress last April with lofty, political zeal and brilliant labor exploits are waging a vigorous labor struggle to accomplish ahead of schedule, the magnificent new prospective plans advanced by the party and to build an advanced socialist society.

Today the GDR has taken various measures to actively introduce the most modern technological successes including microelectonics and the robotics industry into all fields of economic constructon, thus attaining great success.

The people in the GDR are actively struggling to prevent the arms race, to establish nuclear-free zones and chemical weapon-free zones in Europe, to safeguard peace and security in Europe, and to prevent a war from recurring in Germany.

Indeed, the people of the GDR turned the nation into a powerful socialist industrial state in a short time under the leadership of the SED and fully demonstrated the superiority and indomitable nature of the socialist system. Thus, they are making a great contribution to strengthening the socialist forces in the world by exceedingly promoting the nation's international position.

All successes attained in the fraternal GDR are a brilliant fruition of the correct leadership of respected Comrade Erich Honecker and of the devoted struggle of the people of the GDR who are firmly united around the SED.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the great successes attained by the people of the GDR in all political, economic, and cultural fields, adhering to the cause of socialism even under the difficult situation in which they were confronted with the imperialists. We extend firm solidarity with their struggle.

Today the U.S. imperialists are frantically running amok with preparations for a nuclear war in Europe, Asia, and many other places in the world. They are also going to ignite the flames of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

The issue of ensuring peace and security on the Korean peninsula is directly linked with the issue of easing international tension and preventing the danger of a new global war. In recent years, the government of the DPRK put forth new peace proposals to eliminate the tension created on the Korean peninsula and to provide preconditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation and took various measures with initiative.

The party, the government, and the people of the GDR actively supported our peace proposals and our people's struggle to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The forthcoming visit to our country by respected Comrade Erich Honecker will contribute to strengthening the friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and the GDR, to strengthening overall socialist forces, and to maintaining the peace in Asia and in Europe.

The Koren people firmly believe that the traditional friendship and cooperative relations between our two parties, two countries, and two peoples will further strengthen and develop through the common struggle to oppose the imperialists and to achieve victory in peace and the cause of socialism.

Our people sincerely hope that the respected Comrade Erich Honcker and his entourage have joyful and meaningful days during their stay and that they will attain great success in their work during the visit.

KCNA Reports on Arrival

SK190508 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA) -- Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, arrived in Pyongyang on October 18 by special plane for an official goodwill visit to Korea upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Thousands of people turned out to the airport carrying portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Erich Honecker, miniature flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers and balloons. Put up amidst the welcoming crowds were placards (?reading) "Warm welcome to Comrade Erich Honecker, our friend!" and "Long live the indestructible fraternal friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and the German Democratic Republic!"

Comrade Kim Il-song came out to the airport to meet Comrade Erich Honecker.

Present at the airport were Pak Song-Chol, Yim Chun-Chu and Yi Chong-ok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-presidents of the DPRK; Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; an other senior cadres of the party and government. Karl-Heinz Kern, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to Korea and his embassy officials and diplomatic envoys of different countries in Pyongyang were also present.

The band struck up the welcome music and the crowd burst to cheers of "Hurrah!" when the plane of the goodwill envoy of the GDR people touched down at the Pyongyang airport at 3 p.m.

Comrade Kim Il-song firmly shook hands with Comrade Erich Honecker and warmly hugged him. Arriving with Comrade Erich Honecker were his official suite -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and vice-chiarman of the state council; Oskar Fischer, member of the Central Committee of the SED and minister of foreign affairs; Gerhard Beil, member of the Central Committee of the SED and minister of foreign trade; Guenter Sieber, member of the Central Committee of the SED and director of the international department of the party Central Committee; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, member of the Central Committee of the SED, secretary of state and chief of the office of secretaries of the chairman of the State Council; and others.

A grand function welcoming Comrade Erich Honecker took place at the airport. The national anthems of the GDR and the DPRK were played. Comrade Erich Honecker, in company with Comrade Kim Il-song, reviewed guard of honor of the three services of the Korean People's Army, while the 21-gun salute boomed. The crowds enthusiasticaly welcomed him, raising cheers of "Hurrah!" and shouting "Honecker, Kim Il-song." "Kim Il-song, Honecker" and "Welcome to Honecker" with the warm friendly sentiments for the fraternal GDR people. Hundreds of thousands of citizens of the capital turned out to the long route and offered a particularly warm welcome to Comrade Erich Honecker who came to Korea again after the lapse of nine years with deep trust in and friendly sentiments toward the Korean people.

Honecker Receives Award

SK181009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA) -- A statuette of the anti-imperialist fighter was presented today at the Kim Il-song Square in the centre of Pyongyang to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

When comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Erich Honecker arrived at the square, cheers of "Hurrah!" burst forth and waves of flowers rolled endlessly over the welcoming crowd.

Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Pyongyang municipal administration and economic guidance committee, presented the statuette to Comrade Erich Honecker.

Honecker Visits DPRK Memorial

LD181406 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1106 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of State, commemorated the heroes of the Korean people with a ceremonial wreath-laying in the grove of honor for the revolutionary fighters on Saturday. He wrote this dedication in the book of honour of the memorial: "With this grove of honor a worthy memorial was set up to the revolutionary fighters of the Korean people for national and social liberation. I bow in reverence before the heroes, the outstanding daughters and sons of Korea, who have found their last resting place here."

In the memorial 110 women and men, who were decorated with the order "Hero of the DPRK", are buried. They gave their lives in the struggle for the liberation of the country in 1945 and during the imperialist aggression of 1950 to 1953 or made an outstanding contribution in the construction of the new Korea.

A company of the Korean People's Armed Forces paraded at the memorial; its commander reported to the GDR head of state. The anthems of the two states were played. To the sounds of a funeral march, Erich Honecker and the members of the official entourage, together with Yi Chong-ok, member of the Politburo of the WKP Central Committee and vice president of the DPRK, and other personages from the Korean party and state leadership, proceeded to the monumental commemorative stone with its stone sculpture, a copy of the highest Korean order. Korean soldiers carried the wreath, the ribbon of which, with the GDR state emblem, bears the gold script, "fame and honor to the unforgotten heroes of the Korean people". The guests bowed at the monument in quiet commemoration. The solemn ceremony ended with the company of honor's march past Erich Honecker.

Then Erich Honecker and the personages accompanying him went through the artistically, impressively laid out grove of honor, which was started in 1975 and completed last year with further reliefs and commemorative stones. Its gravestones and the commemorative stone are always adorned with flowers which citizens from all parts of the country lay in commemoration.

Honecker at West Sea Barrage

SK200420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 19 (KCNA) -- Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, now on an official goodwill visit to our country visited the West Sea barrage on October 19. Comrade Kim Il-song accompanied him. His official suite and others, too, visited the barrage.

The guests went round the dams, lockrooms, swing bridges and other giant establishments of the barrage, while hearing the explanation that soldiers of the heroic Korean People's Army and constructors have completed the West Sea barrage in the short period of five years. They went up to the observation tower and took a bird's-eye view of the barrage. Comrade Erich Honecker made an entry into the visitor's book.

They were accompanied by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, Pak Sung-il, chief secretary of the Nampo municipal people's committee, Chang In-sok, chairman of the Nampo municipal administration and economic guidance committee, and personages concerned. Comrade Erich Honecker was warmly welcomed by tens of thousands of Nampo citizens along the route.

Banquet for Honecker

SK2000556 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0546 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 19 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet Sunday evening at the Kumsusan assembly hall in honor of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, now on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, conducting respected Comrade Erich Honecker, appeared in the banquet hall amid the playing of the welcome music, the entire attendants warmly welcomed them with thunderous applause.

The national anthems of the two countries were played at the banquet. Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech. Then Comrade Erich Honecker spoke.

Invited to the banquet were the official suite of Comrade Erich Honecker and others. Present there were Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu and Yi Chong-ok, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-presidents of the DPRK, Kang Song-San, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army, So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang municipal people's committee, and other senior cadres of the party and the government. The banquet proceeded all along in an amicable atmosphere overflowing with friendly feelings.

Kim Il-song's Banquet Speech

SK200442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 19 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall Sunday evening in honour of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, on an official goodwill visit to Korea, and made a speech. Comrade Kim Il-song said:

At this important reception which is overflowing with the feelings of comradeship and friendship, I would like to offer, on behalf of the Central Committee of our party, the government of our republic, the Korean people and myself, a cordial welcome to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, and the other guests from this republic.

It seems only yesterday that we met in Berlin, but two years have already elapsed since then. In spite of the pretty long time that has passed, we still remember the meaningful and pleasant days we spent, receiving cordial and kind hospitality on our visit to your country. During our stay in your country, we met old friends, shared each other's inmost feelings, deepened our friendship, and visited beautiful cities and developed factories and rural villages, receiving deep impressions of the vibrating atmosphere of your country.

The friendship between the peoples of Korea and the German Democratic Republic is durable friendship based on class solidarity and comradely trust. Our two peoples formed unbreakable bonds of friendship a long time ago, and have ever since fought in the same trench against imperialism, and have supported and cooperated closely with each other in their efforts to build a new society. The traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries entered a new stage of development particularly in accordance with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the GDR signed in Berlin in June 1984 and are now in full bloom in all fields of politics, the economy, and culture.

Because it is based on the intimate relations between the leaders of our two countries, the friendship between Korea and the GDR is displaying all the greater vitality. The two state leaders have deepened their comradeship and trust by visiting Pyongyang and Berlin reciprocally on several occasions and have made joint efforts to build a bridge of friendship between the two countries.

Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, you made a great contribution to the development of friendship between our two countries by your visit to our country in 1977, and are paying another visit to us on this occasion, not minding the trouble of making a long journey. This clearly shows that the intimate relations between the leaders of our two countries are exceptional and that the friendship between our two parties, countries, and peoples is unbreakable.

I am greatly satisfied with the fact that the relations between Korea and the GDR are steadily extending and developing, adding another brilliant chapter to the annals of friendship between the two countries.

Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, your present visit to our country will undoubtedly add beauty to the flower garden of friendship between the two countries still further and make a great contribution to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the socialist forces and the international communist movement.

In hearty response to the decisions of the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and rallied closely around the party. The people of the GDR are now working hard to achieve the ten major objectives of the economic strategy for the development of the national economy in the period up to the year 2000 and to build a developed socialist society. In the GDR the unity and cohesion of the party and the popular masses has become stronger, the ideological education of the party members and other working people is being carried on forcefully, the scientific and technological revolution is making headway with success and the working people's material and cultural standards are rising steadily.

At present the imperialists are scheming in every way to obstruct socialist construction in the GDR, but they will not be able to check the forward movement of the people of the GDR for socialism and communism. The strength of your people who are firmly united behind the Socialist Unity Party of Germany is unbreakable, and the German Democratic Republic is a strong bastion of socialism which has struck its roots deep in the heart of Europe. All the successes now in the GDR are the brilliant result of the correct leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany led by Comrade Erich Honecker.

Comrade Erich Honecker, a great son of the people of the GDR, is widely known as an outstanding statesman with an unflagging fighting spirit and seasoned leadership ability and as a prominent figure of the international communist and working-class movements. You have won high respect and deep trust from the people of the GDR for your accomplishments in the cause of socialism and for your devoted service to the people.

We are convinced that, under the leadership of Comrade Erich Honecker, the fraternal people of the GDR will win a more brilliant victory in their struggle to build socialism and communism by thoroughly implementing the decisions of the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

The peoples of socialist countries who, through their own experience, are keenly aware of the value of peace, are now fighting resolutely to prevent war and preserve peace. We highly appreciate and express firm solidarity with the efforts made by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the government of the GDR to establish in Europe an area free from nuclear and chemical weapons and to prevent another war in Germany. The Soviet Union which is making consistent efforts to remove the danger of nuclear war and preserve world peace took the initiative in arranging a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting at Reykjavik a few days ago and put forward a daring idea and positive proposals for nuclear arms reduction. We fully support the constructive Soviet idea and proposals for the relaxation of international tensions and the preservation of world peace.

In Europe, the U.S. imperialists with a wild dream of world domination are bringing new-type weapons into West Germany and other western European countries in order to deliver first attack against the German Democratic Republic and other socialist countries. In Asia they are shipping large numbers of different kinds of nuclear weapons into South Korea with a view to invading our republic and other Asian socialist countries, and increasing the tension on the Korean peninsula to the extreme.

Our people are firmly defending peace on the Korean peninsula and the eastern outpost of socialism by curbing the enemy's moves to provoke a new war through their stubburn struggle for peace and smashing his counter-revolutionary offensive with the superiority of socialist system.

I take this opportunity to express my deep thanks to the party, government and people of the GDR for their fidelity to revolutionary comrades and class principle, expressed in their wholehearted support and encouragement to our people's struggle for socialist construction and national reunification. Developing the relations of friendship and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries is our party's consistent policy. In future too, as previously, we will work hard to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the German Democratic Republic and all the other socialist countries, upholding the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Honecker's Banquet Speech

SK200457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 19 (KCNA) -- Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and chairman of the state council of the German Democratic Republic, made a speech at the grand banquet arranged Sunday by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He said:

I express thanks to you, dear Comrade Kim Il-song, for your warmest welcome to us and for your high appreciation of our party, state and people. We vividly remember the visit to the German Democratic Republic in 1984 by you, an outstanding and indomitable fighter, who are making devoted efforts for the preservation of peace and strengthening of socialism against imperialist moves. Allow me to convey warm greetings of the communists and the entire people of the GDR to the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We, as friends, have already taken off our time to hold useful talks rich in content. It was natural that our talks were centered around disarmament based on peace, security, equality, and equitable security, particularly around the problem of removing the danger of nuclear war, in face of the imperialist moves threatening our world.

We emphasised in unison that peace, only peace could be the main purpose of each responsible policy at the present nuclear age. Our two states faithfully adhere to this principle jointly and separately by all efforts. This is all the more important because the most aggressive forces of imperialism headed by the United States are not only persistently clinging to the policy of menacing peace but also strengthening it.

We will always remember that the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by you, most respected Comrade Kim Il-song, had to solve very complicated problems in socialist construction. The successful implementation of the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea proves the vitality of socialism on the Korean soil. The growing might of socialist society on the Korean peninsula has become great happiness of the working people in this region and increased the forces of world peace and socialism as a whole.

The GDR working people are striving to fulfil the decisions of the 11th SED congress under the slogan "My work site is my battle site for peace." Peace today means the future of mankind more than ever before. There must not be nuclear holocaust. What we need is reason and realism, goodwill and political foresight, and a constructive stand towards questions related to the survival and destruction of mankind. All the people who love the future, residing in Europe, Asia and other parts of the world, should make an active contribution to this work.

In this sense, the GDR consistently calls for a political settlement of all the conflicts in the Middle East, southern Africa, Central America and other regions. The GDR, together with the USSR and other socialist countries, took initiatives to end the arms race on the globe and prevent it from expanding to outer space.

We stand foursquare behind the sincere proposals made by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev to terminate the arms race and remove the danger of nuclear scourge in his meeting with Ronald Reagan in the capital of Iceland. The peace programme put forward by the Warsaw Pact nations in summer this year at the Budapest meeting indicates a way to a world without war. This programme, when realised, would free mankind from the threat of all nuclear arms and other mass destruction weapons by the end of this century. Then a road would be opened for the establishment of a comprehensive international security system based on the political, economic and cultural foundations. This is undoubtedly very important for the Asian continent, too, I dare say.

In Asia at present, one sees processes of changes which influence the future of the whole world in many respects. In this region, too, constructive dialogues for peace are desirable, I think. Dialogue conforms to the demand of the times in Europe, Asia and other regions.

We support the initiative of the Asian socialist countries towards such dialogue and forward-looking and responsible proposals of other Asian countries for it. Comrade Honecker continued:

The proposal of the DPRK to establish a nuclear-free zone on the Korean peninsula has caused a world-wide reaction and won our full support. This, we believe, is a significant contribution to the movement for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Asia-Pacific region and signifies an important step forward on the road of struggle for nuclear disarmament together with all the forces of reason and realism. We hail the success of the Pyongyang international conference for denuclearisation and peace on the Korean peninsula.

The proposals of the DPRK for the relaxation of tension in this region and for dialogue with South Korea reflect a stand not to do harm to any side but create conditions favorable to both.

The GDR supports the DPRK's proposal for replacing the armistice agreement signed in 1953 with a peace agreement and adopting a non-aggression declaration between the North and the South of Korea by realising tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and South Korea and your demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea.

The relations between our two parties, states and peoples are briskly developing in all fields. Joint attainment of the latest successes of science and technology and their joint utilizaton for the well being of our peoples is a basis of the development of our fraternal cooperation in conformity with the new stage.

We are convinced that our relations of alliance will develop in the future to suit the tasks of our age and the traditional friendship between our two peoples and states will be strengthened more firmly. Our current visit to your country, too, I believe, will make closer our relations of alliance and greatly contribute to strengthening unity among the socialist countries.

ADN Reports Honecker's Speech

LD200545 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1404 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Oct (ADN) -- The toast given by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, has the following text:

Allow me to thank you once again from the bottom of my heart for the invitation to visit your country, which I have followed up gladly and looked forward to with great pleasure. I thank you, dear Comrade Kim Il-song, for the extremely cordial welcome and the words of great esteem which you have addressed to our party, our state and our people. In our country, the GDR, your visit of 1984, the visit of an outstanding, unbending fighter against imperialist policy, for the securing of peace and the strengthening of socialism, is well remembered.

As you say in your country, saying farewell to one's friends is always accompanied by the wish for a new, warm meeting. We agree with this and are pleased that our shared wish is fulfilled in this renewed meeting.

We are deeply moved by the traditionally hospitable and open atmosphere, the sentiments of fraternal friendship, high regard and sincere sympathy that has been offered to us in so many different ways. We address our fraternal militant greetings to the working people of socialist Korea, especially to the citizens of Pyongyang who have received us so warmly. At the same time I convey to the citizens of the DPRK the best wishes of the communists and the entire people of the GDR.

We, dear Comrade Kim Il-song, have already utilized our time for substantial, useful talks among friends. They focused, and how can it be otherwise in view of the policy of imperialism threatening our world, on issues of peace preservation, disarmament on the basis of equality and equal security, and especially the eradication of the danger of nuclear war.

We have noted in agreement that the main goal of any responsible policy today, in the nuclear era, can only be peace and peace again. Our two states are deeply committed to this principle, jointly and each with their utmost strength. This is the more so since the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States, are not merely continuing their peace-endangering courses but are escalating it.

With its modern buildings and relaxing parks, Pyongyang, a proud city of heroes and a historic name, shines more beautiful than ever today, thanks to diligent labor. We shall never forget that the people of the DPRK, led by the Korean Workers' Party and with you, esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song at the helm, had extremely complex tasks to solve in socialist construction. After all, the massive destruction wrought by the criminal war of aggression of U.S. imperialism and its South Korean accomplices had to be eliminated and at the same time new, greater tasks of socialist construction had to be tackled.

The successful implementation of the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party reflects the vitality of socialism also on Korean soil. The growing power and strength of the socialist society are a great piece of luck for the working people in this part of the Korean peninsula. They strengthen peace as well as socialism in the world.

The world people of the GDR are implementing, under the slogan "My work place -- my battle station for peace," the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. They are determined to realize successfully the stipulated economic strategy with an outlook to the year 2000. They are thus making their contribution, in a firm fraternal alliance with all socialist states, to a strong socialism and thereby to a secure peace.

Today, peace means more than ever the future of mankind. It must never come to a nuclear inferno. Bringing about a change for the better in international relations and a coexistence of states and peoples that is beneficial to all is an urgent dictate of our time. Reason and realism, good will and political vision, a constructive approach to the problems on which the existence or nonexistence of mankind depend are needed. In this, the active contribution of all those who are concerned about the future, whether in Europe, Asia or elsewhere in the world is required. In this respect the GDR consistently works for a political solution to all conflicts in the Middle East, in southern Africa, in Central America and other regions.

The policy of the GDR, as a socialist state, is deeply committed to peace preservation. Together with the USSR and the other socialist states it directs its initiatives at halting the arms race on earth and preventing it from extending to space. The serious proposal submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev at his meeting with Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik for ending the arms race and eliminating the danger of a nuclear inferno meet with our full support.

The peace program of the Warsaw Pact states, adopted at their Budapest meeting this summer, indicates a feasible path to a world without war. It confirmed an awareness of responsibility, a sense of political realism and flexibility. The realization of that program would make it possible to free mankind by the end of the century of all nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. The ways would be opened up for a comprehensive system of international security that would rest on political, economic and cultural foundations. This would without doubt also be of great importance for the Asiatic continent.

Asia today is not merely a region of thousands of years of history which decisively helped to shape the evolution of mankind. It is also a zone designated by the most aggressive forces of imperialism, especially the United States, for arms escalation and confrontation. At the same time Asia harbors gigantic potential for progress and wide-ranging experiences in the struggle for freedom and human dignity. In our era, processes are taking shape here that in many ways influence the future of the whole world. Everything speaks in favor of developing constructive dialogue for peace in this region too. It is timely in Europe, in Asia, and elsewhere. We support the corresponding initiatives of the socialist countries of this continent, the forward-looking proposals borne by responsibility of the other Asian states.

The DPRK's proposal for the creation of a nuclear weapons-free zone on the Korean peninsula has met with great attention throughout the world and also with our complete support. We regard it as an important contribution in efforts for zones free of nuclear weapons in Asia and the Pacific, and an important step along the path we are advancing on together with all forces of realism and reason in the struggle for nuclear disarmament. We congratulate you very warmly on the successful Pyongyang international conference for the creation of peace zones free of nuclear weapons.

The DPRK's proposals for reducing tension in this region and for dialogue with South Korea testify to an approach which is to the disadvantage of no one but to the advantage of everyone. The GDR supports the proposals for the start of tripartite negotiations between the DPRK, the United States and South Korea on transforming the cease-fire agreement of 1953 into a peace treaty, the proposal to agree on a nonaggression statement with South Korea, and the demand for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea. In our view, favorable preconditions for useful political dialogue of the type we conduct in Europe can be treated in this manner.

Relations between our parties, states and peoples are developing dynamically in all spheres. The starting points for cooperation which we need for ourselves, peace and socialism are already taking shape today, thanks to joint efforts. The joint attainment of top scientific-technical positions and applying them together for the benefit of our peoples in a way constitutes the central concept of a new phase in our fraternal cooperation. We are firmly convinced that in the future our alliance will continue to master the tasks of our time and that the traditional friendship between our peoples and states will develop even more closely. The sure guarantee for this is loyalty to the cause of socialism, to the great ideals of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

I am certain, dear Comrade Kim Il-song, that our present meeting will also make an important contribution to the strengthening of our friendship alliance and the strengthening of the cohesion of all socialist states.

Honecker Visits Taean Complex

SK200424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 19 (KCNA) -- Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, now on an official goodwill visit to our country, inspected the Taean heavy machine complex on October 19. Comrade Kim Il-song accompanied him.

Making a round of the general processing shops Nos. 1 and 2, Comrade Erich Honecker expressed a deep admiration for the workers there successfully producing various kinds of ordered equipment and generating equipment for different domains of the national economy. At the end of his tour he made an entry into the visitor's book. He was accorded warm welcome by the employees of the complex. His official suite and others, too, visited the complex. They were accompanied by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committe and first vice-premier of the Administration Council and chairman of the Metal and Machine Industry Commission, and personages concerned.

Honecker Visits Mangyondae

SK191049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 19 (KCNA) -- Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, on an official goodwill visit to Korea toured Mangyongdae Sunday. His official suite and others also visited there. They saw round with deep attention historic mementos preserved with care in the native home in Mangyongdae. Comrade Erich Honecker together with his suite posed for a photograph in front of the native home. Comrade Erich Honecker planted a tree in memory of his visit to Mangyongdae. He made an entry in the visitor's book. The guests were also accompanied by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang municipal administration and economic guidance committee, and other officials concerned.

NODONG SINMUN 'RAPS' U.S. KOREAN WAR MONUMENT

SK191032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 19 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Sunday raps at the endorsement of the bill on the spending of one million dollars in the erection of a "monument to the entry into the Korean war" by the U.S. House of Representatives following the Senate. The author of the commentary says:

Lurking behind the U.S. imperialists' scheme to erect the "monument" is the heinous intention of the Reagan-led ruling circles of the United States. As for the Korean war, it was the most barbaric and brigandish war of aggression of all the wars of aggression provoked by the U.S. imperialists.

By building the "monument" the U.S. imperialists seek to describe and legalise their past war of aggression in Korea as a "just" one for the United States and the "Free World." And, by so doing, they hope to conceal the criminal nature of another war of aggression in Korea they are now preparing with rare frenzy. With its building they intend to make the Americans accept this new war of aggression as fait accompli and inculcate an aggressive idea in the minds of the American young people.

For this very purpose they are staging such "government"-sponsored functions as "day of memory to fighters in the Korean war" everywhere while going ahead with the plan to build the "monument to entry into the Korean war." The undertaking of the Reagan-bossed U.S. rulers indicates that they, for all their noisy talk about "peace" on the Korean peninsula, are working, in fact, with extra zeal to start a new war of aggression against our republic and scheming to drive American youths into the future Korean war to die dog's death.

STUDENTS BATTLE POLICE; STAGE YONSEI SIT-IN

SK180043 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] About 200 students from Koreas and Yonsei universities staged an overnight sit-in on Yonsei campus yesterday in protest against the police intrusion onto the school campus to arrest student activists who are on the police wanted list.

About 200 plainclothes policemen stormed onto the campus around 11:30 p.m. to capture No Song-chol, 22, ead of the Yonsei students council, and Yi Pyong-chun, 22, leader of the students' body at Korea University.

The students from the two private universities had met at the student hall in Yonsei campus to discuss matters related to the annual Korea-Yonsei sports festival slated for yesterday and today.

As the police force surrounded the student hall and tried to enter it around 11:50 p.m., the students blocked the police advance by setting up a barricade with furniture at the staircase leading to the council office. They even set a fire to the floor to keep policemen from entering into the office.

Upon hearing the news of the police assault, about 100 students on and near the school campus rushed to the student hall and violently clashed with the police, wielding iron pipes and hurling bricks.

Unable to subdue the students' resistance, the plainclothes police retreated toward Severance Hospital located just beside the campus 30 minutes after midnight, firing tear gas bombs incessantly.

After the police withdrawal, the students extinguished the fire and began the overnight sit-in.

Meanwhile, about 500 students gathered at Seoul National University [SNU] campus around 1:40 p.m. Thursday and staged a rally to organize what they called a southern chapter of the students' united front against imperialism and dictatorship.

In the rally which was presided over by Chong Hyon-kon, 22, a expelee from SNU, the students burned an effigy symbolizing U.S. imperialism and military fascism.

STUDENTS DESTROY POLICE VEHICLE ON CAMPUS

SK190138 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Oct 86 p3

[Text] A police Bongo car was burnt and destroyed after being hit by molotov cocktails hurled by some 200 students demonstrators of the Kyonghee University at around 2:00 p.m. Friday on the school campus.

Policeman Kang Yang-sang of Mapo Police Station, who is also a student of the graduate school of the university, was said to have driven the car into the school for personal business at the academic office of the school.

The students, spotting the police number plate on the car, stopped it and gutted it with molotov cocktails after [the] checking police I.D. card in the possession of the driver.

The car was said to have been used by the Mapo Police Station for the transportation of meals to the riot police on duty, according to the police.

'SEVERAL THOUSAND' STUDENTS CLASH WITH POLICE

BK181442 Hong Kong AFP in English 1413 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct 18 (AFP) -- Several thousand students surged into the streets and traded petrol bombs and teargas with riot police for three hours in an anti-government demonstration in Seoul Saturday, eye-witnesses said.

The violence flared after riot police fired tear gas to disperse some 10,000 demonstrators who marched several kilometers (miles) along the street, chanting anti-government slogans.

The demonstrators were part of some 30,000 students who poured out of the Olympic Stadium in southeastern Seoul after an annual athletics meet between Seoul's two prestigious universities -- the Korea University and Yonsei University.

The marchers despersed when riot police fired a barrage of tear gas bombs, but they later re-grouped and clashed sporadically with riot police in separate groups for three hours until dusk, hurling bricks and petrol bombs.

Witnesses said at least 40 students were detained during the violence, which forced nearby shops and restaurants to close.

The demonstrators shouted now-familiar slogans such as "Down with the pro-American dictatorship" or "Let's oust U.S. imperialists supporting the dictatorial regime."

They also added a new slogan, "Abolish the National Security Law." The strict law mainly controls ideological crimes including espionage for North Korea, but radical student activists have often been charged with violating it.

An outspoken opposition legislator was arrested Friday for violating the law by demanding that the nation's policy priority should be national unification rather than anti-communism during a parliamentary session, which the ruling camp branded as "pro-communist" remarks.

The government majority passed a motion Thursday allowing the arrest of Mr Yu Sung-hwan of the New Korea Democratic Party with the help of some 1,000 police who prevented opposition lawmakers from filibustering, which caused a pandamonium in Parliament.

President Chon Tu-hwan's government then vowed that they would root out all "pro-communist and leftist-leaning elements" whose existence threatens the basis of the country, ordering police to hunt hundreds of student activists and dissident leaders in hiding.

A local press report said that the authorities were preparing a list of 6,000 dissidents or leftist-leaning elements and some of them would be punished if found guilty of anti-government activities.

Newspapers here reported that a sweeping government crackdown on radical dissidents was expected.

100 Detained Following Clash

SK190037 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Some 100 students of Korea University and Yonsei University were taken to police after about 500 students violently clashed with riot police in a street demonstration in Seoul yesterday.

The demonstrators were among 45,000 students who poured out of the Olympic Stadium in Chamsil, southeastern Seoul, where an annual athletic meet between the two schools was held yesterday afternoon.

Protesters, chanting anti-government slogans, hurled bricks and Molotov cocktails on riot police, who responded with barrages of tear gas.

The clash started around 5 p.m. when a students' march along the Tehran Street, near the stadium, was stopped by riot police, who fired tear gas.

IRANIAN ASIAD ATHLETES DEPART FOR NORWAY

SK190026 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Oct 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Four Iranian weightlifters who broke away from Iran's 53-member contingent to the Asian Games shortly before their scheduled return home Oct. 2, left Seoul for a European country Friday evening, a government official said yesterday.

The unidentified European country was learned to be Norway.

The four were found to be missing when the Iranian contingent was undergoing departure procedures at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport. Since then, they had been staying at the Iraqi Consulate General in Hannam-dong.

The government official said, "The Korean government has consulted with the U.N. High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) as well as the countries concerned (to resolve the case of the Iranins' breakaway)."

"A UNHCR representative ascertained the will of the four Iranians," he said.

As a result of consultations and through mediation by the UNHCR, the official said, the Iranians left for the European country, which "takes a strictly impartial position" between Iran and Iraq.

The four Iranians are Siamak Bajand, 22, Ardeshir Bahmanyar, 21, Samad Montazeri, 20, and Mehdi Rezvani, 19. [passage omitted]

STUDENTS CONFESS IN WALL POSTER INCIDENT

SK180027 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] The police investigating the wall posters which appeared recently on state-run Seoul National University focused their effort on unearthening the wirepullers and on apprehending some 30 key members suspected to be involved in the case.

Those wanted by the police include Hwang In-ok, 21, a junior majoring in Western history. Hwang is alleged by police to have headed the central cell of the so-called "Student League for Saving the Nation."

According to the National Police headquarters yesterday, the three SNU students who were arrested Thrusday night confessed, revealing details of their involvement in the production of the wall posters and names of others involved in the case.

The students who masterminded the "pro-North Korea" wall poster incident are being further investigated, the police said, adding that the possibility that the students might be connected with North Korean agents could not be excluded.

So Chin-sok, 21, a senior majoring in goegraphy, was quoted by police as saying that Hwang told him to work out the "Wall Poster II and III" and put them up on the wall of the Kwanak campus on Tuesday.

So is one of the three arrested students of the national university. The others are co-eds -- Miss Pak Yu-sang of the psychology department and Miss Pak Ok-chu of the geography department.

The statement released by the police showed Hwang told So that he plastered up Wall Poster I on Oct. 10 after listening to Pyongyang radio. Hwang was quoted by So as saying he tape-recorded the full text of an editorial carried by the North Korean party organ on "Democratic Choson."

The manuscripts of Poster II and III were handed over to him by Hwang on Tuesday, So disclosed.

Miss Pak Ok-chu is said to have handwritten Poster II, titled "there can be no compromise between democracy and fascism," after receiving a manuscript from So on Tuesday.

Miss Pak Yu-sang handwrote Poster III, titled "A statement on the struggle for promotion of national unification" on the same day, based on the manuscript given to her by So, the police said.

The police records show that So has been involved in campus and street demonstrations on many occasions since he was admitted into the university in March 1984.

Hwang is a younger brother of Hwang In-o, 30, who played a leading role in staging violent protests by miners at Sabuk Mine, according to the police record.

So joined the so-called Student League for Saving the Nation on last May 15, along with Pak Yong-chu, 22, So Wang-chin, 22 both SNU juniors, and Miss Pak Yu-sang. Pak Yong-chu and So Wang-chin are wanted by the police.

Since then, they have participated in various study programs on left-oriented thought and read books on radical activism and revolution.

NKDP DENOUNCES YU'S ARREST; WILL STAGE RALLIES

SK190033 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Oct 96 pp 1, 4

[Text] The New Korea Democratic Party decided yesterday to propose a resolution to the National Assembly soon, urging an early release of its lawmaker Yu Song-hwan now imprisoned for making antistate remarks.

The opposition NKDP also decided to initiate another resolution, demanding the resignation of Speaker Yi Chae-hyong and Vice Speaker Choe Yong-chol "who are responsible for the illegal passage of a government request to punish Yu."

The decisions were made in a meeting of the party's Executive Council, which was called to discuss the aftermath of the so-called Yu Song-hwan case.

The party's top decision-making organ also resolved to hold large-scale rallies in Seoul sooner or later to publicize "the unreasonableness" of Yu's arrest and renew its resolve to push its demand for direct presidential election.

Briefing reporters on the outcome of the council meeting, party spokesman Hong Sa-tok said that the opposition party also decided to attend the ongoing regular Assembly session unconditionally.

As a result of the Yu Song-hwan case, the current Assembly session was earlier expected to remain deadlocked indefinitely.

Rep. Yu was arrested on charges of violating the National Security Law stemming from his floor speech Tuesday. During the interpellation, Yu suggested that the motto of national politics should be unification rather than anticommunism.

Party spokesman Hong said that "the Assembly sitting will be resumed beginning Monday, but there would be no negotiations on the resumption of the session with the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

"And at the same time, we will hold mass rallies in Seoul sooner or later to denounce Yu's arrest and renew our call for direct presidential election."

He did not specify when the rallies will be held, but party sources said "in a week."

Asked why the NKDP made the decision to return to the Assembly unconditionally and earlier than expected, Hong said: "We made the decision in order to censure the ruling party which illicitly approved Yu's arrest and labels him as a pro-communist, to accelerate our struggle to achieve direct presidential elelction."

MONTSAME COMMENTS ON U.S.-USSR REYKJAVIK SUMMIT

OW160851 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1440 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 Oct (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME commentator writes: The Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik, described by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee as important and promising, has ended. The attention of the widest circles of the Mongolian public was attracted to it, and the whole world attached great hopes to it.

The Soviet Union, which made the initiative to hold the Reykjavik meeting, followed its firm, peace-loving, foreign policy course at the summit meeting and did everything to make it fruitful. The MPR highly assesses these new efforts by the USSR and its leader to curb the arms race on earth and in space and prevent the threat of a nuclear cataclysm, which supplement the whole package of earlier Soviet initiatives. The Mongolian people completely support the Soviet Union's fundamental position on issues of peace and war, which was recently reiterated by Jambyn Batmonh, MPR party and state leader.

It has become clear that the USSR's political goodwill, which condenses the thoughts and hopes of [words indistinct] in Reykjavik with definite obstruction from the head of the American administration. Ronald Reagan did not heed the current demand for new political thinking in international affairs -- for example, on such global issues as nuclear disarmament -- and, moreover, continued to defend the ill-famed Strategic Defense Initiative program. The minds of (?the U.S. ruling circles) continue to be dominated by the phantom of achieving (?military superiority over the socialist camp, and they have not) renounced their fanciful hopes of social revenge, as was indicated by the 19th MPRP Congress.

The results of the Reykjavik meeting allowed the world to again conclude that the Soviet Union is the main stronghold of peace and security for the peoples. The Soviet Union does not withdraw its proposals even under conditions when the American side has buried existing agreements on burning contemporary issues. This creates prerequisites that will allow the United States to eventually, as events develop, come to its senses in solving problems concerning the very existence of life on Earth.

In connection with this, the MPR public pays attention to what Mikhail Gorbachev said at the press conference: That "agreements are possible" [words indistinct] (?was shown by the Soviet-American meeting).

BATMONH RECEIVES INDIAN COMMUNIST LEADER

OW160636 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1524 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 14 Oct (MONTSAME) -- J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural presidium, today received C. R. Rao, general secretary of the Communist Party of India National Council, at Government House and had a friendly talk with him. Comrade C. R. Rao is here for an friendly official visit at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee.

Present at the meeting were D. Molomjamts, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo; R. Bataa, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee and assistant to the MPRP Central committee general secretary, and other officials.

THAI, LAO OFFICIALS HAIL RESUMED BOAT RACES

BK190213 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Oct 86 p 1

[Excerpts] Nong Khai — A carnival atmosphere prevailed in this northeastern border town as thousands of Thais and Laotians celebrated the resumption yesterday of their traditional boat race which had been suspended for two years as a result of strained relations between their countries.

Excitement and fun began on Friday night as residents from both sides of the Mekong River turned out in full force to enjoy themselves at a fairground where foodstalls, ferris wheels and carnival games kept them happy before the big event the next morning.

About 400 Laotian rowers and officials led by the deputy administrative chairman of Vientiane Province, Dr Sino Bannavong, crossed the river to the Thai side shortly after 10.00 a.m. yesterday.

The Laotians, many of whom brought musical instruments along, were welcomed by Nong Khai Governor Santi Minikan before they were taken by buses to the provincial hall for lunch. [passage omitted]

The political significance of the race was apparent as Governor Santi, in his welcoming speech, stressed the strong cultural and family ties between the Thai and Laotian people and expressed hopes that the event would create better understanding between them at the local level as well as at higher levels.

Dr Sino then gave a thank-you speech on behalf of the Laotian delegation, saying he was impressed by the warm welcome accorded them.

Dr Sino added that he hoped the boat race would improve mutual understanding which should help promote trading and communication between the two nations.

The Laotians crossed back to their side shortly after 5.30 p.m.

SITTHI ON U.S. VISIT; RELATIONS WITH LAOS

BK171447 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 17 Oct 86 pp 3, 13

["Exclusive interview" with Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila -- name of interviewer, date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Interviewer] What is the result of your visit to the United States and Japan? Will it benefit us?

[Sitthi] I think the visit was successful. In particular, I met with several U.S. congressmen and explained the situation to them. They realize that Thailand is their good friend. They told me that after the elections on 6 November they will try to help Thailand concerning rice. They may try through amendment or withdrawal repeal — it is up to them — so that the [farm] act will not affect us or affect us only minimally. Concerning rice, I can assure you that there should be some changes after the elections on 6 November. As for the sugar problem, the United States will not dump any more sugar because the U.S. sugar traders have cleared their stocks.

Anyway, the sugar issue will be subordinated to the antinarcotics bill, and a larger sugar quota will be given to the Philippines, Ecuador, and the Caribbean countries as a measure to help those countries fight drugs. This will mean a cut in Thailand's quota. Anyway, the bill has already been dropped, and I do not expect any more such protectionist bills to come out on the eve of the elections. The omnibus bill on patents for agricultural products also has not come out. We must, therefore, explain to them now. We have presented a memorandum of understanding to the U.S. State Department. We have held discussions with our friends at the White House, including Defense Secretary Weinberger [as published]. Even in Alaska we mentioned our problems caused by protectionism. We have been honored by them. I also aired our problems through my personal friends. On the security issue, I have achieved what I have been assigned by the military to negotiate. We have reached agreement on the war reserve stockpile. The next steps will be the responsibility of our Defense Ministry and the U.S. military. They will have to deal with the legal aspect of it. If the U.S. Congress approves it, the project will come true. In conclusion, we have been successful in this trip.

We also had quite considerable success in Japan. As the yen has appreciated, Japan must reduce domestic production and try to expand investment abroad. Japan is, therefore, turning to its friends, and I tried to convince them of that. I brought along with me the secretary general of the Office of the Board of Investment, Chira Phanuphong, so that he could tell me what we have been doing to promote foreign investment in our country. We told them that we will adjust our tax structure for foreign investors. We will solve the problem of double taxation. We gave them assurances that we will carry out our plan. We assured them that the Eastern Seaboard Project will be started. I spoke to their government and important businessmen. I told Japan's new foreign minister, Mr Kuranari, and the former foreign minister, Shintaro Abe, who is a leading figure in the Liberal Democratic Party. Abe told me to let him know if anything goes wrong.

We also invited the presidents of major Japanese companies for dinner and told them about our plan and policy. We have given them assurances. Previously, they were unhappy with our situation because of our high taxes, our lack of industrial infrastructure, and government uncertainty. I told them that now we are firm. I am glad that the government made known its decision yesterday. (On 15 October the government approved at a meeting the implementation of the Laem Chabang Development Project.) This will encourage Japan to come here. When we met with them, Chira and Director General Danai (Dulalampha) explained the details to them which I myself talked to them about fundamental policies. The three large companies assured us that they will come here. The other five companies told us that they will talk it over first. Anyway, they gave us a positive hint. They may want to see what are we going to do next. This is why I kept saying that we only have a little time left. I have asked the Finance Ministry and the public and private sectors concerned to study the tax structure and trade taxes. We should work together to minimize unnecessary steps that discourage investors. When I met the prime minister (Nakasone), he told me that he would look into the matter himself, so I feel that we must be ready to go ahead instead of being afraid to take action. We have much work to do, and we need cooperation from the government parties. The opposition should not act as an obstacle. We are gentlemen. I can assure you that as the leader of my party, I will not allow my collegues to do anything wrong. I will warn them and stop them if I feel that they going to do something bad. As we are Buddhists together, we should be able to compromise. I will do my best in the interests of our country.

[Interviewer] Is there any progress concerning our relations with Laos?

[Sitthi] Laos made the first move. We received their letter after the elections. They indicated to us their desire to solve the border problem. We told them that we have pulled out from the three villages and that there is no longer a problem. Anyway, on the border demarcation, we told them this could be settled only if Thailand and Laos can talk to each other. At the United Nations, Souban [Salitthilat] (Laos' vice foreign minister) asked to meet me. I welcomed him and I thanked Phoun Sipaseut (Laos' foreign minister) for his letter to me. I had already told the Interior Ministry to instruct governors of border provinces about holding the boat race and other matters. Our countries are brothers, and we speak the same language. We may differ in ideology, but this should not divide us. We should have contacts, and we can trade with each other.

[Interviewer] Is there any plan on a formal meeting?

[Sitthi] They have contacted us. They want me to send a letter or a delegation at any level to inform them of our intentions. I told them that I have no objection because we intend to do so anyway and I will send a team to follow up the matter. Anyway, we are still very busy. We would rather wait until the parliamentary session is over. Besides, we have to make preparations for those to be included in the delegation. It may not be at the ministerial level, but it will have to include representatives from the National Security Council, the military, the Foreign Ministry's directors general on economic and political affairs, the Interior Ministry's provincial governors, and Commerce Ministry officials -- as we want to discuss trade as well. We are ready for talks if they call for relaxation in any aspect of relations. The newspaper report saying I will visit Laos a few weeks from now is not correct. I told them that I would be ready to visit the country if it is clear that there are mutual good intentions and sincerity in our relations. Then I will be ready for a visit to contribute to better relations between the two countries and to establish trade contacts between the two peoples. We consider Laos to be in trouble, not Thailand. Laos has to depend on us. We consider Laos our younger brother. This is what I told Souban. He was happy to hear that. I also told him that we have never supported Lao resistance groups. We have told the Vang Pao group to leave our territory. I told Laos that, if Laos is sincere, we can mutually benefit from trade with each other. I have also told Laos to take back the 1,500 economic refugees, not political ones, whom we have already screened. Now, they have agreed to take the first group of 150 back. Whenever they finish taking this group, we will send our delegation to Laos. If there is an improvement in relations, then I will go to Laos myself. I believe that relations between Laos and Thailand will improve in the future.

[Interviewer] Referring to Gorbachev's statement about normalizing relations with China and withdrawing troops from Afghanistan, do you think this will affect the situation in Vietnam and Thailand's border situation?

[Sitthi] We are following it. Anyway, we only hope that Vietnam is sincere and not engaging in what I always understand as a delaying tactic. The military is well informed of the situation, and I do not want to divulge it. I wish to remind Vietnam through your newspaper of what it has said and of what it has done. I am sincere. Thailand is sincere. We are in the world of sincerity. There should be no problem if relations are based on sincerity. If they really pull troops out as they said, things will improve. As I have already said, the war is endless. It will only expand, and the economy will grow worse and worse. I think that it is better to reach for a political settlement acceptable to all. The Soviet Union is a large country. If it considers China's proposal or our proposal, that will be good for us, for the region, which will benefit from Vietnam's role and contributions to the cause of peace and stability.

[Interviewer] What measures have been taken in the wake of the present frequent incursions and heavy fighting on the border?

[Sitthi] This is the cause of all the problems at present. I do not want to make a strong comment at the moment.

SITTHI FAVORS UPGRADING DELEGATION TO LAOS

BK170159 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Oct 86 p 5

[Text] The Thai delegation to visit Vientiane in November should be upgraded with its head above the rank of a director general, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday.

Sitthi told THE NATION that the team would be empowered to make decisions to a certain extent and in some cases it could ask for approval from Bangkok through the telex link with the Thai Embassy in the Lao capital.

The minister, however, declined to say who he has in mind as head of the delegation, citing that the question has yet to be settled. "I will put the proposal through the preparatory procedures established to ensure a maximum result of the forthcoming visit to Laos."

The team, he said, will comprise, Political Affairs Director General M.R. Thep Thewakun, Economic Affairs Director General Danai Dulalampha, representatives from the National Security Council (NSC), the military, and the Foreign Trade Department of the Commerce Ministry.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said that governors administering the provinces bordering Laos would also be included in the delegation as representatives from the Interior Ministry.

"As you can see from the composition of the team, we are seriously working towards a progress in the Thai-Lao relations. We cannot go there without having done our homework first," he said.

He said that Bangkok is ready to consider all the Vientiane's calls for the removal of trade restrictions, including opening of more border passes. There are now three border passes in Nong Khai and Mukdahan only. But security aspect must also be taken into consideration in liberalizing trade with Laos, he added, citing as an example the possibility of Laotian people escaping to Thailand if more border check-points are opened.

An improvement in the overall Thai-Lao relations would be a slow process, he said.

However, he said that even if the Thai team brings home with positive results, it does not necessarily mean that he would hurriedly follow it up with a trip to Vientiane. [sentence as published]

"I would go but probably after a senior Laotian figure comes here after the planned trip by the Thai team," he said.

Promotion of contacts between residents on both sides of the Mekong River is a new emphasis that the Foreign Ministry has recently focused. The ministry recently asked the Interior Ministry to instruct all the provinces bordering Laos to strengthen people-to-people contacts and such cultural exchanges as the boat races. On the other hand, the Lao side apparently gives emphasis to the removal of trade restrictions which include the classification of more than 200 items as strategic goods to be either banned or controlled in quantity.

There was a thaw in the Thai-Lao relations when Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut agreed to talks at both the national and local level to settle bilateral disputes, including the conflict surrounding the three border villages near Uttaradit. Formerly, Vientiane insisted on a settlement at the national level while Bangkok prefers a solution to be agreed upon at the local level for the initial stage.

Sitthi said he took the shift in the Lao stand as a positive gesture. Afterwards, during his meeting with Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat in New York, he was asked to send a delegation to Vientiane to hold talks on bilateral ties improvement.

"I asked him that [as published] Vientiane should accept about 1,500 Lao refugees from Thailand through the voluntary repatriation programme run by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and he agreed to my request," he said.

He added that Bangkok is ready to ease trade restrictions against Laos if Vientiane, through the slow process of accomodation, proved its sincerity.

CHAWALIT TELLS PRESS ABOUT MEETING WITH PREM

BK170153 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut met with Premier Prem for one hour yesterday and reiterated afterwards that the government will have the support of the army only when it is taking "the right stand."

"I informed him of my opinion on certain matters," Chawalit told reporters at the Government House after meeting Prem.

Chawalit said he did not offer any specific suggestions, and neither did the premier ask for anything in particular.

Asked whether the meeting discussed the question of military backing for the government, Chawalit noted that it is the duty of the armed forces to back the government when it is taking "the right stand." He added that the term "the government" does not refer to a single leader but to the entire governmental apparatus.

"If there is something wrong, something which lacks legitimacy and goes against the wishes of the people, then we cannot help because we want to see only the right thing," Chawalit said.

The army commander said he sees nothing unusual in the no-confidence motion against Commerce Minister Surat Osathanukhro. At the same time, he pointed out that the economic well-being of the country depends very much on the stability of the government.

Commenting on a report that some opposition MPs will continue to seek Surat's ouster even though he had just survived the no-confidence vote last week, Chawalit said everyone should know what is right or wrong.

"Suppose something is wrong, one should know what to do," he said. "Please don't make me say anything further than this; everyone should know what is right or wrong."

One informed source reported that one of the topics raised in the meeting concerns the preparations for the premier's upcoming trip to Switzerland.

HANOI PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESS OPENS 17 OCT

OW200009 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] The 10th Hanoi municipal party organization congress was opened this morning, 17 October, at the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Laborer's Cultural Palace in Hanoi.

The congress enthusiastically welcomed Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and permanent member of the party Central Committee Secretariat; Comrade Le Quang Dao, secretary of the party Central Committee; and Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, a veteran revolutionary combatant of the workers' movement who has greatly contributed to building our party.

Attending the congress were the leaders of various departments and sectors of the party Central Committee, the leaders of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and mass organizations at the center, the delegates from the party committees of various blocs and central organs, the veteran revolutionaries, and the former secretaries, deputy secretaries, and members of the standing committees of the Hanoi municipal party committees of previous tenures, as well as representatives of the Hanoi municipal party organizations of the Vietnam Democratic Party and Vietnam Socialist Party, representatives of various armed branches and services of the Vietnam People's Army stationed in the Hanoi area, and representatives of military and labor heroes.

Five members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, who represent the powerful reserve force and serve as an effective arm of the Hanoi municipal party organization, were invited to attend the congress.

The congress had the honor of welcoming nine comrades appointed by the party Central Committee to attend the congress. They include General Secretary Truong Chinh and Chairman Pham Van Dong of the Council of Ministers, candidates in the election of the Hanoi municipal party organization delegation to the sixth national party congress.

Also attending the congress were some 700 typical delegates elected by the congresses of district and ward party organizations and their subordinate party organizations. These delegates represent more than 150,000 party members and are responsible to some 2.8 million people of the capital city.

Members of the presidium of the 10th Hanoi municipal party organization congress included Comrades Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, Nguyen Van Linh, and Hoang Quoc Viet; Comrades Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the party Central Committee and of the Hanoi municipal party committee; Le Van Luong, member of the party Central Committee and former secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee; Tran Vy, member of the party Central Committee, deputy secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee, and chairman of the Hanoi municipal people's committee; Tran Tuan, alternate member of the party Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee; a number of comrades who are in charge of some boards of the municipal party committee; representatives of the municipality's trade union federations, the collective peasantry society, and the youth and women's organizations; and socialist labor heroes.

At the opening session, delegates to the 10th Hanoi municipal party organization congress respectfully bowed in remembrance of boundlessly esteemed and beloved Uncle Ho and other party leaders as well as of all dead heroes, cadres, and party members who had given their lives for the construction and defense of the capital city during the past tenures of the party organizations.

In his opening speech, Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the party Central Committee and of the Hanoi municipal party committee, pointed out:

To organize this congress, over the past more than 3 months, 1,889 primary party organizations and 29 district, ward, town, and subordinate party organizations with more than 150,000 party members have convened their congresses and conducted the criticism and self-criticism drive in accordance with the party Central Committee's directive No 79.

Large numbers of cadres and people from various sectors, circles, and areas have held conferences and seminars and addressed letters and articles to the newspapers and radio station to positively contribute their views on the summaries of the draft report of the party Central Committee to be submitted to the sixth party congress and of the draft report of the Hanoi municipal party committee.

This was a broad and deep political activity drive of the entire party organization and population of the capital city.

Along with holding party congreses at various levels, the city's laboring people have also stepped up a vibrant emulation movement to score achievements to practically greet the sixth national party congress.

After Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh's opening speech, Comrade Le Van Luong, former secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee, read the political report of the Hanoi municipal party organization's executive committee. The report highlighted the new progress achieved in building and transforming the capital city over the past 5 years and the accomplishments recorded by the city's laboring people in the spheres of agriculture, industry, capital construction, communications and transportation, and circulation and distribution as well as on the cultural, educational, health, and national defense and security fronts. The report also mentioned the experiences gained in the handling of complicated socioeconomic issues in the past difficult period of time. These experiences have created an essential premise for boosting the process of transformation and construction of the capital city in the future.

The report also pointed out the weaknesses of the Hanoi municipal party organization during its past tenure. It then specified the objectives and tasks of the party organization for the 1986-1990 period.

The 10th congress of the Hanoi party organization will work for 7 days, from 17 to 23 October 1986.

ARMY PARTY ORGANIZATION HOLDS CONGRESS 13-18 OCT

BK191012 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] The Army party organization held its congress 13-18 OCtober in preparation for the sixth national party congress. Attending the Army party organization congress were 437 delegates representing hundreds of thousands of party members in all military regions, Army corps, military services, armed branches, organs, institutes, and schools.

Also present were delegates from various units currently fighting or standing ready for combat at the border areas and on offshore islands or performing internationalist duties in friendly countries.

The delegates warmly welcomed Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh when he turned up to attend and address the congress. The comrade general secretary contributed many valuable views to the congress and gave the Army many important instructions concerning its tasks in the days ahead.

With a spirit of looking squarely at the facts, accurately assessing the facts, and telling the truth, with practical and universal viewpoints, and with a scrupulous sense of responsibility and self-criticism and criticism, the congress fully developed democracy in discussing and contributing many views to the party Central Committee's draft political report and draft proposal for the amendment of some specific points in the party statute, as well as to the report of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee, thereby contributing positively to the success of the sixth national party congress.

The Congress of delegates of the all-army party organization concentrated on discussing matters concerning the party's lines and viewpoints, assessing the socioeconomic situation in general and the implementation of national defense work and internationalist duties, analyzing profoundly the causes of successes and shortcomings and the implementation of national defense work and internationalist duties analyzing profoundly the causes of success and shortcomings and the strategic tasks and major socioeconomic objectives for the immediate future, and defining the positions of and relations between the two strategic tasks and the orientations for national defense work in the years ahead.

The congress fully reflected the diversified views of all congresses at lower levels, unanimously agreed on the viewpoints and basic contents put forth in the draft political report, contributed many concrete views, and proposed many important things. It also devoted much time to discussing measures to enhance the party's overall leadership ability and militancy; firmly maintain the party's principles of organization, leadership, and operation; strengthen unity, restore law, and enhance discipline within the party; and ensure state laws and Army discipline.

All the delegates affirmed that it is necessary to intensively educate and train cadres and party members in struggling against all manifestations of negativism in the party; resolutely expel all degenerated, deviant, and indisciplined elements from the party; and enchance the militancy of grass-roots party organizations, with emphasis on leadership quality and ability.

The congress basically reached identity of views on the report of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee that in recent years, in light of the fourth and fifth party congress resolutions, despite the complicated world situation and numerous difficulties and complexities in the country, our party has led our people and people's armed forces in scoring great achievements in the struggle for national defense as well as in our internationalist duties. It has also carried out successfully productive labor tasks and economic building and continued consolidating the all-people national defense and strengthening the people's armed forces.

The delegates laid stress on the responsibility of the Army party organization -- from the Military Commission of the party Central Committee to the party committees at various levels, party organizations, and party members -- over the shortcomings and weaknesses in implementing the tasks of the people's armed forces in the recent past.

The fourth all-Army party congress contributed many concrete views and important measures to national defense work during the 1986-90 5-year period with the aim of consolidating the all-people national defense, building strong strategic rear areas, improving the quality of the people's armed forces, building an increasingly modernized regular army, satisfactorily combining productive labor tasks with economic building, accelerating the establishment of a network of national defense industry, and fulfilling our internationalist duties. It also elected a delegation to attend the sixth national party congress.

The congress of delegates of the Army party organization concluded with fine success. The delegates demonstrated a high degree of identity of views on the party's lines and standpoints, as well as a determination to ensure unity in the Army party organization and to unite closely around the party Central Committee. They also pledged to remain always the effective and reliable tool of proletarian dictatorship and to implement President Ho Chi Minh's teaching: Our Army, which is loyal to the country, party, and people, is ready to fight and make sacrifices for national independence and freedom, and will fulfill all duties, overcome all difficulties, and defeat all enemies to fulfill outstandingly all tasks entrusted by the party, state, and people.

Truong Chinh Address

BK191512 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Oct 86

["Text" of address by Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, at 13-18 October Fourth All-Army Party Organization Congress -- place of congress not given; read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrades: In the joyful and inspiring atmosphere of the congress of delegates of the all-Army party organization, I would like to extend to all the cadres and combatants of the Vietnam People's Army and all defense workers and employees the warm greetings and solicitous regards of the party Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers.

After 30 years of war full of sacrifices and hardships, under the party leadership, our people have won great victory, liberated the south, and reunified the fatherland, thereby achieving the people's national democratic revolution, and are carrying out the socialist revolution, with the entire country advancing to socialism. This great victory belongs to the people, with their armed forces playing the key role. We take pride in the fact that we have made every effort to carry out the sacred testament of venerated and beloved Uncle Ho, the master of the Vietnamese revolution, the founder and trainer of our party, and the dear father of the people's armed forces.

Over the past 11 years, our entire party, armed forces, and people have continued to uphold revolutionary heroism, have ceaselessly striven to overcome many difficulties caused by enemy aggression and natural calamities, have scored important successes in socialist construction and national defense, and have fulfilled our international duty toward the fraternal peoples of Laos and Cambodia. However, we have also committed serious shortcomings and mistakes in economic leadership which our party and people are actively striving to overcome in order to continue taking the Vietnamese revolution

Proceeding from a very low starting point and in the current complex situation, our country is experiencing many difficulties on its road to socialism. However, with the love for the country and socialism, with the traditional revolutionary stalwartness and courage in combat, and with the industriousness and creativity in labor of our Army and people combined with the strength of our era, with pure internationalist sentiments, and with the great and wholehearted support and assistance of the party and people of the Soviet Union, of the community of fraternal socialist countries, and of other friends around the world, we will certainly be able to surmount all difficulties and trials.

To successfully achieve the two strategic tasks of the Vietnamese revolution, our entire party, army, and people must actively bring into full play their glorious traditions and transform their revolutionary heroism in the war of liberation into revolutionary heroism in socialist construction and national defense. We must resolutely correct shortcomings and mistakes and overcome both subjectivism, hastiness and conservatism, sluggishness in forming the economic structure, in the economic management system, in positions and policies as well as in deploying the contingent of cadres in order to ensure the successful fulfillment of these tasks. The importance and great significance of the sixth national party congress lie precisely in the fact that it must satisfy these pressing requirements.

Under the light of the general line and the economic line of the party already determined by the fourth and fifth party congresses, proceeding from the actual situation and the major lessons of experience drawn during the past 10 years, and in the spirit of renovating the way of thinking and doing, renovating conceptions and work style, the sixth party congress must concretize those lines one step further and decide on the policies and tasks for the remaining years of the first stage of the period of tradition to socialism.

The party organization congresses at all levels; cadres and party members in the entire party; various mass, social, and political organizations; and the people throughout the country are enthusiastically contributing ideas to determining the tasks of the revolution in our country for the coming years.

In the ebullient atmosphere in which the entire party and people are turning toward the sixth congress, this congress of delegates of the all-Army party organization takes on a very important significance. You should synthesize and fully reflect the diversified views contributed by the party organization congresses at all levels in the Army to the draft political report of the party Central Committee.

Recently, the Political Bureau discussed and unanimously reached important conclusions on a number of the party's economic viewpoints. By studying the draft political report of the party Central Committee and these conclusions of the Political Bureau; by holding discussions with a high sense of responsibility and a frank, open-minded, and constructive attitude, and by fully developing democracy, this all-Army party organization congress must make appropriate contributions to supplementing and perfecting the political report to be presented to the sixth party congress.

At this same time, this congress must objectively and seriously assess the implementation of the tasks of defending the fatherland and building the armed forces and must review the experiences of the past years.

On this basis, the congress must determine the tasks of national defense for the period ahead and of building ours into a firm and strong army, an army which really belongs to the heroic Vietnamese nation, which originates from the people, and which serves the people, thereby correctly carrying out the teaching of venerated and beloved Uncle Ho: Our army is loyal to the country and devoted to the people, loyal to the party and devoted to the people; stands ready to fight and make sacrifices for the fatherland's independence and freedom and for socialism; and can fulfill any task, overcome any difficulty, and vanquish any enemy.

Dear comrades, to carry out the socialist revolution in our country at the present stage, we must always closely combine national construction with national defense and economy with defense. We must concentrate our efforts on economic building while paying adequate attention to making our national defense forces ever stronger and ever more powerful.

To satisfactorily carry out this task, we must fully understand the party's viewpoint on people's war and all-people national defense and implement the policy of the entire people engaged in national construction and defense and the entire Army engaged in national defense and construction. This is precisely the basis for our people to really exert mastery in the cause of national construction and defense. It is a source of invincible strength and the principle for victory in people's war. We must devote ourselves to developing and cultivating the people's strength, actively strive to stabilize and gradually improve the people's material and cultural life, simultaneously carry out the three revolutions, and strengthen the people's political and spiritual unity. On this basis, we must beef up the national defense strength.

We must apply ourselves to building the rear area, a constant factor which decides victory, an abundant source of material and morale support for the frontline which ensures the necessary conditions for the combatants to stand firm with confidence at the forefront, ready to fight and to defeat and enemy of the Vietnamese revolution.

We must devote ourselves to building powerful people's armed forces and building Vietnam's revolutionary military science and art and pay attention to studying the military work and thoughts of President Ho Chi Minh, Comrade Le Duan, and other comrade leaders.

The national defense strength is the strength of the entire people with the people's armed forces -- which, made up of the three categories of forces, are undergoing increasing standardization and modernization -- playing a core role.

Our party assessed that the successes in combat and unit building scored recently in the very difficult and complex situation show that the revolutionary nature of the armed forces and their fine tradition have continued to be maintained and developed. Simultaneously, the party also pointed out the weaknesses and shortcomings displayed by the armed forces. There are many reasons for these weaknesses and shortcomings. They are due partly to the general weaknesses and shortcomings of our socioeconomy and also to the subjective shortcomings committed by you, cadres and combatants.

On the occasion of this all-Army party organization congress, along with contributing opinions aimed at redressing general shortcomings of the entire party, we must uphold the spirit of self-criticism and criticism and must analyze frankly all the subjective shortcomings displayed by various echelons, units, and individuals in order to take corrective measures in the period ahead.

You comrades, especially key cadres, must realize profoundly that your strong points, shortcomings, and weaknesses, including your knowledge, capability, and ethical qualities as well as your behaviors and lifestyle may affect the qualities of troops and the fulfillment of assigned missions.

Our Army is endowed with the traditions of maintaining unity and singlemindedness, remaining united around the party Central Committee, being absolutely obedient to party leadership, and promoting internal unity, Army-people solidarity, and unity among our country's armed forces.

The situation and revolutionary tasks require that we must firmly maintain these traditions, trying to develop our strong points and resolutely overcome our shortcomings and do away with negative phenomena as they may weaken the combative strength and lower the prestige of the armed forces, and erode the people's confidence.

We must develop uniformly our political and ideological as well as organizational and policies-related work, improve our management and leadership skills, ensure that our material and technical requirements are met at certain proportion, and struggle step-by-step to fulfill the tasks assigned by the party.

The Army must strive to firmly maintain the revolutionary nature and the fine tradition of our armed forces which are Uncle Ho's army and which are loved by the people. As cadres and combatants in the Army are all the sons and brothers of the laboring people, they must, from top to the bottom, be singleminded. Leadership cadres must, with the revolutionary sentiments of comradeship, have an affection for their combatants, must respect the latter's human dignity, and must absolutely refrain from suppressing and persecuting their cadres and combatants.

You, comrades, must take stringent disciplinary actions against those leadership cadres with such wrongdoings.

All combatants in the Army must strive to steel themselves constantly, regard the military life as a school, maintain military discipline and rules strictly, cultivate their revolutionary ethics, and preserve their good manners as soldiers, trying to win the people's love, trust, and admiration.

As I have been briefed on the welfare situation of troops, I find it necessary to urge you, comrades, to pay greater attention to the material and spiritual life of combatants, particularly those at the frontline and the border, on offshore islands, on the battlefields of friendly countries, or in various remote areas.

Given the difficult situation now facing the country, along with attentively caring for the consolidation of national defense, you, comrades, must pay attention to managing your men in such a way that they can satisfactorily carry out the tasks of working productively and building the economy. This is to amass more wealth for society. You must contribute to building the economy while caring for the welfare of cadres, combatants, and national defense workers and civil servants.

Faced with the present international situation, we have to constantly consolidate our strategic alliance with Laos and Cambodia, with the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole, and fulfill our national and international obligations. The Army plays an important role in implementing these tasks.

Our victories in the struggle for national liberation in the past and in national construction and defense at present have been attributed to our party which has always upheld the banner of national independence and socialism, combining the strength of our nation with that of the era, and the strength from inside our nation with that from the outside world. Historical facts over the years show that the revolutionary struggle of the three peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia as well as the military solidarity and strategic alliance between the armies and peoples of the three countries are an important factor that has created favorable conditions for each country as well as for the three countries as a whole to gain victories.

National and international obligations are closely linked. Fulfilling national obligations amounts to carrying out international obligations and vice versa.

Following the victory of the resistance war against the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, the peoples of the three Indochinese countries have furthered their revolutionary cause by cooperating closely with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries in creating a new, very favorable situation for the world and regional revolution and peace.

Now as before, our party has always considered our special friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union as the cornerstone of our foreign policy. The Vietnamese party and people are eternally grateful to the Soviet Party and people for their great support and assistance to the Vietnamese revolution over the past decades as well as at present. We are striving to further expand the cooperation between the two parties and peoples of the two countries, making sure that it will produce still greater efficiency.

We warmly welcome and support the CPSU's initiatives of strategic significance on Asia and the Pacific presented by Comrade Gorbachev in his important Vladivostok statement.

Having experienced untold hardships and sacrifices in the past long and hard wars, the Vietnamese people earnestly desire peace so they can concentrate their efforts in national construction. We have many times raised proposals for normalization of relations between Vietnam and China and restoration of the time-honored friendship between the two peoples. We are ready to resume negotiations with China at any place, at any time, and at any level with a view to seeking a solution acceptable to both sides.

At the same time, we should realize that the U.S. imperialists and the other international reactionaries have constantly nurtured their bad intentions of weakening and eventually annexing our country. Therefore, our people and Army must always uphold vigilance, stand ready to smash all the enemy's schemes and acts of sabotage, and be prepared to take the initiative in coping with all situations. We resolutely defend our national independence and sovereignty, firmly safeguarding our land, airspace and territorial waters, especially the frontier of our fatherland and foiling all expansionist and hegemonist schemes and maneuvers that infringe upon our country's independence and sovereignty.

While concentrating on our most important task -- namely economic construction -- we are determined not to neglect our national defense task. We must know how to skillfully integrate our national defense task into our policies and plans for economic construction and cultural development, trying to satisfactorily carry out the two strategic tasks set forth by our party.

Dear comrades, with the CPV Central Committee's and Political Bureau's trust in and feelings of closeness toward the Vietnam People's Army, I wish the all-Army party organization congress fine success.

I wish you and all the cadres and combatants and national defense workers and civil servants good health and more outstanding achievements in your efforts to join the entire party and people in striving to fulfill their tasks for the year 1986, in making active contributions to ensuring the success of the upcoming sixth [national party] congress, and in readying yourselves to carry out various glorious and heavy tasks that may arise in the wake of the congress.

Thank you, comrades.

HA SON BINH PROVINCE DISTRICTS HOLD CONGRESSES

BK160829 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Report by (Ngo The Tien)]

[Text] After completing party congresses at the grass-roots level, various districts and cities of Ha Son Binh Province held their congresses during the period 15-30 September. Working within the framework of the requirements and basic contents of the party Central Committee's Directive No 80, these district and city party organizations scored satisfactory results in their congresses.

Delegates to the congresses discussed frankly various problems and contributed ideas to the draft political reports of the central government, the province, and districts. All discussions were conducted in a concrete and realistic manner. Most of the ideas collected agreed with the contents of the draft political report of the party Central Committee to be submitted to the sixth national party congress, and the draft report of the fourth party congress of Ha Son Binh on great achievements scored during the past years, the real conditions of the nation and the province, and tasks, orientations, and targets for the province from now to 1990.

Delegates to these congresses contributed hundreds of ideas on socioeconomic tasks to the draft reports of the central government and Ha Son Binh. Most of the ideas contributed expressed concern over the province's irrational management of the economic and investment networks, lack of attention to consolidating and improving national and collective economies, poor supervision on developing family economy, insufficient encouragement for workers, poor management of market and socialist trade, slow implementation of new economic management system, and setbacks in exercising the working people's right to collective mastery.

An outstanding feature scored in the Ha Son Binh party congresses is a new concept in economic thinking, work method, and organization of cadres. Delegates to the congresses showed their concrete deeds by opposing such habits as working for appearance sake, wasteful spending and organizing too many feasts as they did during previous congresses. Many delegates from mountain districts party organizations spent time discussing problems and visiting various local cooperatives responsible for planting peanuts and soybeans -- key industrial crops for the local economy.

After studying various models designed in compliance with local conditions, these congresses affirmed that the province's foremost tasks are to strive to exploit all land and labor potentials to increase grain production output and achieve self-sufficiency in food and fulfill grain procurement, while accelerating the production of consumer and export goods.

In Phu Xuyen District, a delta and key rice-planting district of the province, the party congress discussed various problems in a lively manner and decided to develop rice and subsidiary food crop planting, expand intensive cultivation, plant two rice crops in winter and make rice the main crop of the year, strive to achieve by 1988 a total production output of grain converted to paddy equivalent of 75,000 metric tons -- of which subsidiary food crops would be 11,000 metric tons -- and try to achieve an annual rice yield of 7-7.5 metric tons per hectare.

It is most important for Phu Xuyen to ensure a sufficient quantity of essential fertilizer and concentrate on irrigation work, especially the construction of the Khai Thai water pumping station to be equipped with 20-30 pumps -- each with a capacity of 8,000 cubic meters of water per hour -- to drain water into the Red River. The district must strive to ensure that every hectare of rice is enriched annually with at least 16 metric tons of organic fertilizer, 270 kilograms of nitrogenous fertilizer, and 135 kilograms of phosphorus fertilizer.

Furthermore, to improve the people's livelihood, the Phu Xuyen District party congress set forth the following target for 1988: 95 percent of the rural familites should have tile-roofed houses, people should be supplied adequately with ordinary medicine for treating diseases, students should be furnished with sufficient writing paper, and every person in the district should be able to buy 3 meters of cloth and 6 kilograms of salt.

The party congress of the mountainous district of Mai Chau demonstrated a high degree of unanimity on the need to solve the grain problem and vigorously develop afforestation. Mai Chau District will strive to attain by 1990 a gross grain output of 18,000 metric tons, with paddy alone accounting for 9,500 metric tons, and an annual per-capita grain distribution of 410 kilograms, and plant 5,000 hectares of forests, of which 3,500 hectares will be tung trees and 1,500 hectares will be large bamboos.

The issues that had been discussed most heatedly at this district's party congress were the measures to eliminate the practice of planting only one rice crop per year, to prevent the destruction of forests, to exploit forest products in an orderly and planned manner, and to send some 30 percent of the total number of laborers annually to engage in afforestation in the next 5 years.

The party congress of the Hoa Binh City -- a mountainous city with the largest hydroelectric power project in the country -- upheld its sense of responsibility and honor in setting forth orientations and tasks for the city from now until 1988, which involve developing vigorously small industrial and handicraft production, producing goods for export, expanding various services, and providing every family with more jobs.

On the distribution-circulation front in particular, the congress set forth measures to reorganize the trade and service network and intensify the control of money and goods in an effort to help stabilize the market and prices and the livelihood of the city cadres and people in general and Vietnamese and Soviet cadres and workers at the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power project in particular. Under the motto "All for the electric current of tomorrow," the congress is determined to start at any cost the operation of its first electric generator by 1987.

Thanks to their profound understanding of the criteria and democratic-oriented discussions, almost all district and city party congresses in Ha Son Binh Province were able to unanimously, properly, and quickly elect their executive committees and delegations to the fourth provincial party organization congress.

District and city party congresses in Ha Son Binh Province elected nearly 800 new party committee members, an increase of 217 over the previous term. The average age of new party committee members is 41.7, 1 and 1/2 years younger than those in the previous term. Of these new party committee members, 16 percent are women, a 1 percent increase over the previous term; and those comrades of various ethnic minority groups account for 40 percent, an increase of 5 percent over the previous term. Their levels of education, science and technology, and political theory are all higher than those in the previous term. These party congresses also elected 444 delegates to the forthcoming fourth provincial party congress.

Developing the results obtained from their party congresses, all districts and cities in Ha Son Binh are enthusiastically and vigorously embarking on the cultivation of more than 20,000 hectares of winter crops, considering this as a practical achievement to honor the sixth national party congress.

RADIO REPORT ON 10-DAY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW

BK161106 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Report on 10-day agricultural review]

[Summary] "The Statistics General Department reported that as of 5 October the country had harvested 820,000 hectares of summer-fall rice or 92 percent of the cultivated areas. An Giang, Cuu Long, Dong Thap, Long An, Dong Nai, and Tay Ninh Provinces have completed their summer-fall rice harvest, while other provinces have harvested about 90 percent of their cultivated areas. Generally speaking, almost all provinces fulfilled their cultivation and production plan norms. Southern provinces have planted 1,541,000 hectares of 10th-month rice or almost 90 percent of the set plan norms. The remaining acreage of 10th-month rice in the south is estimated at 170,000 hectares." It is expected that all provinces will complete their 10th-month rice planting according to schedule. The 10th-month rice in southern provinces is developing fairly well, while in northern provinces it is in the earing stage.

"Various provinces have harvested 45,000 hectares of early 10th-month rice. During the past week 31,000 hectares of 10th-month rice were saved from harmful insects. However, 262,000 hectares are still being ravaged by insects, mostly in Hai Hung Province, which account for 50 percent of its cultivated area and 30 percent of Ha Nam Ninh's. Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, and Ha Bac Provinces, each have 20,000-30,000 hectares being ravaged by insects. Most of the insects are stem borers, army worms, and brown planthoppers. Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa, and Lang Son Provinces' 10th-month ricefields are being threatened by ground beetles; about 50,000 hectares are heavily damaged." Various provinces are mobilizing manpower and integrating equipment to eradicate the insects or prevent them from spreading to other areas.

"As of 5 October various provinces had harvested one-third of the early 10th-month rice cultivation areas. Most of these provinces -- except Thai Binh and Ha Nam Ninh -- collected a yield of 30 quintals per hectare."

Along with accelerating the early 10th-month rice harvest, southern provinces are promptly preparing land for the winter rice crop. According to the Statistics General Department, as of 5 October Hai Hung Province had planted almost 8,400 hectares of winter rice; Ha Bac, more than 9,000 hectares; Ha Son Binh, 2,000 hectares; and Ha Nam Ninh, 5,000 hectares.

Due to typhoon No 6, various central provinces experienced heavy rains over the past few days. The Meteorological and Hydrological General Department predicted that in the next 10 days, northern provinces will face dry weather conditions with moderate rainfall. The weather condition in general, however, is favorable to the 10th-month rice harvest work and winter rice planting. Nevertheless, provinces must continue to take measures to cope with drought and harmful insects, while mobilizing manpower and integrating equipment to promptly harvest the main 10th-month rice crop.

"Southern provinces must urgently plant 10th-month rice on all planned areas, accelerate tasks on caring for the early 10th-month rice and eliminating harmful insects, while preparing land for the winter-spring crop and vaccinating herds of livestock."

TRUONG CHINH, USSR ENVOY DISCUSS REYKJAVIK SUMMIT

OW181757 Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 18 -- Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council, received in Hanoi today Soviet ambassador D.I. Kachin who informed him of the recent Reykjavik meeting between CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

General Secretary Truong Chinh, in his reply, stressed that the new and important initiatives put forth by the Soviet Union at the meeting have once again demonstrated the Soviet Union's high determination in the struggle for the prevention and completed elimination of the danger of a nuclear war. "These were courageous actions with high sense of responsibility toward the destiny of mankind," he noted.

Truong Chinh criticized the negative attitude of the U.S. side which has adhered to its outmoded policy to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union by intensifying the arms race in outer space. The general secretary reaffirmed that the Vietnamese party, state and people highly value and fully support the Soviet Union's stance and goodwill. He urged the U.S. Government to adopt realistic attitude and show its responsibility toward the destiny of mankind, and embark on serious dialogue with Soviet Union aimed at bringing the talks on disarmament to fruition.

The reception took place in atmosphere of cordiality and fraternal friendship.

CORRECTION TO NGUYEN VAN LINH SPEECH IN HA TUYEN

The following correction pertains to the item subheaded "Nguyen Van Linh Speaks," published in the 16 October Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, beginning on page K 11:

Page K 13, paragraph three, line five should read: ...abolish the mechanism of bureaucratic centralism and switch to the mechanism of socialist accounting ... (supplying dropped line)

ENRILE CHALLENGES AQUINO GOVERNMENT'S LEGITIMACY

OW191059 Tokyo KYODO in English 1051 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Cebu, Philippines, Oct. 19 KYODO -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile challenged the legitimacy of President Corazon Aquino's government, which was installed in a civilian-backed military revolt last February, and claimed that leftist presidential advisers are forcing her into a trap through peace talks with communists. "By declaring itself to be revolutionary, President Aquino erased the legitimacy of her government and wiped out the popular mandate which she had," Enrile said in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE in this central Philippine city Saturday night.

Aquino declared a revolutionary government, abolished the parliament and proclaimed a provisional "freedom constitution" a month after she was swept into power in the revolt led by Enrile and Armed Forces chief Gen. Fidel Ramos, who was then vice chief of staff.

"She has practically lost all legal basis to be the commander in chief by putting up her freedom constitution," Enrile added.

It was the first time that the 62-year-old defense minister has openly challenged the legitimacy of the new government. He was among the longest-serving cabinet ministers of Ferdinand Marcos before he broke off with the ousted leader.

Shunning moves for him to resign because of his skepticism about peace talks with the left-wing coalition, National Democratic Front (NDF), Enrile said the new government is a coalition goverment which will lose its character "if a member is removed."

Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales, regarded by Enrile as the "architect" of the revolutionary government, Friday asked the defense chief to resign if he "cannot go along" with Aquino's peace initiatives on the insurgency. Earlier, Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel had also called for Enrile's resignation if he could not support Aquino's approach to solving the rebellion.

Enrile, who political observers claim has presidential ambitions, explained that the military's obedience to Aquino is based on "the long-standing tradition of our Armed Forces that civilian authority is supreme over the military."

Enrile has openly expressed doubts about the outcome of peace negotiations with the NDF to end the 17-year communist-led insurgency, which Aquino has put as one of the priority goals of her fledgling government. "President Aquino is being forced into a trap by her left-leaning advisers in her cabinet and the communists will succeed if she agrees to coalesce with them," he said without identifying these advisers.

Enrile told KYODO last Friday that an unidentified "presidential official" should resign for telling NDF peace negotiator Satur Ocampo that the talks could be "mutually beneficial" for the rebel forces and the government.

He said the government "must move now before the communists get stronger," repeating a warning he has made previously that "a point of irreversibility" in the insurgency might be reached by the end of the decade if the steady growth of the rebel New People's Army (NPA) is not stopped.

Criticizes Peace Negotiations

HK171013 Hong Kong AFP in English 0947 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Cebu, Philippines, Oct 17 (AFP) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile again criticized government peace negotiations with communist rebels Friday during a visit to Cebu Province, where officials have called for his resignation and favored talks with insurgents. Mr. Enrile, addressing a civic group in this capital city, said that "in negotiations entered into by Marxists, it is not negotiations for peace but negotiations for war ... part of a grand strategy to take over government."

Mr. Enrile, who has criticized President Corazon Aquino's efforts to forge a ceasefire with the rebels, represented by the National Democratic Front (NDF), admitted that his hardline stance against the insurgents made him open to criticism.

Because of his open criticism of Mrs. Aquino's policies, the provincial government of Cebu voted unanimously last week for a resolution calling for Mr. Enrile's resignation from the government. Cebu Provincial Governor Osmundo Rama, who voted for the resolution calling for Mr. Enrile's resignation, met with him briefly before he spoke. Mr. Rama told reporters that the provincial government would be watching Mr. Enrile's statements while he is in Cebu, where the minister is to address an anti-communist rally Sunday.

The Cebu provincial government had earlier appealed to insurgents for a ceasefire but local NDF spokesmen said Wednesday that their national leadership had forbidden them to forge ceasefires at the local level.

Raps Aquino's Muslim Strategy

BK181532 Hong Kong AFP in English 1143 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Zamboanga, Philippines, Oct 18 (AFP) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile accused President Corazon Aquino Saturday of reviving the Moslem rebellion in the southern Philippines. A fellow cabinet minister had earlier called on him to resign because of his criticisms of Mrs Aquino's policies.

Mr Enrile resumed his recent criticism of Mrs Aquino by charging that she resurrected the 14-year-old Moslem separatist uprising by meeting Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) chief Nur Misuari and granting him safe conduct across Mindanao Island with his armed followers. "The problem of the MNLF was almost in a very low point before President Aquino decided to talk with Mr Misuari," Mr Enrile told some 300 civic leaders of this southern Mindanao city. "Now it is becoming visible."

(In Manila, Presidential spokesman Teodoro Benigno said when asked for a comment that only Mrs Aquino herself could answer the charge.)

(Asked to comment on Mrs Aquino's relationship with Mr Enrile, Mr Benigno said "what do you expect -- you have a president who is very understanding, so full of cordiality and patience, and you know what the defense minister has been doing.")

Mr Enrile is under increasing pressure to resign for his criticism of Mrs Aquino's ceasefire talks with communist guerrillas. (Earlier, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) quoted Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales as telling a press forum in the northern province of Pangasinan Friday that "the initiative to resign should come from Enrile if he feels in his heart that he can not go along with the Aquino government.")

Mr Enrile said Saturday that the recruitment of new MNLF fighters posed a direct threat to the Armed Forces.

The government granted Mr Misuari safe conduct to consult the five million Moslem minority in Mindanao after he met with Mrs Aquino last month and agreed to reopen peace negotiations with Manila on the Moslem problem.

Armed Forces chief Fidel Ramos has since charged that Mr Misuari was pretending to consult with the people when he was actually regrouping his units and recruiting followers. The general stopped short of criticizing Mrs Aquino.

Mr Enrile called on the military to remain united "as an institution to stabilize the country and to bear in mind that loyalty to the republic and not to individuals is in the highest interest of our people."

The minister said he was travelling across the country "to tell the people that we must all be together and assert vigilance against the Communists who want to convert a free people into a tyrannized people. "These forces will have to contend with the (Armed Forces) before they can impose their will on the people," he added. [passage omitted]

(A second cabinet minister, Luis Villafuerte, in charge of government reorganization, has said he would resign, PNA said. He told reporters in Sorsogon Province Friday that he was giving up his cabinet post on December 5 to personally strengthen his newly organized "Lakas Ng Bicolandia" regional party, PNA said.)

(Mr Villafuerte, who could not be reached for comment Saturday, is currently member of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO), one of the two major parties that supported the candidacy of Mrs Aquino. It was not immediately clear if the planned resignation had something to do with the open dispute between the UNIDO and its major coalition partner, the PDP-Laban party, over the appointment of goverment positions. The PDP-Laban told a news conference in Manila Saturday it was likely to ask President Aquino to curb Mr Enrile.)

Addresses Large Anticommunist Rally

BK191346 Hong Kong AFP in English 1332 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Cebu, Philippines, Oct 19 (AFP) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile addressed a large anti-communist rally here Sunday despite government calls for a boycott on the grounds that the gathering was a ploy of followers of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos. Local Government Deputy Minister Nenita Daluz told reporters in this central Philippine island that President Corazon Aquino had asked her to discourage people from attending the rally as it was only a "new gimmick" of Mr. Marcos's followers to attract participants.

The rally took place in a city centre park with crowd estimates ranging from 10,000 to 100,000. Mr. Enrile said the size of the crowd was a strong indication that the Filipino people were against communism.

Asked about persistent reports of his possible resignation and growing pressure from other cabinet members for Mrs. Aquino to fire him over his contrary views regarding the government's insurgency policy, Mr. Enrile said, "I will check whether they were quoted correctly." [passage omitted]

Asked about government statements that the rally was a disguised Marcos loyalist gathering, Mr. Enrile said, "That is not true because I will never speak before a crowd organized by Marcos troops." Observers noted however, that most of the rally organizers were officials closely identified with the Marcos regime.

Mrs. Daluz had appealed to people through radio programmes not to attend the rally, saying that Marcos loyalists were "finding a cause in anti-communism in order to gather a bigger crowd." Attendance at Marcos loyalist rallies have dwindled in the past few weeks.

"This is not a political rally," Mr. Enrile said. "The people who are gathered here are simply Filipinos who believe and treasure their freedom because of an emerging problem to them, a danger to their nation."

"This is the answer to the claim of the communists that they represent and speak for the Filipino people," he added. Mr. Enrile's critical stance on current peace talks aimed at seeking a peaceful solution towards the 17-year old communist insurgency has sparked conflicts among members of Mrs. Aquino's coalition government.

AQUINO DISMISSES REPORTS OF RIFT WITH ENRILE

HK161158 Hong Kong AFP in English 1137 GMT 16 Oct 86

[By Cecil Morella]

[Excerpts] Bacolod, Philippines, Oct 16 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino Thursday dismissed reports of a growing rift with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile as she continued a hectic visit to Negros, the country's troubled sugarbowl.

"I don't think I have to placate my defense minister," she told a news conference in this capital of Negros island, where she was to stay overnight on one of her periodic "consultation visits" to the provinces. "I have told him that I appreciated his help" in February, referring to Mr Enrile's mutiny against his longtime mentor Ferdinand Marcos. The mutiny sparked a revolt that installed opposition candidate Mrs Aquino to power after a disputed presidential election.

Critics and colleagues in government have called on the rightist defense minister to quit because of his open criticism of Mrs Aquino's efforts to strike a peace agreement with communist rebels and of other policies. [passage omitted]

Asked about the stability of her government, Mrs Aquino said "I am convinced that the government will continue to exist because it has the support of the Filipino people." [passage omitted]

MORE CABINET MEMBERS DEMAND ENRILE OUSTER

HK200447 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] More cabinet members are demanding the dismissal of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile in view of his latest actions. It looks likely that President Aquino will be pressured into letting Enrile go in the very near future. The latest cabinet member to ask for Enrile's ouster is Agrarian Reform Minister Heherson Alvarez. Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr earlier said that it would be best for Enrile to quit the government if he cannot support the president's policies, especially regarding the nation's security. Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales agreed with this. During the past weeks Enrile has been increasing his criticism of the Aquino government's handling of the rebels.

Meanwhile in Cebu City, Enrile said that his departure from the cabinet would mean the dismantling of the president's coalition government. He said this when he addressed an anti-communist rally in the city.

LAUREL SEES SAQUINO, ENRILE COMMUNICATION GAP

HK161215 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA In English 16 Oct 86 pp 1, 7

[Excerpt] Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel yesterday admitted the emergence of a "communication gap problem" between President Aquino and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, raising the growing fears of a possible break-up in the fragile 7-month old coalition government.

In a press conference held at Club Filipino, Laurel announced that he is willing to submit to new elections next year should the draft Constitution submitted by the 47-man Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] yesterday afternoon not be ratified by the people.

Wild speculations have been raised by political observers about a growing rift in the Aquino government brought about by the pronounced differences in government policies in the Aquino cabinet.

Of late, Enrile has been the subject of wide criticisms aired by his colleagues in the Cabinet as well as the public over his stand on Mrs. Aquino's policies, specially her handling of the communist insurgency.

Laurel said that he was acting as a "liaison officer" between Mrs. Aquino and Enrile upon his own initiative.

He said that he was trying to help resolve any differences between "two close friends, without taking sides on the matter."

It will be recalled that Laurel is one of the few Cabinet officials who have openly supported Enrile's call for a "more decisive and clear-cut policy" against the insurgents.

Laurel disclosed that he met with Enrile, but declined to divulge the content of their one-hour talk.

Laurel also expressed the need for new presidential elections in case the Constitution is rejected.

"If we (Aquino and Laurel) decide to openly campaign for the ratification of the new Constitution, naturally we are staking our leadership," Laurel said.

He added, "If it is rejected by the people, I feel that we would also reject it and submit ourselves to a new mandate."

Laurel pointed out, however, that it was "premature to judge" the new Charter drafted by the Con-Com for 136 days.

"There are a lot of good provisions but there are also a lot that I don't agree with and find hard to understand," Laurel added.

Among the provisions he was "uneasy about" were the differences in the terms of office of members of the Senate and Congress as well as the party-list system of election for sectoral representatives in the legislature. [passage omitted]

Cancels Trip Over Rift

HK201137 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel cancelled his trip to Indonesia in order to be able to mediate in conflict between President Corazon Aquino and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. Laurel's spokesman said that the president asked him to stay in view of the country's problems. According to the spokesman, Laurel was originally scheduled to attend th ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting in Jakarta today and tomorrow. He cancelled his trip and will be represented by Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Jose Ingles.

AQUINO, REBELS DISCUSS CEASE-FIRE IN PANAY

HK170854 Hong Kong AFP in English 0835 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Iloilo, Philippines, Oct 17 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino and two local communist leaders agreed at a secret meeting Friday to enter into talks on a possible ceasefire here on Panay Island, a joint statement said. "Both sides said they were open to the idea of ceasefire while talks regarding issues in Panay are discussed," said the statement signed by presidential assistant minister Teodoro Locsin and the rebel representataives.

Mrs. Aquino met Father Jose Torre, a former parish priest representing the National Democratic Front (NDF), and Concha Bocala, an officer of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), at a Roman Catholic convent in this capital city, presidential spokesman Teodoro Benigno said.

The NDF is the underground rebel alliance led by the CPP and its guerilla force, the New People's Army (NPA), which the military estimates to have 670 armed regulars and 2,160 militia in Panay, the country's sixth largest island. National level talks between the government and the NDF ground to a halt in late September when alleged CPP chairman Rodolfo Salas was arrested in Manila.

Mrs. Aquino has said she may try seeking local ceasefire pacts if top-level talks fail. She has sealed such agreements with Moslem rebels in the southern island of Mindanao and tribal guerrillas in northern Luzon.

Mr. Benigno said talks between ceasefire negotiating panels to be formed by the government and the Panay rebels may start "quite soon."

"I understand that the NDF leaders here are acting on the basis of an authorization from the CPP leadership," he added.

Meanwhile the president announced here at Camp Delgado, the regional military headquarters, that she was promoting 10 colonels to the rank of brigadier general. Presidential aides said that another 15 new generals would be named by Mrs. Aquino shortly, possibly in Manila, as part of military reforms. "You are needed and your are appreciated," Mrs. Aquino told officers and troops at Camp Delgado.

Right-wing critics have accused the eight-month-old Aquino government of being lenient on rebels and neglecting the military.

She brushed aside attacks on her policy of seeking a peaceful settlement of the 17-year-old communist insurgency, inherited from her deposed predecessor Ferdinand Marcos. "The enemies of our new democracy, the friends of the deposed dictator, have tried to demoralize you by saying that our peace initiatives derogate from the indispensable role and honoured place of the soldier in our republic, but I know your intelligence is proof against their lies," she said.

Mrs. Aquino said she was pursuing the peace talks "because I want to spare our country further bloodshed and the loss of precious lives."

"This is not appreciated by those who oppressed and murdered many of their own countrymen in the satisfaction of their limitless greed," she added.

Mrs. Aquino arrived here from an overnight stay in nearby Bacolod, capital of Negros, the country's troubled sugar-growing area.

AQUINO MEETS 2 SOLDIERS RELEASED BY NPA

BK191304 Hong Kong AFP in English 1248 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 19 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino met Sunday with two army officers released Saturday by communist rebels after 26 days of captivity, a presidential spokesman said. They handed Mrs. Aquino a letter from their New People's Army (NPA) captors containing a demand to end alleged militarizaton in the Quezon region, the president's Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno said.

The rebels captured the two officers in a raid on a detachment on September 22 which killed eight soldiers and a trooper's wife. They were released Saturday in a rebel camp near the town of Gumaca on southern Luzon Island. "They treated us well, we ate what they ate," Lt. Gan said, adding "we are still against them."

"This release is proof that the NPA is seriously addressing the issue of reconciliation and the restoration of democracy in the country," the NPA letter said. "We are closely following and supporting ongoing peace talks between representatives of the government and the National Democratic Front (NDF). Whatever will be the result of these talks will be strictly enforced by the regional units of the NPA," the letter added.

The Aquino government's exploratory peace talks with the underground NDF alliance, the NPA's mother organization, have stalled following the arrest September 29 of alleged communist leader Rodolfo Salas.

DEFENSE OFFICIAL WARNS AGAINST NDF PROPOSALS

HK171228 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Ninety five percent of the country will fall into the hands of communist groups if the Aquino government agrees to the NDF proposal that military operations in remote areas be suspended in exchange for the NPA's withdrawal from highways and town centers. Details from Peachie Orquiola:

[Begin Orquiola recording in English] Brigadier General Isidro Agunod, assistant secretary for plans and programs of the Defense Ministry, today said that if the government agrees to the NDF proposal to stop military operations in the interior barangays while the NPA stays away from national highways and town centers, it would be tantamount to handing over to the NDF on a silver platter 95 percent of Philippine territory and 75 percent of our people. What would be left for President Aquino to govern? Agunod asked.

Agunod was reacting to an interview by Katherine Graham with Antonio Zumel and Saturnino Ocampo which was published in the October 20 issue of NEWSWEEK. In that interview, Ocampo admitted having asked the government to acknowledge territorial control of some areas by the NPA.

Earlier, the defense ministry has expressed the position that the government should not enter into an agreement with the Marxist-Leninist movement that would result in any or all of the following conditions.

1. The surrender of sovereignty by the government over any part of the national territory.

2. The recognition of any area as being politically or militarily controlled by the Communist Party of the Philippines, New People's Army or the National Democratic Front.

3. The acknowledgment that any area or community is defended by an armed force other than the legitimate police and military forces of the government.

Agunod also said that if the government grants immunity from Philippine laws and safety to the NDF headquarters and residence, then the NDF shall in effect be granted equal if not better status than a foreign embassy, such as that of the USA or the USSR.

This is Peachie Orquiola from the Defense Ministry reporting. [end recording]

'YELLOW ARMY' REPORTEDLY DEPLOYED IN MANILA

HK161141 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Oct 86 p 20

[By Reporter Joel D. Lacsamana]

[Excerpt] Some 400 members of the "yellow army" have been deployed in Metro Manila as security personnel of key political figures, Camp Aguinaldo sources revealed yesterday.

They said this armed group is equipped with high-powered side and long arms consisting mainly of Israeli-made Galil rifles, Uzi machine pistols, .45 caliber pistols and assorted 9-millimeter assault hardware.

Theys said the "yellow army" has the logistical capability of assembling into a sizable assault force roughly within an hour.

"No matter how hard you look for this 'yellow army,' you will not find it, at least in big numbers, at any given time because its members are already 'in-place'," one of the sources explained.

The sources also disclosed that a high-ranking Malacanang official commands this armed band. It is widely believed however that another powerful political figure close to President Corazon C. Aquino is behind the funding and training of the phantom army, they added.

The "yellow army" members are also detailed as security escorts of certain political figures in a number of provinces, particularly those surrounding Metro Manila, Camp Aguinaldo sources said. [passge omitted]

SISON DENIES BUYING ARMS TO FIGHT GOVERNMENT

HK161047 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Jose Maria Sison, founder of the Partido Ng Bayan [PNB -- People's Party] and former chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines, emphatically announced that it was a top official at the Defense Ministry who foots the bills of Mr Pastor Alcover Jr, an alleged former NPA official in Samar-Leyte. Speaking at a press conference, Joma Sison said that he has never met nor known Alcover, and that the latter was in no way related to the New People's Army.

Recently, Alcover had asserted that Joma Sison was seeking funding for arms purchases in Australia and other countries in order to fight President Aquino's government. Joma Sison firmly denied the accusations and called them slander. [Sison recording indistinct]

MARIJUANA SAID EXPORTED TO U.S., WESTERN NATIONS

HK170619 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 6 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Marijuana grown here is now exported to Japan, the United States and other Western countries, a Manila Police drug enforcement official said.

Maj. Romeo Maganto, Western Police District (WPD) drug enforcement section chief, said the quality of locally cultivated marijuana is as high as those grown in Laos, Thailand and Burma.

The three areas, known as the Golden Triangle, have been the world's biggest source of marijuana for the past two decades.

Maganto said "lagkitan," an expensive type of locally grown marijuana, is becoming popular in foreign markets because of its fine texture and quality.

He said that more than three million kilograms of marijuana are produced here each year.

Maganto said communist rebels and government personnel, including soldiers, have contributed to the increase in the drug trade.

He explained that rebels have been cultivating marijuana in the hinterlands of Northern Luzon, Cavite and the Bicol peninsula to raise funds.

He said there were also reports that a number of military men were involved in moving the marijuana from the mountains to the cities, particularly to Metro Manila.

He, however, said production levels remained under control. He said the country remained a major transit and distribution point of marijuana and other drugs from the Golden Triangle and South America to other countries.

Cocaine coming from South America also passes through the Philippines before reaching the United States and Australia, Maganto added.

Last year, at least 15 reported cases of dope smuggling were recorded by the Armed Forces Anti-Narcotics Command, the National Bureau of Investigation and the Dangerous Drugs Board.

Eight cases were reported at the Philippine ports of entry, while seven others were reported in other countries but the place of origin was the Philippines.

Records showed that 91 pieces of dried opium pods; 54.91 grams of heroin, 523 grams of hashish oil; 2,000 kilograms of Thai grass; 1,284 DUs of LSD, 2,151 DUs of nitrosepam; and about 6,387 DUs of methaqualone (madrax) worth millions of dollars were smuggled into the country last year.

Maganto said these drugs were brought in by tourists and Filipinos working for an international dope ring.

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KAPITSA: NO GORBACHEV U.S. VISIT FOR SOME TIME

OW211131 Tokyo KYODO in English 1127 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 21 KYODO -- Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa told Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari Tuesday a visit to Washington by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev is unlikely for some time, a Foreign Ministry official said. Kapitsa, here since Sunday to brief government officials on the U.S.-Soviet summit in Reykjavik, also said a Gorbachev visit to Tokyo will certainly take place, although the date is as yet undecided.

With respect to the lack of any final agreements between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Gorbachev in Reykjavik, Kapitsa said the Soviet Union will continue talks at all levels. But he said a Gorbachev visit to Washington will not take place for some time, the official said.

Kuranari told Kapitsa that "it was regrettable that the Reykjavik summit failed to reach agreements in the final stage because of a Soviet all-or nothing attitude." "Such an attitude cannot be considered as realistic in disarmament talks," Kuranari said, calling for a step-by-step, steady progress. Kuranari also expressed regret over the Soviet policy of linkage of intermediate nuclear force (INF) with the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) and strategic nuclear weapons. He expressed the hope that the INF would be abolished totally.

Kapitsa said the world is nearing the point of abolition of nuclear weapons, and he called for the countries concerned to make further efforts. Kapitsa said the Soviets attach importance to Japan and want to provide information on various problems and to have consultations on them. His Tokyo visit this time is one of such efforts, Kapitsa was quoted as saying. Kapitsa is to leave Tokyo Wednesday.

JAPAN, USSR EXCHANGE MESSAGES MARKING TIES

OW201217 Tokyo KYODO in English 1211 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 20 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union have exchanged messages marking the 30th anniversary of bilateral diplomatic restoration with both welcoming recent moves toward the improvement of relations, the Foreign Ministry said Monday. The messages were exchanged between the two countries Sunday, the 30th year after Japan and the Soviets signed a joint statement on restoration of diplomatic ties.

The Japanese message, sent from Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari to his counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze, said further development of relations will benefit people of both nations, but it also spelled out part of the 1956 joint statements which says both nations will continue to negotiate on the conclusion of a peace treaty.

Touching on the negotiations in January and May on contents of the peace treaty between former Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Shevardnadze, Kuranari expressed a strong hope in the message of concluding the treaty and thus establishing stabilized relations between the two parties.

The Soviet message to Kuranari from the Soviet Foreign Ministry, said the Soviets are satisfied with recent moves toward improved relations with Japan and expressed support for steady improvement of them in the future.

With goodwill and realistic approach by both countries, Japan and the Soviet Union can cooperate in resolving problems of the world, the Soviet message said.

USSR EXPLORING JOINT VENTURES WITH JAPAN

OW201105 Tokyo KYODO in English 1057 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 20 KYODO -- The Soviet Government has explored the possibility of setting up joint ventures with Japanese corporations in the Soviet Union, a Japanese official said Monday.

The possibility of such joint ventures was raised by Soviet Government officials, including Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Boris Aristov, to Keijiro Murata, former minister of international trade and industry, when he attended the opening ceremony Wednesday of a Japanese industrial fair in Moscow, the officials said.

According to the official, the Soviet Government has so far refused foreign investment. However, the Mikhail Gorbachev regime is ready to encourage establishment of joint ventures with foreign interests in the Soviet Union, in hopes it would help revitalize the sluggish domestic economy.

The Soviet Government wishes to hold consultations with Japanese, U.S., European Community and Scandinavian states over the proposed joint ventures, according to the official.

According to the official, the Soviet officials told Murata that they would decide within a month on what type of joint venture it would adopt. Murata proposed both sides should first hold sufficient consultations on enactment of legislation governing foreign investment and the creation of conditions encouraging investment.

SRV'S VO DONG GIANG ON CAMBODIA, TIES WITH JAPAN

OW211213 Tokyo KYODO in English 1209 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 21 KYODO -- Regardless of developments in Sino-Soviet relations, Vietnam will not change its plan to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea by 1990, Vietnamese State Minister Vo Dong Giang said here Tuesday.

Giang told a press conference that Vietnam welcomes the recent movement of China and the Soviet Union toward rapprochement, which he said is already a long step toward normalization, rather than a small step and contribution to peace in Asia. The minister, who is in charge of foreign affairs, said, however, the rapprochement would not affect a Vietnamese pullout saying it would not pressure us.

Giang, on a three-day Japan visit since Sunday, speaking at the Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan, said the deadline for the pullout can be met with 99.99 percent certainty, considering the current world situation. He said the pullout may come even before 1990, if foreign nations stop helping Democratic Kampuchea, an anti-Hanoi coalition of three resistance groups.

Giang, 63, said Vietnam has withdrawn half its forces from Kampuchea but the rest remain there as soldiers of the Khmer Rouge, one of the three Kampuchean resistance groups, are enjoying sanctuary along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Giang did not specify the number of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, but Western estimates put them at around 140,000.

Giang also said more time is necessary for Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh to solidify its position and acquire sufficient self defense capability.

The minister said relations between Vietnam and China have shown an improvement, saying for the first time in many years, China had sent Vietnam a friendly message of congratulation on its national day.

Commenting on his visit to Japan, Giang said Japan appears to be attaching importance to political dialogue with Vietnam. "I have found the visit useful. And I'm quite satisfied with Japan's stance," he said.

Vietnam hopes to promote bilateral ties with Japan, especially economic ties, which he said will contribute to peace and stability in the Asian-Pacific region.

Giang, who arrived here on Sunday on his way home from New York where he attended the U.N. General Assembly session, met with Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari Monday to discuss bilateral relations and world affairs, including the Kampuchean issue.

KEIDANREN MAKES REQUESTS ON SDI PARTICIPATION

OW201155 Tokyo KYODO in English 1135 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 20 KYODO -- The Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) Monday asked the government to ensure that Japanese firms participating in the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) plan will not be subjected to excessive restrictions by the United States on grounds of protection of military secrecy. Keidanren, made up of big businesses, also requested that Japanese enterprises be allowed to utilize the research results of the SDI, commonly known as a "star wars" plan.

The requests were intended to clarify the stance of the Japanese business community prior to the start of talks between the Japanese and U.S. Governments in Washington on October 28 for working out details of Japanese participation in the SDI. The Japanese Government formally decided to take part in the SDI research on September 9.

Japan's industrial circles are hopeful that participation in the SDI will enable them to make great strides in the development of high technology. But an agreement earlier concluded on the participation of West Germany in the SDI clamped strict restrictions on the use of research developments by German enterprises. This generated deep concern here that even techniques already developed by Japanese firms will be subjected to restrictions on grounds of protection of military secrecy.

Keidanren, accordingly, asked the government to fully protect techniques developed by participating firms. It requested that techniques and knowhow, already developed by these firms, should be exempted from restrictions aimed at protection of secrecy. The government should also set up an adequate system to support the participating Japanese enterprises, Keidanren said.

GDR'S HONECKER CONTINUES VISIT TO DPRK

Talks Held 19 Oct

LD191139 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0848 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee and GDR State Council Chairman, and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK began their officials talks today at the 'Kumsusan' Presidential Palace in Pyongyang.

Kim Il-song once again cordially welcomed Erich Honecker. He stressed that he had very pleasant memories of his many meetings with working people during his visit to the GDR in the early summer of 1984, and particularly of the full talks with Erich Honecker, which had given a powerful impetus to the further development of fraternal relations and fruitful cooperation. Erich Honecker's stay in the DPRK is a new high point in the cooperation between the two states, parties and peoples.

The general secretary of the SED Central Committee, who agreed with this assessment, thanked Kim Il-song for the invitation to visit the DPRK, and for the cordial, hospitable reception given to him and his entourage from the first moment of their stepping onto Korean soil. The reception given by the people of Pyongyang, which would never be forgotten, was an expression of the unshakable friendship between the two peoples.

The discussions, which took place in an extraordinarily friendly atmosphere, centered on questions of bilateral relations and topical questions concerning the international situation. The two partners in the talks briefed each other about the successful implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and the 6th WPK Congress. Erich Honecker paid tribute to the creative activity of the people of the GDR in determinedly performing the tasks set. Through their work, the working people of the GDR are daily proving that they are determined to match the great demands in all areas of the economy and, in the firm fraternal alliance with all socialist states, to make their contribution to a strong socialism and so to a secure peace.

Kim Il-song stressed that the successful implementation of the decisions of the Sixth WPK Congress by the Korean working people shows clearly the vigor of socialism on Korean soil. The increasing power any strength of the socialist society in this part of the Korean peninsula is a great achievement by its people who exert all their energy and spirit to ensure that the great cause of socialism on Korean soil will continue to advance.

Dealing with international political problems, Erich Honecker and Kim Il-song agreed in noting that today's questions on securing peace and the elimination of the danger of nuclear war stand at the center of international relations. The highest representatives of the GDR and the DPRK were unanimous in stressing that the main goal of any responsible policy at the present time must be exclusively the preservation of peace.

Their states feel themselves deeply committed to this principle, particularly when the most aggressive forces of imperialism, especially the United States, are continuing their peace-endangering course. Both statesmen stressed that the peace program, as submitted by the states of the Warsaw Pact at their Budapest meeting this summer, points a feasible path to a world without war.

Erich Honecker and Kim Il-song welcomed the significant proposals submitted by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev at this meeting with U.S. President Reagan in Reykjavik. There is a real chance of achieving a turn from the arms race to detente and disarmament in the world. Everything possible must be done to end the arms race on earth and to prevent its expansion to space.

Erich Honecker and Kim Il-song expressed their concern at the exacerbation of the situation in Asia. In this connection, Erich Honecker gave an assurance that the SED and the GDR fully and totally support the foreign policy initiatives and activities of the DPRK for the preservation of peace on the Korean peninsula. This is principally true in the matter of the call for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, the initiative for negotiations between the DPRK, South Korea, and the United States, and the proposal to transform the peninsula into a nuclear weapons-free peace zone. The far-reaching steps of the DPRK, imbued with realism, such as the efforts for holding a dialogue with South Korea, are designed to create a favorable climate for the solution of disputes in the region.

In the name of the SED Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers, Erich Honecker invited Kim Il-song to visit the GDR. The invitation was accepted with thanks. Taking part in the talks, which demonstrated full agreement in all questions discussed were:

For the GDR side: Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of State; Oskar Fischer, Member of the SED Central Committee, minister for foreign affairs; Gerhard Beil, member of the SED Central Committee, minister for foreign trade; Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee' director of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, member of the SED Central Committee, state secretary and chief of the chancery of the chairman of the Council of State; and Karl-Heinz Kern, GDR ambassador to the DPRK.

Taking part for the Korean side were: Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice president of the DPRK; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier of the State Administration Council, minister of foreign affairs; Pak Nam-ki, secretary of the Secretariat of the WPK; Ch'oe Chong-kun, member of the WPK Central Committee, minister of external economic affairs [name, position as received]; Hyon Chun-kuk, director of the International Department of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Hyong-yul, vice minister of foreign affairs [name, position as received]; and Pak Yong-chan, DPRK ambassador to the GDR.

Mass Rally in Pyongyang

SK201617 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1542 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 20 (KCNA) -- A grand Pyongyang mass rally was held today at the Kim Il-song Stadium in welcome of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany[SED] and chairman of the state council of the German Democratic Republic, now on an official goodwill visit to the DPRK upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song;, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The stadium and adjoining streets of the capital were astir like on a festive day with people of all walks of life gathered there to welcome Comrade Erich Honecker who has come to our country for the second time from the far-off western outpost of socialism with the sentiments of deep trust and militant solidarity for our party and people.

The Kim Il-song stadium was packed full with more than 100,000 people, and the plaza of the Arch of Triumph and streets adjacent to it were crowded with tens of thousands of people. A portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Erich Honecker were put up in the middle of the stadium.

Seen in the stadium were slogan boards reading "Warm welcome to Comrade Erich Honecker, our friend!" and "Long live the indestructible, fraternal friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and the GDR!"

When the cars carrying Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Erich Honecker appeared on the Kaeson Street adjacent to the stadium, the crowds raised the cheers of "Manse!" (hurrah), waving miniature flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers high and loudly shouted in chorus "Welcome to Honecker." Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Erich Honecker headed for the stadium amid the enthusiastic welcome from tens of thousands of people.

At 10 a.m. Comrade Kim Il-song, together with Comrade Erich Honecker, appeared on the platform of the stadium amid the playing of the welcome music. The official suite of Comrade Erich Honecker came out to the platform. In the platform party were Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK, Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, and other senior officials of the party and government.

Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech at the rally. After the speech he firmly shook hands with and warmly hugged Comrade Erich Honecker.

So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, presented a silk banner to Comrade Erich Honecker in the name of the mass rally.

Comrade Erich Honecker spoke next. He presented a banner of honour to Comrade Kim Il-song in the name of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Erich Honecker firmly shook hands and warmly hugged each other, and waved high their firmly grasped hands in token of the sentiments of friendship and unity between the two peoples. They waved their hands high to the cheering crowds.

Kim Il-song Addresses Rally

SK201038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 20 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at the Pyongyang mass rally held today at the Kim Il-song stadium to welcome Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic. Comrade Kim Il-song said:

This meeting place is swaying with beautiful flowers and seething with great emotion and joy of the citizens of the capital city who are warmly welcoming you, Comrade Erich Honecker, the preeminent leader of the GDR people and a close friend of the Korean people.

The Korean people and the people of the GDR are class brothers and revolutionary comrades-in-arms who are fighting jointly against imperialism and for peace and socialism on the eastern and western outposts of socialism. The relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the GDR are developing onto a higher stage on the basis of the meeting of the leaders of two countries in Berlin two years ago and the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed at that time. Between our two countries many-sided exchange and cooperation are expanding and developing in all spheres of politics, the economy and culture and the feelings of fraternal friendship and class solidarity are deepening with each passing day.

Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, your present visit to our country will be another important event which will provide a new milestone in consolidating and developing the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

The people of the GDR is a glorious people with a long-standing tradition of the communist movement, a resourceful people who have made an immortal contribution to the development of the international working-class and communist movements. Marx and Engels who were produced by the German people pioneered the communist movement, and Ernst Thaelmann and many other fine communists of Germany fought at the cost of their lives for the victory of its cause. Thanks to the bloody struggle of the German communists and working class for the freedom and liberation of the people against imperialism and fascism, an advanced socialist system under which workers and peasants are masters of state power has been firmly established on the soil of Germany.

The people of the GDR, under the correct leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, have defended their revolutionary gains reliably under the difficult conditions of ceaseless manoeuvres for subversion and sabotage on the part of the western imperialists and revanchist forces, built a powerful socialist industrial state in the central part of Europe, radically improved the people's material and cultural well-being and completely changed the appearance of the country in all respects.

The industrious and talented people of the GDR built socialism securely on the German soil and made it flourish through their creative labour, thereby fully demonstrating the superiority and vitality of the socialist system and enhancing the international position of socialism still further.

With firm faith in the justness of the cause of socialism and rallied closely around the Socialist Unity party of Germany, the working class and other labouring people of the GDR are now striving to reach the ten major objectives of the economic strategy for the development of the national economy in the period up to the year 2000 which was put forward by the party at its 11th Congress, and to fulfil a new five-year plan.

We are conviced that under the energetic guidance of their outstanding leader, Comrade Erich Honecker, the people of the GDR will make a new economic growth by presing ahead with the scientific and technological revolution and thus achieve another victory in the effort to build a developed socialist society.

The advantages and indestructible vitality of the socialist system are also being proved patently in our country.

The triumph of the socialist revolution and the establishment of the socialist system in the northern half of our country were the historic events which brought about fundamental changes in the socio-political life of our people and in the development of our revolution. Leading the masses of the people confidently along the road of socialism, our party abolished the exploiting system and turned our country, once a very backward colonial and semi-feudal society, into a socialist state which is independent, self-supporting, and capable of self-reliant defence. Our people who have become the real masters of the state and society are leading an independent and creative life to the full under the socialist system, free from all social evils.

Under the banner of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions all the party members and working people in our country are working hard to implement the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, bringing about a new upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction.

Next year we shall embark on the third seven-year plan. The new seven-year plan will indicate magnificent targets and a bright prospect for our people. The fulfilment of this plan will bring about a radical change in the struggle of our people for the compete victory of socialism and greatly increase the strength of our socialist system.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean rulers, alarmed at the influence of the socialist system in the northern half of the republic upon the South Korean people, are harshly repressing the struggle of the South Korean youth, students, and other people labelling it as "pro-communism", and are clamouring about the fictitious "threat of southward invasion" from the North, thus creating tensions in our country deliberately.

They are now intensifying anti-communist propaganda against us as never before and are continuing large-scale military manoeuvres which are like a real war by building up nuclear weapons and other kinds of armament on a large scale. Our country where massive armed forces on both sides of the military demarcation line are aiming their guns against each other is in a dangerous situation where war may break out any minute.

Our party and the government of our republic are making tireless efforts to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula and remove military confrontation. Only recently they have made an important proposal for talks between military authorities and a positive proposal to convert the Korean peninsula to a nuclear-free, peace zone, and have adopted the measure on their own initiative to withdraw more than 150,000 soldiers in active serve from the front line and defence posts and send them to take part in peaceful construction in our country.

If they really want peace and the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula, the United States and the South Korean authorities must not evade our fair and reasonable initiatives and proposals but take a positive approach to them. They must not indulge in empty talks about the "resumption of talks" and so on, but show their sincerity in practice to the world people.

The repeated peace initiatives and proposals of our party and the government of the republic enjoy the positive support and approval of all the Korean people and the progressive people of the world for their validity and reasonableness.

The party, government and people of the German Democratic Republic have always given wholehearted support and encouragement to our people in their revolutionary struggle and in their cause of national reunification.

Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker has again highly appreciated the success and accomplishments of the Korean people in the socialist revolution and construction and expressed full support for and solidarity with their struggle for independent and peaceful national reunification.

I should like to take this opportunity to offer my deep thanks to the party, government and people of the German Democratic Republic for having given both moral and material assistance to our people in the arduous years of the fatherland liberation war and postwar reconstruction and for giving still today postive support and encouragement to our revolutionary cause, showing their fidelity to class brothers. Comrade kim Il-song further said:

At present mankind is faced with the solemn task of choosing war or peace. The U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres for a nuclear war are threatening universal peace and security gravely, and the mankind is faced with the danger of a nuclear holocaust. Though the danger of nuclear war is threatening the existence of mankind today, neither a nuclear war is inevitable nor war forces are irresistible.

The masses of the people are makers of history and they are the decisive factor in orienting social development. The time is already gone when the imperialists lorded it over the destiny of the masses and fooled the people. This is the new historical age when the masses have emerged as masters of the world and are shaping their own destiny independently and creatively. The imperialists cannot hold up the current of history, however desperate their efforts may be. It is certain that the united efforts of the people of socialist countries and other progressive people of the world will frustrate the imperialists' war manoeuvres, and that the peace-loving forces will defeat the war forces. The socialist countries and all other progressive forces throughout the world must develop a forceful joint struggle to check and foil the imperialists' moves for aggression and war, so as to ban all forms of nuclear tests, effect nuclear arms reduction, prevent the militarization of outer space, and furthermore, abolish all mass destruction weapons.

The people of the German Democratic Republic are fighting to prevent the outbreak of another war in Germany, the hotbed of the two world wars, and to safeguard the security of Europe and world peace.

We extend full support for and solidarity with the vigorous struggle of the party, government and people of the German Democratic Republic to oppose the U.S. programme for "Star Wars", establish in Europe a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons and reduce armament, in order to prevent a new world war and preserve peace.

Recently the communist party and government of the Soviet Union have advanced a number of daring and constructive peace proposals for the prevention of nuclear war and are working hard to put them into effect. In his speech made in Vladivostok in last July, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, made a concrete proposal to convert the Asian, Pacific area to a zone of peace and cooperation, free from nuclear weapons and the danger of war. At the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting held in Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland, a few days ago, the Soviet Union put forward a positive idea and made daring proposals to stop the nuclear arms race and remove the danger of a nuclear holocaust, and made sincere efforts to put them into effect. All this is a clear expression of the responsible attitude and peace-loving foreign policy of the communist party and government of the Soviet Union working to prevent another world war, a thermonuclear war, and preserve universal peace and security.

Strengthening comradely unity and developing friendship and cooperation among the socialist countries is an important guarantee for the victory of the socialist and communist cause in the struggle against imperialism. As in the past, so also in the future, our party and people will make every effort to consolidate the friendship and solidarity with the socialist countries and develop economic and cultural exchange and cooperation with them and strengthen the unity and solidarity of the international communist movement under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The present visit of esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker to our country has powerfully demonstrated the firm resolve of our two parties, two countries and two peoples as class brothers and intimate friends to fight always shoulder to shoulder with each other for the triumph of the socialist and communist cause.

The traditional friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and the GDR will continue to strengthen and develop on the road of struggle to achieve their common aim.

Honecker Addresses Rally

SK201121 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1054 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 20 (KCNA) -- Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, made a speech at the Pyongyang mass rally held today at the Kim Il-song stadium.

We were deeply impressed by your heartfelt welcome and warm hospitality in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a beautiful land of morning calm, he said, and went on: I express thanks for this to respected comrade Kim Il-song, comrade-in-arms and friend, and the entire people of the DPRK. The bonds of fraternal cooperation between our two parties, two states and two peoples for the noble cause of peace and socialism have further developed in depth and strength.

Two years have passed since dear Comrade Kim Il-song visited the GDR. In this period the bilateral relations of cooperation have further developed in all fields in conformity with common interests, and we have got an impulse, a new strength, from this. The treaty of friendship and cooperation signed by us in 1984 has become a solid foundation for friendship between the two countries, and it is a guarantee for us to advance together till the 2000's. We can say with pleasure that the relations of cooperation between our two countries based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism have brought about a fine fruition.

I assure dear Korean comrades and friends that we will make all afforts to further strengthen cooperation full of such mutual trust. Already in 1977 when I visited your country I was deeply moved by the big achievements of your people.

I would like to emphasize here that you have made a great stride forward in the ensuing period. Your people under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, a close comrade and friend, have entered a new stage of socialist construction. The construction of the West Sea barrage, I dare say, is one more success gained in the implementation of the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Such magnificent creations without precedent are a striking demonstration of the creativity and devoted efforts of your people. First of all, they are a product of labour of the young people. They show that the younger generation of your country are ready to creditably accelerate the cause of socialism in Korea even after the year 2000 by displaying their passion and wisdom. We fully support the initiative of such fine youths and other people of the DPRK to play host to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang in 1989. The young people of the GDR are pleased to participate in this festival.

The heroic Korean people have effected enormous changes in their life in a historically short span of time.

This covers from the termination of the colonial rule and healing of its aftermaths to the powerful development of socialism and from the untold destructions of the imperialist criminal war of aggression to the buildup of the present-day modern, powerful economic potentialities.

Dear Comrade Kim Il-song, it is well known in the GDR that this arduous course starting from the struggle for national liberation is unthinkable apart from your activities and leadership. We have always been a close friend and ally of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK and will be so in future, too, as we have been. Dear Korean comrades and friends, durable peace, social stability and security, people's wellbeing and happy future are our important goals.

As is universally known, we have made a good progress in recent years in our endeavours to build a developed socialist society in the GDR. Henceforth, the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] set itself higher tasks and decided to maintain our general line on the integration of economic and social policies.

Our party's economic strategy in the period up to the year 2000 is aimed at ensuring a high speed of development and improving the conditions of labour and life of the people. It requires a rapid increase of labour productivity. We, therefore, are further linking the superiority of the socialist system with the scientific and technological revolutions and widely introducing uptodate technology into production. The advancement of socialism in our country contributes to further improving the material and cultural lives of the people. He went on:

The most precious wealth of mankind is peace and will be so in the future, too. Peace should be guaranteed on the globe and in outer space and a nuclear holocaust be prevented. There is neither victor nor the defeated in nuclear war. We, therefore, say that the struggle for peace is now more important. Today world peace should be guaranteed on a solid basis not only for our generation but also for our posterity.

The Soviet Union put forward proposals to free mankind from all nuclear weapons till the year 2000, thus greatly inspiring the struggle for this purpose. At the Budapest meeting the Warsaw treaty member nations put forth a comprehensive program on disarmament in all aspects and proposed to extensively reduce armed forces and conventional weapons from the Atlantic ocean to Ural.

The German Democratic Republic positvely contributes to realizing this peace program and makes tireless efforts to effect a fundamental change in the improvement of the present complicated international situation. Like the DPRK the GDR supports the proposal made by Comrade Gorbachev in Iceland to prevent nuclear holocaust. We are seeking a political dialogue with all forces approaching reasonably and realistically the problem of war or peace, transcending all differences of views, and realising it.

True to her historical obligations, the German Democratic Republic is making all efforts to ensure that there will be no more war in the land of Germany under any circumstances and only peace preserved there. There exists means of averting a nuclear holocaust and turning the international situation more favorable. In order to succeesfully realise it, I think, it needs more positive efforts to strengthen socialism and the joint action of all forces demanding the existence of mankind.

We know we have an identical view with you on this problem, too. The proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone is very realistic for the relaxation of tension. The realisation of this proposal will help remove the stockpile of dangerous nuclear mass destruction weapons in this densely-populated Asian continent and guarantee security for all. The German Democratic Republic which has always demanded the establishment of a nuclear-free zone, fully supports this proposal.

The Asia-Pacific region is all the more becoming the focus of the development of the world situation. It is more necessary to develop constructively and usefully relations among nations with differing social systems and ensure peaceful co-existence in this region, in view of the nuclear threat posed by the U.S. imperialists. To this end, the Soviet Union, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Mongolian People's Republic and the Indo-Chinese states have made various initiatives. We think it is particularly important to guarantee peace and security in Asia as proposed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev.

The convocation of a Helsinki-style conference of states in Asia and Pacific region will be in our opinion an important step in a perspective way of view. As shown by experience in Europe, all the Asian countries should make joint efforts and have mutual understanding and beneficial cooperation and broad political dialogue for this.

We highly estimate the People's Republic of China for her declaration of obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, her strong opposition to the militarisation of outer space and call for turning confrontation into cooperation.

The efforts of Asian socialist countries and valuable initiatives of other countries in this continent show that the peace forces of Asia are growing stronger. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea makes a particularly excellent contribution to this. We fully support your policy to reunify Korea peacefully free from outside interference and ease the military tension on the Korean peninsula.

The immediate and complete withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea will be meaningful advance for peace on the Korean peninsula and in Asia. There is no reason for anyone to oppose the true dialogue proposed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we think. We, filled with Marxist-Leninist and proletarian internationalist idea, idea of happiness of the people and peace, are jointly striving for the great and precious purpose.

I wholeheartedly wish our fraternal Korean people and the Workers' Party of Korea led by our comrade and friend Kim Il-song new success in the future in the socialist construction.

Honecker Arranges Banquet

SK201645 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1603 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 20 (KCNA) -- Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, gave a grand banquet at the Kumsusan assembly hall this evening for comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

When Comrade Kim Il-song was ushered by Comrade Erich Honecker into the banquet hall amid the playing of the welcome music, the entire attendants warmly welcomed them with thunderous applause. The national anthems of our country and the GDR were played at the banquet. Comrade Erich Honecker made a speech there. Then Comrade Kim Il-song spoke.

Invited to the banquet were Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, and Yi Chong-ok, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice presidents of the DPRK; Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, and other senior officials of the party and government. The official suite of Comrade Erich Honecker and others were also present there. The banquet proceeded in an amicable atmosphere overflowing with feelings of friendship.

Honecker's Banquet Speech

LD202117 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1231 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Oct (ADN) -- The toast by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party [SED] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, has the following text:

I welcome you most warmly to this friendly reception. I thank you sincerely for the many signs of fraternal friendship and for the hospitality extended to me. In the past few days, we gained a wide spectrum of impressions of the pulsating life in your country, of the social changes which socialism has caused, of the bright prospects toward which you are striving.

We were able to acquaint ourselves with the development of your economy, with the state of science, technology and culture, and to convince ourselves of the outstanding achievements of the workers in the transport sector. I would especially like to stress the creation of the complex an Nampo, which is so important for the reclamation of marshland. It is correctly described as the project of the century. Another achievement of grandeur is the northern railway section which is near completion.

In our meetings with the workers, whether in Pyongyang, in Nampo, or in the Taean heavy machinery works, we felt everywhere the deeply rooted friendship with the German Democratic Republic. We were able to see that the cause of socialism on Korean soil, under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party is progressing surely, and that is not only of importance for the builders of socialist Korea. Just like the achievements of the other members of our great community of socialist states, these successes of the DPRK strengthen the positions of world socialism. They make it possible to validate its advantages more effectively than ever.

In our talks, we were able to establish with satisfaction that our cooperation, which is permeated with fraternal solidarity, is taking shape successfully in all fields. The friendship between our peoples is based on firm foundations. This will also be true in the future. From our meeting, new impetus will emanate, without doubt, for the all-round development of our bilateral relations. Thus at the same time we are making a contribution to strengthening and deepening the unity and influence of the socialist states.

While discussing the most important aspects of the situation in Europe, Asia, and the world, and the joint tasks which arise from this, the agreement between our fraternally linked parties was confirmed. In accordance with the essence of socialism, we see in the preservation of peace and the strengthening of security the supreme aim of the international policy of the GDR and of the DPRK. The policy of confrontation, as pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, is countered by the GDR, together with the fraternal socialist states by its policy of peaceful coexistence. It works insistently toward bringing together all forces who stand against the danger of war. The proposals of the USSR and of the other Warsaw Pact states indicate the correct way. They are aimed at freeing the world of all nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction by the year 2000. Through a significant reduction -- as proposed by the allied states -- of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe, the danger of military confrontation in our continent could be perceptibly lessened.

Through their peace policy, the socialist states, supported by forces in all parts of the world who want peace, have made possible substantial agreements to stop the arms race. It is in the interest of all states and peoples that this chance not be missed. We value highly the constructive approach of the Soviet Union. This was shown again in the recent meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in the Icelandic capital of Reykjavik. The important thing, above all, is to lead the world away from the danger of nuclear inferno. All states have a say in this struggle and all should raise their voices.

Our party and our republic are at pains to use every opportunity for specific steps in the field of disarmament and confidence-building in Europe. This is also the aim of the joint inititative of the SED, CPCZ, and SPD for the creation of a chemical-weapons-free zone in Europe, and the aim of working out proposals for a nuclear-weapons-free corridor on our continent.

The situation on the Korean peninsula has a significant influence on the struggle for the preservation and strengthening of peace in Asia and the world. We therefore consider the proposals of the DPRK Government to reduce tension in this region and to turn it into a nuclear-weapons-free zone of peace as exceedingly timely. Like the proposals made by Mikahil Gorbachev in Vladivostok for peace and security in Asia, they demand a constructive approach to the solution of problems on the Korean peninsula as well. We consider them to be a valuable contribution to the policy of reason and realism which is more than ever necessary today.

I use this opportunity to assure the people of the DPRK once again of our solidarity in the struggle for the preservation of peace, the peaceful reunification of the country and in the construction of socialism.

At the 11th congress of our party we reaffirmed that the proven course of the unity of economic and social policy should be continued. It is the center-piece of our social strategy. Thus we are at pains to combine the advantages of socialism even more effectively with the gains of scientific-technological revolution for the benefit of the people.

That is also the light in which we see the future of further fraternal cooperation with your country, the socialist DPRK. The political, economic and scientific-technological relations, the numerous meetings between our official representatives, scientists, artists, sports people and other representatives from both peoples will continue to develop for mutual benefit. They will make a contribution to strengthening socialism and be an example of good, friendly cooperation between states and peoples. We will not spare any effort and energy to fill the agreements made here in Pyongyang with life. Our joint struggle serves the noble cause of socialism and of peace, as we experienced it here in Pyongyang today at the sports event.

Kim Il-song's Speech

SK201650 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1612 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 20 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at the grand banquet given Monday by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic. Comrade Kim Il-song said:

The present visit of Comrade Erich Honecker to our country which has been warmly welcomed by our people is an important event; it has added another billiant chapter to the annals of friendship between Korea and the German Democratic Republic. On this occasion, the leaders of our two countries have had negotiations and talks about a number of matters of mutual concern--major international questions at present including those relating to Asia and Europe as well as the relations between our two countries--in a friendly and comradely atmosphere.

Through these negotiations and talks we have deepened our fraternal friendship and intimate relations, reconfirmed the determination of our two peoples to fight jointly for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism and for world peace for ever as class brothers and close revolutionary comrades-in-arms, and reached a complete agreement on all the questions discussed. This clearly shows the durability and unbreakability of militant friendship and solidarity between our two countries which are firmly defending the eastern and western outposts of socialism.

Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, during this visit you have given our people positive suport for their just revolutionary cause and greatly inspird the struggle of the working class and working people in our country.

Our people, with the active support and encouragement of the progressive people throughout the world including the fraternal people of the German Democratic Republic, will continue to press ahead with the revolution and construction in our country and make every effort to carry out their internationalist duty to the world revolution.

In hearty response to the decisions of the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the people of the GDR are now trying hard to combine effectively the superiority of socialism and the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution and working hard to build a developed socialist society.

We are truly glad at the successful construction of socialism in the GDR and at the daily rising of your country's international position. We sincerely wish the people of the GDR new success in their struggle to give fuller scope to the superiority of the socialist system and build a developed socialist society, under the guidance of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany headed by their outstanding leader Comrade Erich Honecker. The Korean people are proud of having such dependable revolutionary comrades-in-arms as the people of the GDR in the heart of Europe. Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, our party and people will, in the future, too, as previously, make strenuous efforts to develop the traditional relations of friendshi and cooperation between Korea and the GDR to a new, higher stage, in the spirit of agreement reached by the leaders of the two countries on this occasion.

As pointed out unanimously at the talks of the two state leaders held on this occasion, a new world war, a thermonuclear war, must be prevented and peace safeguarded by all means. The socialist countries must unite closely with all the peace-loving forces throughout the world and fight vigorously to check and foil the imperialists' schemes for a new war. We highly appreciate the efforts of the Soviet Union, the GDR and other member states of the Warsaw treaty which have put forward a number of constructive ideas and reasonable proposals to prevent a nuclear war and to preserve peace in Europe and the rest of the world and are working to put them into effect.

Under the unfurled banner of peace, our party and the government of our republic will struggle stubbornly to remove the danger of war from the Korean peninsula and to preserve peace in Korea and Asia, thereby making a postive contribution to the cause of world peace. Comrade Erich Honecker, we are greatly satisfied with the success and excellent result of your present visit to our country.

Honecker Departs DPRK

SK210430 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and chairman of the GDR State Council, who is paying an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, left Pyongyang this morning by a special plane after successfully concluding his itinerary.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song went to Pyongyang airport and warmly saw off Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. In seeing off the friendly envoy of the GDR people, the streets of the capital and Pyongyang airport were filled with a warm well-wishing atmosphere. En route to the airport after leaving his quarters, the friendship envoy of the GDR people was warmly seen off by tens of thousand people.

Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, and Yi Chong-ok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice presidents; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier of the State Administration Council, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of general staff of the KPA; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central committee and responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal WPK Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Muncipal People's Committee; Comrades Hong Si-hak, Kim Pok-sin, and Chong Chun-ki, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premiers of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Comrades Hwang Chang-yop and Pak Nam-ki, members of the WPK Central committee and secretaries of the party Central Committee; members and alternate members of the party Central committee in Pyongyang; directors of departments of the party Central Committee; chairmen and ministers of the State Administration Council; responsible functionaries of the central organs and working organizations; KPA general-grade officers; responsible functionaries of the science, culture, art, health, poublication, and press agencies, Pak Yong-chan, ambassador of our country to the GDR, came to the airport. Karl-Heinz Kern, GDR ambassador to our country, and staffers of the embassy as well as foreign diplomatic representatives also came to the airport.

At the airport, a ceremony was grandly held to see off Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Along departing with Comrade Erich Honecker were his official entourage and other members of the party.

OPPOSITION LEADERS SCORE ARREST OF NKDP MEMBER

SK180113 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] The two opposition leaders Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung yesterday condemned the arrest of Rep. Yu Song-hwan of the New Korea Democratic Party as "a violent act denying parliamentary democracy."

Kim Yong-sam, adviser to the NKDP, said that Yu's arrest "is part of a carefully premeditated ruse to scuttle our efforts for democratization and to prolong the rule of the regime in power." "That miserable incident heralds the end of the regime," he said.

Kim Tae-chung, leader of a powerful intraparty faction, said the arrest of Rep. Yu and the ruling Democratic Justice Party's unilateral passage of a government motion for the arrest "are subject to harsh denouncement by the people of Korea and the world." "The arrest of the opposition lawmaker is of no good at all for democracy and anticommunism as well," he said. Rep. Yu was arrested at 0:40 yesterday morning for his controversial remarks during the National Assembly interpellation Tuesday.

NKDP TO RETURN TO ASSEMBLY; ROUGH SESSION LIKELY

SK190145 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly is expected to resume its regular session this week as the opposition New Korea Democratic Party decided yesterday to return to parliament early without conditions.

The resumption, if realized, would defy earlier expectations of many observers that the strain triggered by Thursday's arrest of an outspoken NKDP lawmaker would stall the session for some time.

In its Executive Council meeting, the opposition NKDP resolved to attend the regular session Monday without any conditions, and the ruling Democratic Justice Party welcomed the decision.

DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po said that "it is natural for the lawmakers to return to parliament." Sim said that the Assembly session should be normalized as soon as possible to deal with the constitutional amendment issue and the fiscal 1987 budget bill.

The floor leaders and other ranking officials of the two major parties are likely to hold a series of meetings this week to discuss ways of overcoming the trauma of the arrest of Rep. Yu Song-hwan of the NKDP.

While interpellating the cabinet on political affairs in a plenary Assembly session Wednesday, Rep. Yu made ideological remarks allegedly supporting the Communist north Korean cause.

He was arrested and imprisoned on charges of violating the National Security Law early Friday morning as the ruling DJP, outwitting opposition lawmakers Thursday night quickly moved and unilaterally voted to approve the government request to punish him.

The opposition NKDP, declaring the DJP action as "illegal and void," pledged to mount stepped-up struggles against "the ruling camp's attempt to destroy parliamentary democracy."

The Assembly failed to meet Friday and yesterday.

Political observers said that the tension precipitated by the Yu Song-hwan case would scuttle the regular session for some time to come.

Backing off from its avowed hard-line stance, the opposition party unexpectedly decided to agree to resume the regular session.

The major political parties are likely to hold separate meetings tomorrow to discuss floor strategies for the session.

The majority DJP plans to task all its energy to achieve an accord on the projected constitutional reform during the rest of the 90-day regular session, which started Sept. 20.

The government party also intends to give priority to acting on the fiscal 1987 national budget bill and other bills affecting people's livelihood.

The opposition NKDP, on the other hand, plans to delve into the alleged invalidity of Rep. Yu's arrest, while urging direct presidential election.

The unicameral Assembly will resume interpellation on overall state administration affairs, when rival parties return to the Assembly.

The Yu Song-hwan case impeded the smooth operation of the regular session, and it is inevitable that change part of the eight-day cabinet interpellation timetable will be changed. [sentence as received]

Political observers said that even if rival parties return to parliament, they cannot expect a smooth session because of the smouldering controversy over the arrest of the outspoken opposition lawmaker.

The observers also said that the opposition party might obstruct the smooth operation of the session by holding largescale rallies in Seoul and other major cities to push its cause for direct presidential election.

NKDP To Hold Mass Rally

SK210133 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] The New Korean Democratic Party yesterday decided to hold a mass rally in Seoul this month to denounce the arrest of Rep. Yu Song-hwan and renew its resolve to demand for direct presidential election.

The major opposition also decided to unconditionally return to the National Assembly today to urge an early release of Rep. Yu. It will call for the resignation of Assembly speaker and vice speaker, holding them responsible for the "unilateral" passage of the government's request for Yu's arrest.

The decision was made at a party key officeholders' meeting, which was called to discuss the aftermath of Rep. Yu's arrest. Rep. Yu was arrested on charges of violating the National Security Law stemming from his floor speech last Tuesday.

Briefing reporters on the outcome of the meeting, deputy NKDP spokesman Kang Sam-chae said, "We will hold a mass rally in Seoul this month." But he did not specify the date for the rally and how many similar rallies the NKDP plans to hold in Seoul.

Referring to the possibility of an imminent meeting of floor leaders, Kang said that "they may meet after we (the NKDP) return to the Assembly tomorrow."

The NKDP also sent three lawmakers to Minister of Home Affairs Kim Chong-ho to protest against recent demonstrations held before the party head office.

GOVERNMENT, DJP CRACK DOWN ON LEFTIST FORCES

SK180052 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] The government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party have launched a major campaign to crack down on radical leftist forces and to alienate them from the society.

The guideline was set up in a government-DJP consultation meeting yesterday attended by Prime Minister No Sin-yong, DJP chairman No Tae-u and Minister of Justice Kim Sung-ki.

To that end, investigative authorities are focusing their efforts on some 60 core student activists who will be brought to justice depending on the outcome of investigations.

The government also decided to refer to the judicial judgments those politicans and dissidents who are suspected to have connections with radical elements.

A DJP source said he understood that, strong judicial responses would follow for "another Rep. Yu Song-hwan" if proved to be affiliated with radical leftist movements.

He added that he knew that the government was suspicious of such dissident organizations as the United Minjung (Mass) Movement for Democracy and Unification led by Rev. Mun Ik-hwan now on trial.

DJP secretary general Yi Chu-ku said, "The government and the DJP will deal with the radical forces resolutely to prevent them from securing a footing in society."

The government had placed more emphasis on proper guidance of radical leftist forces on campus but will also uproot them to the hilt within the framework of the current legal system, he added.

However, Yi said the government and the DJP were not considering enacting new laws or special measures for the purpose and that he felt that current laws were adequate for dealing with leftist or pro-communist elements.

"The Rep. Yu case cannot be handled politically. Accordingly, the opposition New Korea Democratic Party should be clearly aware of the point and return to the National Assembly," he said.

He stressed that even if the NKDP cannot respond to our demand for a public announcement that it will not tolerate radical leftist forces, it should display the point [by] tacitly returning to the Assembly.

NPH CRACKS DOWN ON STUDENT LABOR ACTIVISTS

SK190131 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] The National Police Headquarters (NPH) yesterday announced a crackdown on student labor activists, arresting seven members of major networks and putting another 107 on the wanted list.

Those arrested are affiliated with an underground organization called "the Committee for the National League of Workers," the police said.

They are charged with having organized violent anti-government protests and being involved in the printing and distribution of seditious publications.

Those arrested include Pak Yo-han, 25, a senior of Seoul National University [SNU] alleged by police to be a wirepuller for a radical campus group called the "Students' League" is said to be responsible for the wallposters on SNU campus which copied editorials and reports from North Korean 4ewspapers and broadcasts.

On the wanted list is Sin Chol-yong, president of the Committee for the National League of Workers, or "Chonnochu."

Chonnochu was formed as a nationwide group for labor activism by leading student labor activists in Seoul and Kyonggi-do areas.

Police said that they infiltrated labor circles to seek cooperation between students and labor organizations in staging struggles against the government.

Under their "struggle-after-organization" strategy, they have been engaged in building up Chonnochu organizations, police investigators revealed.

Chonnochu has been maintaining two wings, the open Mass Organization (MO) and the underground Vanguard Organization (VO).

The presently-detained at the order of Sin and Yi Yong-son, vice president of labor activists' body called the Inchon Workers' Struggling Committee, published agitative ideological texts for the labor movement between Februrary and April this year, according to police.

He also played a leading role in the publication of the first issue of the "Labor Liberation Front," a newspaper for Chonnochu, in late July.

He is also blamed for having been involved in the pulication and distribution of leaflets titled "What did we learn from the Aug. 17 protests in Pupyong?" police investigators said.

The Inchon Workers' Struggling Committee was also involved in the May 3 riot in Inchon and the seizure of a branch of the KorAm Bank, a Korea-U.S. joint investment, on May 30 this year.

A leaflet printed by Chonnochu copied North Korean propaganda stating that "South Korea is a colony of U.S. imperialists," police investigators said.

POLICE ORDERED TO ROUNDUP 65 ACTIVISTS

SK180039 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Police were instructed yesterday to round up all of the 65 people wanted for their involvement in various antigovernment activities by the end of this month.

The instruction was given at a meeting of senior police officers held at the National Police Headquarters (NPH), NPH officials said.

The top police agency warned that directors of provincial police bureaus and police station chiefs would be held accountable if they failed to apprehend them within the month.

A total of 108 suspects were originally put on the police's wanted list in connection with antigovernment demonstrations and other activities.

Those who are still at large include 35 persons alleged to have been involved in the May 3 riotous rally in Inchon, 16 persons affiliated with student activists' group Minmintu and 27 others who control Chamintu and Sammintu behind the scenes, the officials said.

PROSECUTION DEMANDS 7-YEAR TERM FOR MUN IK-HWAN

SK210625 Seoul YONHAP in English 0542 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul,Oct. 21 (YONHAP) -- The Seoul district prosecutor's office Tuesday demanded a seven-year prison term for the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, head of a radical dissident organization, for allegedly instigating social unrest in the city of Inchon last may.

In a trial here, Sin Kwang-ok, an attorney for the Seoul district prosecutor's office, accused Mun of leading an illegal assembly and demonstration in the western port city of Inchon on May 3. The demonstration disrupted a rally planned by the opposition New Korea Democratic Party marking the opening of its regional headquarters in that city.

Mun, a presbyterian pastor, is chairman of "Mintongnyon," a radical leftist organization.

Sin also alleged that Mun, 69, instigated students at Seoul National University by shouting slogans such as "down with the U.S. imperialists." He also said that suspicions that the outspoken dissident leader instigated students at Kyemyong University in Taegu to hold an anti-government demonstration are believed to be true.

The prosecution made its case in he absence of both Mun and his attorneys. Mun's attorneys requested postponement of the trial but the judges turned down the request. Some 50 people in the gallery walked out of the courtroom after the attorneys.

Mun's verdict is scheduled to be announced on Nov. 4.

USSR ENVOY DISCUSSES REYKJAVIK SUMMIT WITH PRESS

OW200251 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1518 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 Oct (MONTSAME) -- K.Ye. Fomichenko, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the MPR, granted a press conference to the MPR media representatives and foreign correspondents accredited in Ulaanbaatar, on the results of the Reykjavik meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and R. Reagan, U.S. President. Speaking at the press conference, the Soviet ambassador noted that the Reykjavik Soviet-American summit meeting was an extraordinarily important event for international life. The results of the meeting will affect the whole system of international relations for a long time. It was a great showcase of Soviet-American relations, attracting attention of the world public.

Speaking on the results of the Reykjavik meeting, Comrade K.Te. Fomichenko emphasized (?that one could not) call this meeting fruitless. It was a stage in a difficult and complex Soviet-American dialogue in search of a solution. The Reykjavik meeting had its results; this was clearly said in Comrade M. Gorbachev's statements and in the CPSU Central Committee Politburo decision on the issue.

The Soviet-American summit meeting in the Icelandic capital (?gave both sides opportunities) to freely and unrestrictedly state their opinions on these or other issues, and deepen their understanding of [words indistinct] important issues of world policy, bilateral relations, and, above all, of burning issues, like the whole complex of issues of war and peace, and stopping the nuclear arms race, noted K.Ye. Fomichinko, USSR ambassador to the MPR.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM UNGA, PDRY

OW180002 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1516 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] M. Dugersuren, MPR Minister of foreign affairs, returned home today. He particpated in the work of the 41st UN General Assembly session and paid an official friendly visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

He was met at Buyant-Uhaa Airport by D. Yondon, MPR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

INDIAN COMMUNIST LEADER LEAVES FOR HOME

OW210035 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1441 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 Oct (MONTSAME) -- Chandra Rajeswara Rao, general secretary of the Communist Party of India National Council, who was here on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee, today left for home.

C.R. Rao was seen off at the capital's Bayant-Uhaa airport by D. Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MRPR Central Committee; and H. Behbat, Deputy Chief of an MPRP Central Committee Department.

HUN SEN SENDS MESSAGE TO UN SECRETARY GENERAL

BK190413 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1145 GMT 18 Oct 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 18 -- Kampuchean Premier Hun Sen has sent a message to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar expressing the People's Republic of Kampuchea's position on the general debate about "Situation in Kampuchea" which is due to be held on Monday.

In his message, Hun Sen, who is also minister for foreign affairs, said:

"On behalf of the people and Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, I have the honour to share with you the following main reasons why we have rejected the ritual resolutions taken by the annual session of the U.N. General Assembly as null and void.

First, these resolutions, subtly worded by a group of delegations sponsors, reflect the selfish strategic interests of their authors. The other co-sponsors subscribe to this stratagem sometimes by solidarity without conviction, sometimes by collusion of interests, sometimes also by simple ignorance of the realities of the problem, otherwise these honourable delegates would not have mistaken criminals of genocide of freedom fighters. A portion of the world public opinion has thus been misled by the subtle semantics, by the affirmation of the best intentions and especially it has been blinded by the game of the greatest possible number of the above mentioned and so nice [as received] co-sponsors.

Second, the leit-motive [as received] of these resolutions is to reiterate, inter alia, the respect and the complete restoration of the right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people, without foreign interference; but to debate the so-called Kampuchean problem any [as received] to have the General Assembly adopt these resolutions without the presence of authentic and legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people constitutes in itself a very flagrant violation of these rights of the whole Kampuchean people. To try by any means to impose a return of a group of traitors and criminals of genocide in exile and sold to foreigners is a gross and intolerable interference. Thrown out by the Kampuchean people since 1979, these criminals deserve to be hanged and not given a seat at the U.N. to maintain them in sanctuaries inside Thailand, to supply them with war materials and to send them back to conduct acts of subversion, sabotage and destabilisation [words indistinct] military supports of and coming from a neighbouring country against a reviving people who have dared to choose a different path of social development are relevance [as received] of international terrorism and acts of aggression contrary to the U.N. Charter and condemned by the international community.

Third, the Kampuchean people have regained and exercised for eight years now its full rights of self-determination since they threw out those criminals of genocide, elected the present popular government, and reestablish fraternal relations with all progressive peoples on the basis of equality and respect for mutual interests.

It has thus proposed to Thailand to establish a safety zone without conflict, along the common border, and to start talks aimed at reaching a solution to the refugee question in Thailand. It performs its sovereign right when it decided with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to carry out partial annual withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers and to complete this withdrawal by 1990.

On the other hand, the Kampuchean people have proposed to the opposition Khmer groups or individuals to start negotiations aimed at reaching a national reconciliation based on the elimination of the politico-military apparatus of the sole criminals of genocide. This good will should be reciprocated by a show of good will and not by confrontation.

Fourth, the Kampuchean people are now grown up to more than seven million inhabitants and are busy with task of national reconstruction after the Pol Pot holocaust. The pseudo Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in exile, a make-up for a handful of criminals, is just a judicial fiction destined to prolong its usurpation of the right of the Kampuchean people at the U.N., therefore it represents no one but its masters. The successive U.N. resolutions so far have not produced any expected solution since they are erroneous, biased, misleading and injust. Not only is it a futile exercise, but also harmful to the good reputation of the United Nations. Some may still have some moral obligation to embrace those criminals but their pretexts of restoring the right of self-determination of the Kampuchean people no longer hold water. For all these reasons, this time again, we denounce and condemn those stratagems and reject any resolution relating to Kampuchea as null and void."

We are much obliged to you, your Excellency, for having this message circulated as an official document for the current U.N. General Assembly session.

SPK REJECTS UN DEBATE ON CAMBODIAN ISSUE

BK190246 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1136 GMT 18 Oct 86

[SPK commentary: "Kampuchean Issue" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 18 -- The discussion of the 41st UN General Assembly session next Monday on the right of Kampuchea's representation without the participation of the representatives of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Government, the sole authentic representative of the Kampuchean people, will be considered null and void.

It is known that during the past more than seven years, the United Nations, by sticking to the so-called Kampuchean problem put on the agenda of its sessions at the request of the ASEAN countries under direct pressure of Washington and other international reactionary circles, has repeatedly adopted erroneous resolutions on the Kampuchean issue. Those resolutions have run counter to the aspirations of broad sectors of the public opinion and distorted the realities in Kampuchea and in Southeast Asia. Those resolutions, adopted in favor of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, are harmful to the vital interests of the Kampuchean people. It is incontestable that the PRK Government which was founded by its own people and has controlled the whole territory of the country, has the legitimate right to represent Kampuchea at the United Nations and all other international organizations. Yet, Beijing, Washington and the ASEAN countries have, through their active lobbying at the U.N. tribune, succeeded in supporting the criminal Polpotists disguised under the signboard of the so-called Coalition Government of Democratric Kampuchea and maintainging their illegal occupation of the Kampuchean seat at the U.N.

The forces hostile to Kampuchea make a ballyhoo about the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea while ignoring the reality in this country. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, with their high sense of responsibility, have, many a time, openly declared before their peoples and the world that the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer army from Kampuchea which was conducted partially and annually five years ago will be completed in 1990, the date on which the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea could themselves ensure the security of their country; so why repeating [as received] their old trick.

The only thing worth discussing is the elimination of the Pol Pot clique, politically and militarily, and the expulsion of these criminals from the U.N. This will certainly meet with strong aspirations of the peace- and justice-loving forces the world over.

The U.N. credential committee should exert its power to distinguish the good from the bad, to scrupulously respect, in good sense, the U.N. Charter and not to let itself be erroneously guided by the perfidious manoeuvres of the international reactionaries so as to avoid the insult over the more than three million people massacred in Kampuchea by the Polpotist butchers and to respond to the heartfelt and reasonable demands.

It is time for the international community to respect the right for the self-determination of the Kampuchea people and their right to rebuild their country along the path they have chosen. Any discussion on the Kampuchea issue without the participation of the representative of the P.R.K. Government will be considered null and void.

POLITBURO MEMBER MEN SAM-AN ON OCTOBER REVOLUTION

BK170707 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0413 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Oct (SPK) -- A talk on the Great Russian October Revolution was organized in Phnom Penh on Thursday on the 69th anniversary of this event. Many cadres representing various ministries, public services, Phnom Penh City, the provinces of Kandal and Kompong Speu, and mass organizations attended.

Speaking on this occasion, Men Sam-an, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, talked about the meaning of the October Revolution and important events taking place in the world since 1917. She also stressed the significant role played by the Soviet Union in the revolutionary movements and in the preservation of world peace.

CGDK FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON ANGKOR VISITS

BK210054 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 20 Oct 86

[15 October statement by CGDK Foreign Ministry spokesman]

[Text] Recently, an international tourist agency said that it would soon start organizing tours for foreigners to Angkor Wat temple in Cambodia's Siem Reap Province.

In this regard, the spokesman of the CGDK Foreign Ministry has been instructed to make the following statement:

1. Since 1978, Democratic Kampuchea, a member of the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization, has been the victim of Vietenam's war of aggression and race extermination. With the aim of persuading the international community to accept its act of aggression in Cambodia as a fait accompli, Vietnam has used all manner of means to dupe various international organizations and third countries -- such as by secretly forcing them to recognize the puppet regime it has propped up in Phnom Penh by taking people there on visits.

To achieve its goal, Vietnam has gone to the trouble of restoring the Angkor temples and organizing tours, sports events, and so on. These approaches by Vietnam toward tourist agencies are to entice them to organize tours to Angkor and mislead people into believing that Vietnam is in firm control of the situation in Cambodia even though war is raging throughout the country. This is just one example among many.

2. Regardless of what Vietnam says, everyone knows that during the past almost 8 years the national resistance war against the Vietnamese aggressors waged by Cambodian nationalists has spread to every part of the country. Our national liberation forces have carried out activities around major cities, in Phnom Penh, and in particular, around the Angkor temples.

3. With a clear understanding of the situation in this war, the CGDK has the obligation to inform various tourist agencies which have responded to the above Vietnamese plan, foreign tourists, and various friends who intend to visit Cambodia -- particularly the Angkor temples -- of the grave danger they face during their travels inside Cambodia. The CGDK cannot in any way be held responsible for any incidents which might happen to tourists and other visitors.

4. Once again, the CGDK denounces and condemns the crimes of the Hanoi authorities against various ancient temples in Cambodia, particularly the Angkor temples, from which the Vietnamese aggressors have plundered reliefs, carvings, and statues -- the artistic and cultural property of the Cambodian people -- and cut down and destroyed beautiful centuries-old trees and taken them to Vietnam. To preserve these ancient temples, which are the common property of mankind for present and future generations, the CGDK again appeals to the international community to raise its voice to demand that Vietnam stop its war of aggression and race extermination in Cambodia and immediately end its plunder of Cambodia's ancient temples, particularly the Angkor temples.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 15 October 1986

VONADK: 157 CAMBODIAN SOLDIERS MUTINY IN KAMPOT

BK110005 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 10 Oct 86

[From the "Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] On 26 and 29 September, 157 Cambodian soldiers posted at Veal Vong position in Kampot District, Kampot Province, mutinied and killed or wounded some Vietnamese soldiers and destroyed a lot of Vietnamese war material. Our compatriots then freed themselves and returned home; some others joined our National Army, bringing their weapons with them. [passage omitted]

RICE TRAIN AMBUSHED IN KOMPONG CHHNANG 30 SEP

BK130038 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 12 Oct 86

[From the "Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] On 30 September, our national army ambushed a Vietnamese locomotive and wagons carrying rice from Pursat to Phnom Penh between Manouk and Tbeng Khpos stations [Kompong Chhnang Province]. We killed 15 and wounded 35 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and destroyed a locomotive, 7 wagons fully loaded with rice, 5 B-40 and B-41 rocket launchers, 3 M-79's, 3 RPDs, a 30-mm machinegun, 8 AK's, and some war materiel. [passage omitted]

PASASON COMMENTARY ON WEINBERGER'S PRC VISIT

BK181029 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 17 Oct 86

[PASASON 17 October commentary: "What Does Weinberger Want From China and Southeast Asia?"]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger visited a number of countries in Asia and Southeast Asia last week to pursue further the U.S. neoglobal policy with the hope of persuading, pressuring, and directing the various countries in the region to serve its arms race venture. This was clearly seen during his visit to China from 7 to 10 October, which was in line with the U.S.-Chinese schemes to step up military cooperation and consultations on various international issues.

The talks between Weinberger and a high-level Beijing delegation proceeded on the basis of the common aspirations of the two sides which hoped to achieve unanimity on all issues to serve both sides' interests. Through the talks, the U.S. secretary of defense and the Chinese national defense minister reached agreement on cooperation in the military and technical fields and in the consolidation of China's national defense work in many respects. Weinberger himself expressed satisfaction over the U.S.-Chinese military cooperation which has been enhanced daily over the past 3 years. The two sides have also planned to broaden and strengthen their cooperation further.

Mass media in various countries have reported that three U.S. warships will visit a main port of the Chinese Navy from 5 to 11 November. The port is where 50 warships of the Chinese fleet [words indistinct] are anchored. It has a common mountain link with Korean islands and is not far from the Vladivostok port of the Soviet Union. This upcoming visit to the Chinese port by the U.S. warships is considered unprecedented in this region. By selecting the Chinese port for the first stopover of its warships, Washington intends to display its power in accordance with its schemes to confront the Soviet Union and turn the military spearhead to the eastern part of the Soviet Union.

Such an act shows the true, warlike nature of the U.S. imperialists who have strived to create tension in the Asia-Pacific region -- one significant strategic goal of the Reagan administration -- at a time when the world situation is developing in favor of the cause of world peace and security, particularly when the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting took place in Reykjavik, Iceland. Weinberger's trip to China is contrary to the common trend for guaranteeing peace and stability in the region. This trend has been clearly seen through the efforts of the Soviet Union and various progressive forces in the region which are struggling tirelessly to safeguard peace, oppose an arms race, do away with the threatening danger of nuclear war, reduce tension, and strengthen mutual understanding.

In his speech, Weinberger tried to slander the Soviet Union with the hope of vitiating the reasonable and well-intentioned proposal of the Soviet Union, the proposal which has been especially welcomed by world public opinion at the present. The United States has resorted to using an old form and an unprovable, unreasonable pretext to make deceitful propaganda to fool the world people. Weinberger tried to present an imaginary threat of war in the region because of the Soviet Union. For example, he said that there are 54 divisions of Soviet troops stationed in the eastern area, that the Soviet Union has strengthened its naval force in the sea adjacent to China, that the Soviet Union has installed strategic missiles in Asia, and so forth.

In addition, Weinberger's visit to China is aimed at checking the trend for talks and diverting the attention of the Soviet Union and China from improving their relations.

Weinberger's schemes to increase the international hostility and the disputes in various countries have been seen through his views expressed during his visit to China, in which he made fabrications with the hope of misleading the listeners into preparing their spirit to fight against the Soviet Union. Toward the exiled Lao reactionaries, the Cambodian reactionaries, and the exiled Vietnamese reactionaries, Weinberger has used his deceitful words to give encouragement to them. Weinberger's acts have reflected the dark schemes of the U.S. imperialists who have tried to block the efforts to normalize the neighborly relations between Vietnam and China and beween China and the three Indochinese countries. The visit to Kunming by the U.S. defense secretary and his open propaganda against Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia have clearly exposed to progressive public opinion that it is Washington itself which has continously carred out the schemes of colluding with the reactionaries in opposing the Indochinese countries and sabotaging peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region.

Since they committed unforgivable crimes against the peoples of the three Indochinese countries in the past, the U.S. imperialists cannot hope to deceive the people in this region again. Weinberger's deceitful statements will only arouse the various nations in this region to heighten further their vigilance against the dark schemes and acts.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN MEETS GORBACHEV IN MOSCOW 15 OCT

BK171144 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Radio Moscow reported on the evening of 16 October that on Wednesday, 15 October, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPDR and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, met with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, in Moscow. During the meeting, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan told his Soviet counterpart about the fundamental line of the domestic and foreign policies of the LPDR and the preparations for convening the Fourth LPRP Congress.

On behalf of the entire Lao party, government, and people, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan thanked the Soviet party, government, and people for rendering assistance to Laos in safeguarding the victory of the Lao revolution and in building a new life. Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev wished the Lao Communists success in convening the fourth party congress. The comrade general secretary of the CPSU discussed organizing, implementing, and translating into reality the resolutions adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the strengthening of Lao-Soviet cooperation and the all-round relations between the LPRP and the CPSU.

During the discussion of international issues, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phmovihan expressed full support for the constructive and firm stand of the USSR in the USSR-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik and pointed out that the failure of the Soviet-U.S. meeting stemmed from the irresponsible stand of the United States. But the meeting indicated that there is a chance of achieving an agreement on various important issues related to the interests of mankind as well as the issue of arms reduction.

The LPDR and the Soviet Union have the intention of broadening the mutual relations among the socialist countries in Asia with a view to developing cooperation with the ASEAN countries in order to find ways to cooperate with one another to settle regional problems and to further enhance peace in this region.

The report stressed at the end that the meeting between Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan and Comrade General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding.

Politburo Told of Meeting

BK181410 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] On the evening of 18 October, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, reported to a meeting of the party Central Committee Political Bureau on his meeting with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The party Central Committee Political Bureau wholeheartedly hailed and unanimously approved the results of the meeting between the top party leaders of Laos and the Soviet Union and regarded it as another lively expression of the close solidarity and fruitful cooperation between the two parties and countries.

The Political Bureau affirmed its full support for the principled stand and high responsibility of the Soviet Union toward the fate of mankind demonstrated at the recent Soviet-U.S. summit meeting at Reykjavik.

HUNGARIAN PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

BK151026 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Vientiane, October 15 (KPL) -- A delegation of the Administrative Department of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [HSWP] Central Committee led by its head Peter Varga, member of the HSWP CC, arrived here on Oct. 14 for an official visit.

The delegation was welcomed at Wattai Airport by Saman Vignaket, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, head of its Organisational Committee, and other high ranking officials. Hungarian Ambassador to Laos Laszlo Rosta was also present on this occasion.

Meets LPRP Delegation

BK191339 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] A meeting was held in Vientiane on the morning of 15 October between a delegation of the LPRP Central Committee's Organizational Board and the visiting delegation of the Administrative Department of the Hungarian Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee.

The two sides informed each other, in brief, of each country's true political, economic, and social situation. They discussed work classification in state administrative organizations, the party leadership system in state organizations, the role of people's councils in ensuring the implementation of mass emulation movements, local problems, and the principles and concrete experience gained in party leadership in national defense and public security organizations as well as party organizations' tasks and duties in these organizations.

The Lao delegation attending the meeting was headed by Comrade Saman Vignaket, secretary of the party Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee's Organizational Board. The Hungarian side was headed by Comrade Peter Varga, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and head of the Hungarian delegation. Comrade Laszlo Rosta, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to Laos, also attended the meeting.

Calls on Phoun Sipaseut; Departs

BK171158 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] The delegation of the department of public administration of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP], led by Peter Varga, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and head of the department, paid a courtesy call on Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign affairs minister, in Vientiane on Wednesday evening.

In the conversation between the host and the guest which was permeated with an atmosphere of intimate friendship, Peter Varga informed Phoun Sipaseut of the success of his visit to our country. The two also discussed many issues of mutual assistance and cooperation among the organizations of the two parties both at present and in the future. On this occasion, Phoun Sipaseut and Peter Varga expressed satisfaction with and highly valued the long-standing friendship relations, fraternal solidarity, and close cooperation between the parties, states, and peoples of Laos and Hungary.

The delegation left for home at noon on 16 October.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION WITH SRV TO INCREASE

BK181322 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 18 Oct 86

[Text] Vientiane, October 18 (KPL) -- "Economic and especially industrial cooperation between Vientiane and Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City of Vietnam will be greatly increased in 1987," according to the minutes of talks signed in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City recently between Lao and Vietnamese officials.

The minutes said that Hanoi will help Vientiane in consolidating and developing the production of paper at a Vientiane factory and in building a glassware plant with an output of 50 tons a year in Vientiane at the beginning of 1987. In addition, Hanoi will send equipment to the Vientiane farm-tools factory soon.

As for Vientiane and Ho Chi Minh City, they will cooperate in the production of plastic, rubber, ammonia, acetylene and soda, in the supply of production tools to the Khoksa-at salt factory, and in tailoring. They will also cooperate in the dyeing of cloths, in chroming and in the production of aluminum utensils.

All these projects are to be carried out in 1987.

PRC TROOP ATTACK HA TUYEN TWICE ON 19 OCT

OW201604 Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 20 -- A Chinese infantry regiment on October 19 conducted land-grabbing attacks on two places of Vi Xuyen District in the northern border province of Ha Tuyen.

About 01:00 hr one Chinese battalion attacked Hill 1100. Meanwhile a company attacked a hill about six kilometres northwest of Thanh Thuy Bridge. After three unsuccessful attacks, Chinese troops fired nearly 17,000 artillery and mortar rounds at the above-said and surrounding areas.

From 12:00 to 14:30 hours the same day, a reinforced infantry battalion, under the cover of artillery, launched three attacks of Hill 840. Vietnamese borderguards valiantly fought back, killing many intruders.

The Army and people of Vi Xuyen decimated two enemy battalions, putting out of action 250 intruders, destroyed one ammunition dump and seized a quantity of ammunition.

NGUYEN HUU THO INTERVIEWED ON REYKJAVIK SUMMIT

OW201848 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 20 Oct 86

["Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho's Interview on Iceland Summit" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 20 -- "The Vietnamese people highly value and totally support the principled stance and new efforts of the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace and security for all nations", said. [sentence as received]

Nguyen Huu Tho, who is also vice president of the State Council, remarked: "It is regrettable that the U.S. authorities have not responded to the constructive and well-intentioned proposals of the Soviet Union. The outcome of the Reykjavik meeting once again shows that the United States has run counter to the interest of the whole mankind. It keeps on its nuclear tests and introduces the arms race into outer space, refusing to give up the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI) in an attempt to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union. The Rejkjavik meeting also demonstrates that Washington has not got out of their out-moded and adventurous way of thinking, while the Soviet Union proceeding from realities of the nuclear era has taken a sincere and frank stance, expressing its high sense of responsibility. The Soviet-U.S. summit has, however, indicated the need and possibility of reaching concrete agreements through dialogues and negotiations."

He concluded by calling the U.S. ruling circles to listen to public opinion and make practical decisions in the interests of the U.S. people themselve with a view to preserving a lasting peace on the earth and meeting the aspirations of all nations.

LAI CHAU PROVINCE HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK160954 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] From 8 to 14 October 1986, the party organization of Lai Chau Province held its seventh congress with fine success. Some 250 delegates representing more than 10,000 party members of over 500 party bases in the province attended the congress.

The delegates to the Lai Chau provincial party organization congress scrupulously discussed the draft political report of the sixth national party congress and the draft report on proposed addenda and amendments to some points of the party regulations. They unanimously agreed with the basic viewpoints and lines specified in the party's two documents.

Proceeding from the characteristics of a large and thinly populated highland border province where communications are difficult and the enemy threatens daily, with a high sense of responsibility the delegates advanced many views and practically petitioned the central government that in addition to the utmost self-supporting effort of Lai Chau Province, the central government should refer to the state plan and clearly stipulate the duty and responsibility of provinces, sectors, and ministries nationwide to make constructive contributions to the border provinces, including Lai Chau, in order to quickly turn these provinces into a strong northern defense line both in terms of the economy and national defense.

The delegates unanimously remarked that in the past 3 years, despite many economic difficulties common to the entire country and some particular to a mountainous border province, the party organization and people of all nationalities of Lai Chau Provice still scored important victories in firmly preserving border sovereignty, maintaining social order and public security, and frustrating the enemy's land-grabbing war and multifaceted war of sabotage.

The mass movement for national defense and security has developed fairly both in depth and width, and solidarity among workers, peasants, people of all nationalities, and between the people and troops has been increasingly consolidated and strengthened.

Lai Chau Province has made a definite effort to meet the immediate demand in grain production. Its total grain production volume for the past 3 years averaged 145,000 metric tons per year with an average increase of 7 percent per annum. Industrial crops of various kinds continue to develop, initially shaping up the concentrated areas of Trau trees, soybean, and kamala in Muong Lay, Sin Ho, and Muong Te Districts. The raising of livestock and fish has developed well. The campaign for settled farming and life and to expand communications to such highlands as Muong Te, Phong Tho, and Sin Ho has been emphasized. Other areas, such as industrial production, capital contruction, the development of party and administration, and cultural movement, have in general scored some progress.

The above successes are primarily due to the Lai Chau party organization's knowledge in correctly applying the two strategic tasks and the party's economic policies to the conditions of a mountainous border province. The province also owes such successes to the attentive assistance of the central government in many fields and to the great help of the people countrywide, especially of sister provinces.

Nevertheless, with a high sense of self-criticism in speaking truth in a constructive and highly responsible manner, the party organization congress of Lai Chau Province clearly indicated: In general, the provincial movement of the past still shows many weaknesses and shortcomings. Some cadres and party members have not thoroughly understood enemy plots and maneuvers. The socioeconomic situation has not been stabilized. Many of the norms set by the sixth provincial party organization congress have not been fulfilled. The livelihood of cadres, workers, civil servants, armed forces members, and people of all nationalities is still difficult. Grain production is still unstable with considerable decrease in secondary food crops. The intensive cultivation of wet rice has not been emphasized. Rice yield in the major basin areas of Dien Bien, Binh Luu, Nam Lanh, and so forth amounts to only 60 quintals per hectare.

Through studying the sixth national party congress' draft political report in relation to weaknesses of the province, the congress concluded that the Lai Chau party organization has not thoroughly understood the party's viewpoints, lines, and policies concerning economic development and the combination of the economy with national defense. Some of the provincial party committee's directives and resolutions have not been scrutinized and studied adequately to make them suitable to realities. As a result, correct steps could not be taken for each area and each domain; realistic results have not been achieved; and economic potential has not been developed.

Meanwhile, as the leading and economic management cadres have not renovated their economic thinking, they cannot put forth timely policies and measures to mobilize and encourage the people to exploit local strengths. The resolution of this party organization congress of Lai Chau Province stipulated: The primary duties of Lai Chau Province in the years ahead are to defend the country, strengthen solidarity with people of all nationalities, firmly maintain political security, and be prepared to fight.

In order to successfully fulfill these duties, Lai Chau Province must accelerate grain production along the line of agriculture-forestry combination using the primary measures of multicropping and intensively cultivating both rice and secondary food crops on both lowland and highland fields and placing emphasis on the building of irrigation and hydroelectric projects, a great advantage provided by the northwestern high hills and mountains.

At the same time, suitable seeds and animal breeds of high productivity must be introduced into each zone of Lai Chau Province. In order to achieve good results in the multicropping and intensive cultivation of crops, Lai Chau Province must pay special attention to stepping up the movement for organic fertilizer production by developing the growing of duck weeds, baking lime, and producing green manure -- the inexhaustible source of fertilizer available in every locality and without need of transport -- and by mobilizing tribal people to raise pigs in closed pens for stable manure.

In the highlands, quick action must be taken to settle life, encourage the people to develop the family-based economy, to allocate forest land and forests to the people for afforestration, and to gradually reduce the area of crop rotation on upland fields.

The party organization congress of Lai Chau Province stressed the production of grain for maximum self-sufficiency, even though Lai Chau is a mountaninous province where agricultural land accounts only for 4 percent of the total land area. Since communications in the province are still difficult, grain production in Lai Chau is of very great importance. Apart from grain production, the province must exploit its three strengths -- forestry, industrial crops, and animal raising.

The congress also emphasized the development of communications because communications are closely connected with the economic and cultural development and with national defense. The delegates to the congress therefore discussed many measures to develop communications along the line of cooperation between the central and local governments and between the state and people. They proposed that aside from the part for which the central government is responsible, the responsibility for each specific line and axis of communications must be decentralized and assigned to the provincial, district, and village authorities.

At the same time, utmost attention must be paid to the development of rudimentary transportation along various lines, especially those inaccessible to motorized vehicles.

The Lai Chau provincial party organization congress resolution further specified: It is necessary to quickly and vigorously step up the planning and zoning off of areas for cultivation and to pay attention to the formulation of central and provincial policies toward cadres in mountainous areas so that cadres from lowlands can have peace of mind to serve a long time in mountainous areas.

Special attention must be simultaneously paid to the education, and training of tribal cadres, especially levels I, and II school teachers.

In the spirit of a high identity of views, the seventh party organization congress of Lai Chau Province elected a new party committee of 49 members, 41 of which are official members and 8 are alternates. The average age of these members is 45, 5 years younger than those of the previous committee. Of these 49 members, 36 percent are college graduates, 26 percent are ethnic minority people, and 8 percent are female -- doubling the female membership of the previous committee. The congress also elected a 17-member delegation to the sixth national party congress.

HOANG LIEN SON HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS 10-13 OCT

BK151721 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Hoang Lien Son held its fourth provincial party organization congress 10-13 October 1986 to review its implementation of the political task over the past 5 years and to determine the orientation and tasks for the next 5 years -- 1986-90.

Attending the congress were 280 delegates of 26 district and town party committees representing nearly 30,000 party members who are operating in various fields -- economic, cultural, social, national defense, and security -- from the border and mountain regions to the inland areas. Also present were many veteran revolutionaries, heroes, emulation combatants, and the representatives of military units stationed in Hoang Lien Son.

Comrade Hoang Tung, secretary of the CPV Central Committee, attended and participated in directing the congress.

A political report of the congress presented by Comrade Ha Thiet Hung, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee, and the many reports delivered by the delegates of various grass-roots party organizations concentrated on pointing out numerous major, praiseworthy achievements scored by the army and people of Hoang Lien Son Province in national construction and defense front over the years.

In agroforestry, since 1981 -- particularly since 1983 -- production has been restored and has achieved a fairly good growth rate in various facets with the gross agricultural production value increasing by an average of 7.5 percent per year over the past 5 years. The most striking achievement is that grain production has achieved a rapid growth and has shown some changes for the better in terms of quality. The [total annual grain] yield has increased from 233,000 to 269,000 metric tons while paddy output has risen from 4.5 to 4.48 metric tons per hectare, thereby exceeding the target set by the third provincial party organization congress. As a result, proceeding from the previous annual food shortage of nearly 10,000 metric tons, in the past 3 years, Hoang Lien Son has basically been able to support itself in terms of grain. Its industrial, small-industry, and handicraft production activities have been restored and have further developed. Important products such as tea, cement, ceramics, wood, sugar, molasses, and herbal medicine have increased steadily.

Together with its progress in the fields of industrial crops, animal husbandry, the handing over of forest land and forests [for management by production units], the carrying out of settled farming and settled life, and communications and transportation, over the years the manufacture of export goods in Hoang Lien Son has made relatively good progress in both production volume and value. In 1985, Hoang Lien Son attained 316 million dong worth of exports, twice the figures set by the [third provincial party organization] congress. The province has always fulfilled its quota for contributions to the central government.

In implementing state plans, during the past 3 years, there was 1 year in which Hoang Lien Son fulfilled all the main quota, and 2 years in which it succeeded in fulfilling competely all the planned targets assigned to it by the state. The province has taken the lead in the emulation movement of the six northern border provinces.

Thanks to its effort to muster all of its forces to build the border area, the province has succeeded in stabilizing the political-security situation and the people's lives, consolidating solidarity among the people of various nationalities, initially foiling the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, and contributing to creating an increasingly steadfast combat array for the people's war at the border.

These achievements became more significant at a time when Hoang Lien Son was experiencing great difficulties as it is a mountainous border province where the consequences of war were grave, where enemy sabotage activities were commonplace, and where natural calamities struck repeatedly.

With a determination to look directly at the truth and evaluate the truth accurately, the congress reviewed those activities which are still regarded as weak, pointing out that the vast latent potential of the province has yet to be exploited and developed vigorously and comprehensively.

In the light of various party directives and resolutions and the party Central Committee's draft political report, and proceeding from objective realities on the basis of scientific analysis, the congres set forth the orientations and tasks for the next 5-year period, 1986-90, and for the remaining years of the initial stage of the transition period. The congress affirmed that agroforestry is truly the most important front with the emphasis placed on carrying out grain and food production and planting indigenous industrial crops while developing the production of consumer and export goods.

The congress pointed out five fundamental tasks and objectives in line with these orientations. They are: stabilizing and developing production and on this basis, stabilizing and improving the lives of the peoples of various nationalities; implementing satisfactorily the policy of social justice; stepping up the building of material-technical bases of socialism; consolidating and perfecting new socialist production relations; and ensuring that all requirements for national defense and security are fully met.

From now until 1990, Hoang Lien Son must strive to attain an [annual] total grain production volume of 330,000 metric tons or more, an average per-capita grain output of 350 kg, expand the areas of tea to 11,800 hectares and cinnamon to 15,000 hectares, zone off and nurture 150,000 hectares of forests, and carry out afforestation on 50,000 hectares. From now until 1990, Hoang Lien Son must strive to attain 8.7 million dong worth of exports with its average export value increasing by 12.3 percent annually.

The congress elected the fifth executive committee for the Hoang Lien Son provincial party committee, consisting of 45 official members and 13 alternate members. Comrade Ha Thiet Hung, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the third provincial party executive committee; and Comrade Do Khac Cuong, chairman of the provincial people's committee and deputy secretary of the third provincial party executive committee, were reelected to the new executive committee.

The new executive committee elected by the congress, is made up of many qualified and capable comrades representing various sectors and units. Many of them are young cadres with bright prospects from various ethnic minority groups in the province.

The congress also nominated a Hoang Lien Son provincial delegation to attend the upcoming sixth national party congress. The delegation consists of 17 local representatives and 4 other recommended by the CPV Central Committee Secretariat, including Comrade Hoang Tung.

At its closing session on the afternoon of 13 October, the congress unanimously approved the resolution of the congress of Hoang Lien Son Province's fourth party organization and a letter of determination to be submitted to the CPV Central Committee.

HOANG HOA DISTRICT HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK161538 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Unattributed "article:" "Some Features of the Hoang Hoa District Party Organization's Congress"]

[Excerpts] The Hoang Hoa District party organization in Thanh Hoa Province held its 16th congress of delegates at a time when all our party, people, and Army were enthusiastically participating in an emulation movement to welcome party congresses at all levels. Some 300 delegates officially representing nearly 10,000 party members from almost 100 basic party units in the district attended the congress. The Hoang Hoa District party organization assessed nearly 4,000 suggestions made at grass root-level congresses and hundreds of others presented during the course of the congress. It reached a high identity of views that over the past 5 years, the party organization and people of Hoang Hoa have, together with the entire country, striven to achieve great achievements in national construction and defense. In spite of the serious difficulties facing socioeconomic life, the revolutionary movement of Hoang Hoa District has been maintained firmly, developed in many respects, and bolstered with new factors.

Comrade (Nguyen Van Ngoan), deputy secretary of the district party committee, told us: As one of the large districts in the province, Hoang Hoa has great potential concerning agriculture, fishery, and work force. Over the past 3 years, the district has made considerable efforts on the primary front of grain and food production to contribute toward stabilizing the people's life and to discharge its obligations to the state. [passage omitted]

However, the spirit of looking squarely at the truth and clearly pointing out shortcomings, the Hoang Hoa District party organization's congress clearly closely reviewed the situation and concluded that over the past years, economic development has been slow and incomprehensive. Despite its strong potential for subsidiary food crop production and its expertise in the intensive cultivation of food crops, especially winter food crops, the district has in recent years suffered decreases in both food crop acreage and output.

Due to low paddy and food crop yields and poor results of the winter crop, the district's average gross output only reached 84 percent and average per capita output, only 80 percent of the targets set forth at the 15th district party congress.

A delegate from Hoang Trach Village, one of the 21 food crop growing villages in the district, strongly pointed out that the decrease in food crop production was due to the feelings of complacency and fear of hardship on the part of some party cadres and members as well as to the ineffectiveness of some policies designed to stimulate the production and consumption of subsidiary food crops. Why is it that Hoang Hoa District's socioeconomic situation has over the past 3 years been subjected to so many limitations? What must Hoang Hoa do during its party committee's next term of office to carry out district-building work at a fast rate, with a new quality, and in a highly efficient manner? These are the questions central to the discussions at the congress. The fundamental problem is that in past years, the district has failed to establish a suitable economic structure, nor has it helped cadres at the grass-roots level to clearly realize the need for such a structure. At this 16th congress, we will concentrate on clarifying this problem and try by every means to define a suitable economic structure.

After enthusiastic discussions, the congress unanimously adopted the district's economic structure for the coming years, which calls for combining agriculture with forestry, fishery, and industry from the grass-roots level up as well as on a district-wide basis, with agriculture being the primary front whereon grain and food are produced for export. [passage omitted]

The success of the Hoang Hoa District party organization's congress lies in its discussing and adopting the orientations and measures for realizing a correct economic structure. This also serves as a basis for the district to satisfactorily achieve its socioeconomic targets for 1986-90 at a fast rate, with good quality, and in a highly efficient manner.

TRAN VAN THOI DISTRICT HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK181455 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Oct 86

["Article" by (Tran Quoc Thai]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The Tran Van Thoi District, Minh Hai Province, held its party organization congress recently. The congress noted that during the previous terms the district party organization contributed greatly to supervising the local people to exploit the economic potentials. The congress also noted the shortcomings caused by subjective factors, especially degenerate party members who ran after their interests, violated party discipline, abused their authority to enjoy life and oppress the people, thereby wasting the state's and people's property, affecting the district economic potential development, diminishing the people's confidence in the party, and obstructing the district building task.

The district failed to treat agricultural production as a forefront task. It has expanded a vast area for the summer-fall crop, but carried out a very slow and insufficient supply of materials for the crop. As a result, peasants in the rural areas were faced with material shortages and numerous difficulties in their daily life, especially the villages with saline soil which could not implement the multicropping method. Investment in term of materials and money for production establishments is too low in the district. Ineffective distribution and circulation and loose management carried out by the district's leaders have encouraged a number of cadres to become degenerates and speculators who take advantage to create disturbances, thereby wasting the state materials and goods and affecting the people's confidence in the party. [passage omitted]

The district party organization's executive committee, during its previous term, conducted a criticism and self-criticism drive. It has taken disciplinary measures against 119 party members who violated party discipline and the state law. The congress adopted retirement for a number of old-age party members and elected many young party members with quality and leading capability to the new executive committee in order to lead the local people, develop optimally the economic, agricultural, and forestry potentials, and strive to build Tran Van Thoi into one of the most comprehensively strong districts of Minh Hai Province.

DONG PHU DISTRICT HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK201305 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Radio correspondent's "article" on party congress of Dong Phu District, Song Be Province]

[Text] Dong Phu is a district characterized by dense forests, upland fields, a vast area, and a sparse population -- current average density is 50 persons per square kilometer. Part of the land has been placed at the disposal of a rubber corporation and the Army according to a plan formulated by the central level. The population is composed of settlers from several diffirent localities, including about 5,000 people of the Xtieng and Khmer ethnic groups. What should be done with this land and work force to bring into full play the local strengths and quickly turn Dong Phu into a prosperous and strong district and an impreganble fortress?

Reviewing the activities of the party committee in all fields in the past term, the congress noted that though the agricultural sector has not performed as well as expected, it has undergone notable development. In 1985, the gross grain output totaled 21,625 metric tons, and the wet rice area increased by nearly 62 percent while the upland rice area decreased gradually. The yields of short- and long-term industrial plants such as rubber, coffee, cashews, black pepper, peanuts, sesame, saffron, and so forth, have constantly risen. The cattle population has expanded by 8.4 percent. The transformation of agriculture is being gradually consolidated and developed. Promising models of agricultural, industrial, marketing, credit, and export cooperatives have begun to be built. In forestry, the allocation of land and forests totaling 5,000 hectares of villages, cooperatives, and collective units has been basically completed.

In other fields of work, progress has been made, but this has been negligible. There have ever been deficiencies in certain respects. For example, the management of the free market has been lax; the efforts to enhance the cultural life of the people, especially in the area inhabited by the tribesmen, have been inadequate; small industry and handicraft organizations have remained too small, and so forth. The quality of agricultural transformation has been low; investments for production have been inadequate; forest destruction has been rampant; planning work in various fields of activity has been neglected and remained arbitrary; and the people' right to collective mastery has obviously not been developed and concrete measures have not yet been adopted to promote it satisfactorily. Party, administration, and mass organization building has at times slackened and the standard of knowledge, leadership, and managerial ability of cadres and party members in main domains -- especially the villages -- have not measured up to the requirements of life.However, in the recent past, Dong Phu has undergone positive changes in its ways of thinking and working, making them more effective. This has helped make the discussions of the delegates this district party organization congress more lively and concrete. Dong Phu has determined that its strengths do not lie in rice or hogs but in short- and long-term industrial crops for export, in the horned livestock herd, and in the forest asset, which need more investment for development and exploitation according to plan.

Concerning the rice crop, a strong effort must be made to develop the planting of wet rice. The water provided by the Suoi Giai water conservancy system must be actively used to promote rice and subsidiary food crop cultivation and the farming of shrimp and geese for export. The destruction of forests to develop upland ricefields must be prevented.

An effort must be made to raise the average per capita grain distribution to 350 kg by 1990 -- including paddy, maize, and manioc -- and to contribute grain to the central level. New maize and manioc varieties must be grown on a large scale. The planting of peanuts, which has received adequate investment, should be developed even further to ensure an output of more than 4,500 metric tons. It was due to the cash advance made by the district that last year it could increase by 300 percent the amount of peanuts collected for export. In addition, the district will also grow sesame, green beans, black pepper, and coffee. The area devoted to cashew trees, which not only provide nuts of high export value but can also be used with effect to afforest barren hills, will be increased to 1,500 hectares. Concerning rubber, aside from the large area managed by the central level, the district will grow 150 hectares to collect latex in coordination with various units in the province.

Black pepper is worth noting. The black pepper cultivation movement is developing vigorously in Dong Phy and, with the cash advance made by the district, the number of pepper plants may hit 300,000 by 1990.

Along with the wet rice, development of short- and long-term industrial crop cultivation will create favorable conditions for a more effective settlement of nomads.

The delegates contributed their ideas to the draft report of the Dong Phu party organization, shedding more light on the specific measures to be implemented to enhance the quality of the transformation of agriculture, small industry, and handicrafts; of forest preservation; of investment for capital construction; of the development of the industrial and small industry and handicraft sectors, and so forth.

The district realized tht it must rely mainly on its own resources instead of waiting for or relying on outside assistance. It must strongly promote joint ventures and integration to develop the local economy in the right direction. After the congress, the district will merge a number of bureaus and the sections to suit the situation. For example, the Export Procurement Corporation will be merged with the General Trade Corporation to coordinate their activities in providing services and carrying out production and business operations. Or the district may conduct a feasibility study to see if the Agricultural Service Corporation could be merged with the Grain Corporation. These are some of the new ideas aimed at concentrating the resources of state-operated units, preventing redundancy, and permitting more satisfactory development.

Concerning party building, the congress clearly saw the pressing need to strongly improve the quality of party members, including their capabilities, virtues, and leadership style. In addition, party development work must be satisfactorily carried out while degenerate and deviant elements must be expelled from the party.

Reality has shown that in the recent past Dong Phu has not actively carried out party development and building work. There are some villages that have not recruited a single new party member during the past 10 years; in other villages, the average age of party committee members is above 50. In some localities, cadres and party members are still arrogant despite having very poor working capabilities.

In the period ahead, in addition to sending cadres to the central level and the province for training, the district will set aside an adequate budget for the training of cadres in all fields, especially for the villages. It will resolutely switch from the past work methods based mainly on administrative management to methods providing comprehensive guidance, especially in the domain of economic and production leadership and guidance.

The new committee of the Dong Phu District party organization is composed of 48 percent new members, some of whom joined the party only a few years ago but are capable, young, and of high quality and have a youthful but mature way of thinking. The present average age of the party committee members is 40.5, a drop of about 7 years from the previous committee. The newly elected district party committee secretary is about 47 or 48 years old and an economic engineer. This in a way has shown the changes in both the way of thinking and the work methods of Dong Phu.

With its practical, scientific, and persuasive way of holding the district party organization congress, its work methods, and its way of thinking, it is obvious that Dong Phu has bred among the local people the confidence that their district will do well in the future, although it faces many difficulties caused by its natural conditions as well as by its subjective conditions, which, of course, cannot be overcome overnight.

RADIO REPORTS END OF 1986 ARMY DRAFT

BK200954 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] As of 15 September, all the provinces, cities, and special zones under the direct jurisdiction of the central government had issued induction orders and made the second troop delivery in 1986 to various military units, thereby completing the 1986 task of drafting youths into the Army on schedule with all the quantitative quotas met. Qualitatively, some areas of this work have been reportedly better than last year.

As for those provinces in the 7th Military Region and other provinces such as Thai Binh, Hai Hung, Ha Bac, Bac Thai, Quang Ninh, Vinh Phu, Ha Son Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Quang Nam-Danang, Tien Giang, and Ben Tre, they have, in both phases, made troop delivery quickly and neatly.

In the second phase of 1986, Ha Son Binh Province was assigned the task of drafting youths into the Army and delivering new recruits directly to a combat standby unit stationed in a far-away area. The provincial people's committee took urgent and positive leadership steps and provided direct guidance for the implementation of these steps. The results obtained are good. All the youths drafted are highly qualified. From these practical efforts, many good experiences can be drawn on: Cadres of the receiving troop unit do not have to go down to localities to recruit and receive troops. A profound sentiment has been created between the rear and the frontline. More practical knowledge has been acquired to propagate and educate the people and the youths in particular, to make good preparations for youths to perform their military service, and to carry out the army rear policy satisfactorily. Through troop delivery cadres, those families with sons being drafted into the Army can understand more clearly the state of work, daily routine, and room and board that their sons will enjoy. This helps the state save a lot of labor and money spent for military induction work. This also helps uphold the responsibility of localities concerned in recruiting youths for replenishment of the Army.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON MARKETING COOPERATIVES

BK151631 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Oct 86

[NHAN DAN 10 October editorial: "Consolidate Marketing Cooperatives"]

[Text] More than 95 percent of the villages and city wards throughout the country now have marketing cooperatives. This has enabled them to correctly fulfill their functions and tasks by dynamically and correctly expanding their business operations based on production and living conditions in each village, hamlet, or city block in the fields of collection and purchase, processing, retail, and service activities, thus truly serving as an efficient arm of the socialist trade sector in support of production and the people's life.

Experience shows that the marketing cooperatives owe their successful operation first of all to the regular, correct guidance given by party committee echelons and administrative bodies at the grass-roots level. As an organization of the working masses that considers service to production and the local people's life its goal and business the means, the marketing cooperatives closely coordinate with the agricultural cooperatives to ensure a plentiful supply of the means of production and consumer goods by satisfactorily serving as the retail agent for industrial goods, acting as trustee for the state-run trade sector in the collection and purchase of agricultural products and foodstuffs, and expanding its own stock of goods to promptly meet the diverse demands and shopping habits of the local people. As production develops, the marketing cooperatives have more conditions for expanding their business operations and services. Together with the state-run trade sector, they must strive to control the market and struggle to prevent competition with purchases and sales which will push prices upward.

However, more than a few marketing cooperatives have operated at variance with their established functions and duties, thereby making it more difficult to control the market and prices. In some rural areas, while cooperative members need a lot of hand tools, livestock breeders, and essential consumer goods, a number of marketing cooperatives have engaged in business transactions involving long-distance transportation purely for profit. The administrative bodies of a number of city wards and urban districts have employed marketing cooperatives as a tool to generate their own budgets by all means, including by engaging in business transactions involving long-distance transportation, pursuing purely business practices, competing in purchases and sales, and manipulating prices for higher profit; or they have irresponsibly allowed a certain group of persons to use marketing cooperatives as a front to evade business taxes and seek personal gains, thus wasting state supplies and commodities and upsetting the social market. Meanwhile, services essential to the people's daily life are neglected by marketing cooperatives; and private individuals are given free rein to manipulate prices and prey on consumers. Due to laxity in management and control, cadres and personnel of many marketing cooperatives have become degenerate, degraded, and corrupt; and they have fallen in with dishonest traders. All these are shortcomings that must be rapidly overcome.

As the economy still has many components, the social market is naturally shared by many economic components; and consequently, there now exist the organized market of the socialist production and goods circulation organizations and the free market. State-run trade and collectivized trade -- which form the socialist trade sector -- must be made firmer and stronger with each passing day so they can gradually surge forward to control the market.

This involves the need to consolidate the marketing cooperatives. The operation of marketing cooperatives must be closely and regularly guided by the local party committee echelons and administrative bodies. Cadres and state employees working in this trade network must be capable and qualified professionals who are honest, just, and impartial; have a sense of organization and discipline; and respect the laboring people's right to collective mastery.

Marketing cooperatives are fully aware of the people's wishes, feelings, and consumer needs as well as their production capability; and therefore, there must be a division of labor and work coordination between state-run trade and cooperative trade in each area, each commodity sector, and each operational area. In the countryside, state-run trade must boldly entrust marketing cooperatives with the job of acting as its agents to collect and purchase agricultural products and foodstuffs and to sell industrial consumer goods on a retail basis; and, proceeding from this, expand the direct exchange of goods between the state and the collectivized and private economic sectors in an organized manner and with planning through the use of economic contracts. In urban areas, marketing cooperatives must gear their activities to chiefly serve cooperative members and the laboring people in their city wards. They must neither scramble for goods in a disorderly manner, nor engage in business transactions, long-distance transportation, nor compete in purchases and sales, nor unwarrantedly increase prices -- actions that disrupt the market. Efforts must be made to offer more services such as tailoring, laundry, bicycle repair, family appliance repair, and house repair.

If placed under regular supervision and control, made firm and strong, and guided to operate along the right track, marketing cooperatives will help accelerate production, stabilize the local people's life, and gradually stabilize the market and prices. This also serves as the basis to ensure that marketing cooperatives will have more favorable conditions to expand their activities to support production and life satisfactorily, carry out economic accounting and business successfully, and be worthy of being a business organization of the working masses and an important part of socialist trade.

AUSTRALIA

PROTESTS CALL FOR CLOSING OF PINE GAP FACILITIES

BK190658 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] An estimated 400 women, camped on the lawns outside Parliament House in Canberra, tried to protest today against the Pine Gap joint defense facilities in central Australia. The demonstration will coincide with the deadline for any renegotiations between Australia and the United States on the future of the base. However the defense minister, Mr Beazley, says there will be no renegotiations.

In Sydney yesterday, about 500 protestors marched through city streets to demand the closure of Pine Gap. A similar march is planned for Melbourne today.

Camp Violence Investigated

BK210055 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0030 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Federal police and the president of the Senate, Senator McClelland, are investigating violence yesterday at a women's peace camp on the lawns on Parliament House in Canberra. The camp is made up of about 30 tents with about 100 occupants from a group called Women for Survival which is urging the closure of the Pine Gap joint defense communications base in central Australia

Scuffles broke out yesterday when television crew visited the camp which had been declared a women's space. A sound recordist was kicked and equipment was smashed. Later, three Liberal senators were abused by the protestors and prevented from entering the camp. One of them, Senator Amanda Vanstone, chairman of the opposition's Women's Affairs Committee, later called for the removal of the camp.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON SDI, U.S.-USSR ARMS TALKS

BK200715 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Australia's defense minister, Mr Beazley, says he believes the United States Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI], known as 'star wars,' could eventually be abandoned. Mr Beazley was speaking at a conference on defense in Canberra and made his comments in response to a question on the space defense system which was the obstacle to final agreement at the recent superpower summit in Iceland.

Radio Australia's national affairs reporter, Tony Hill, says Mr Beazley repeated the government position that he did not endorse the space weapons system. Mr Beazley said the government was pressing the United States to continue its negotiations on arms control with the Soviet Union.

ASIO COUNTERTERRORIST CAPABILITY REVIEWED

BK180733 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] A review of the Australian Security and Intelligence Organization, ASIO, has found that Australia has an effective counterterrorist capability.

The special minister of state, Mr Young, said the review also found there was no evidence to indicate Australia was a chosen target for any international terrorist group. Mr Young said the threat to terrorist attacks in Australia had been assessed by the ASIO as low for the foreseeable future.

The review was begun in December last year following the upsurge in terrorism in Europe and the Middle East and several attacks on foreign diplomats in Australia. The review found that Australia had a relatively greater capacity than many other nations to prevent known terrorists from entering the country. However, Mr Young said a joint departmental task force had been established to improve aviation security at all Australian airports. The protection of government explosives and weapons are also being strengthened.

INDIAN PRIME MINISTER GANDHI PAYS 3-DAY VISIT

BK160856 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi arrived in Auckland on a 3-day visit to New Zealand. He was received at the airport by the New Zealand prime minister, Mr David Lange, and his cabinet colleagues. A colorful guard of honor was also presented.

The official-level talks between the two countries will begin tomorrow. This will be followed by a press conference to be addressed by the two prime ministers. Mr Gandhi will have a private meeting with the New Zealand prime minister over dinner tonight.

Gandhi Praises Antinuclear Stand

BK170726 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] The Indian prime minister, Mr Gandhi, has praised New Zealand for its stand against nuclear weapons and called for cooperation between the two countries on stopping nuclear tests, dismantling weapons arsenals, and eliminating the nuclear threat. In a speech to businessmen in Auckland, Mr Gandhi said New Zealand had demonstrated that the environment and people must not be sacrificed for nuclear ambition.

He said the action of the New Zealanders had given hope to millions of people in other parts of the world. In what was a wide ranging speech, Mr Gandhi also touched on the apartheid issue in South Africa, economic injustice in the world economy, and a forthcoming visit to India by the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, next month.

Views Gorbachev, Weinberger Visits

HK171020 Hong Kong AFP in English 0928 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Auckland, New Zealand, Oct 17 (AFP) -- An upcoming visit to India by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev is part of a broad Indian strategy to improve its relations with the superpowers, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said here Friday. Mr Gandhi, in New Zealand for an official visit, said that India had good relations with the Soviet Union and compared Mr Gorbachev's trip with a recent visit to India by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. "We have been improving the relations with the United States in the past year and a half," the Indian prime minister said, but India was also "looking to a much stronger relationship with the Soviet Union." "We are looking towards the Gorbachev visit to improve economic relations and our understanding of each other," he said.

India "doesn't see it as a visit to sell defence equipment," he said, denying media speculation that it would result in a multi-million dollar Mig fighter deal. "We do not really see this as a visit to firm up sales of Mig fighters or other defence equipment." Mr. Gandhi said that, while India bought defence equipment from the Soviet Union, it would also continue to buy from France, Sweden, Britain and West Germany.

He described India's relations with the Soviet Union as "very good" and said this had not affected New Delhi's relations with other countries.

Criticizes Nonproliferation Treaty

BK171640 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The prime minister has accused nuclear powers of blatant disregard of obligations under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT]. Mr Gandhi was addressing a news conference in Auckland today along with the New Zealand prime minister, Mr David Lange. He also referred to the subject at two other functions. Mr Gandhi described NPT as an unequal treaty. He said while the nuclear powers seek our signature on the treaty, they themselves have violated it with impunity. While [one] whole article of the treaty requires nuclear powers to move toward disarmament, instead they have escalated a vertical proliferation.

The prime minister said one of the major planks of India's foreign policy is to work vigorously for nuclear disarmament. Although India possess the technical potential to make a nuclear bomb, it has by choice not done so. India can do much more for nuclear disarmament by not being a signatory to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. [passage omitted]

There were many questions at the news conference on relations between India and New Zealand. Mr Gandhi said his current visit is meant to develop trade and commerce and build up personal rapport. The two countries agree on many issues and do not agree on others. There are many areas like dairy farming and animal husbandry in which they can cooperate. The New Zealand prime minister said his country would like to have from India the technology it has acquired over the years. He said that India is probably the largest manufacturer of machine tools and has extraordinary expertise in many other areas.

Departs for Thailand

BK181305 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, left Auckland this evening for Bangkok at the end of his 3-day visit to New Zealand. He was seen off at the airport by the New Zealand prime minister, Mr David Lange, and his cabinet colleagues. In Bangkok, Mr Gandhi will hold talks with his Thai counterpart. An agreement on science and technology is likely to be signed between the two countries tomorrow.

Addressing the members of the Indian community in Auckland, Mr Gandhi criticized the big business houses in India for not helping the country to boost its exports. The prime minister said his talks with Mr Lange and other leaders have helped establish a more enduring friendship with New Zealand. A high-level Indian delegation will soon visit Auckland to take the follow-up action on the agreements reached in the economic and technical fields. Similarly, a delegation from New Zealand will visit India for the same purpose.

Earlier, Mr Gandhi visited Rotorua, an international tourist spot. He also went to Hamilton to visit a Maori village. The New Zealand prime minister and his wife accompanied Mr Gandhi and Mrs Sonia Gandhi. The All India Radio special correspondent, Radhanath Chaturvedi, reports that at the Forest Research Institute Mr Gandhi saw an exhibition of reafforestation. He also saw hot water geysers and thermal power reserves at Whakarewarewa.

BOTSWANA PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON MACHEL'S DEATH

HK210238 Hong Kong AFP in English 0212 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Wellington, Oct 21 (AFP) -- Botswana's President Quette Masire said Tuesday he was deeply shocked by the "untimely and unexplained" death of Mozambican president Samora Machel in a plane crash in South Africa. Dr. Masire, in New Zealand for a week-long state visit, said he had lost a "brother and colleague" who was a staunch fighter for the liberation of the people of southern Africa.

"He and his compatriots died in the cause of the struggle for liberation, peace, harmony and development in our region," Dr. Masire said. "We all deeply mourn their untimely and unexplained deaths," the president said in a statement released here Tuesday.

In a brief radio interview, Dr. Masire described the late president as "a very close friend." "He was a straightforward man who did not mince his words when he had to argue for something he believed in," he said.

Mr. Machel was a "pragmatic socialist" who had played a pivotal role in southern Africa "in that he was, together with other leaders in the region, determined to find a solution to the problems of southern Africa," he said. Dr. Masire said his return home would depend on the arrangements that were made for Mr. Machel's funeral.

LANGE SAYS UK 'COULD HALT' MILITARY TRAINING

HK201030 Hong Kong AFP in English 1019 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Wellington, Oct 20 (AFP) -- Britain could halt training programmes for New Zealand Army personnel because of Wellington's anti-nuclear policies, Prime Minsiter David Lange said Monday. Mr. Lange told reporters he would "understand" if Britain cancelled training for army officers because of the anti-nuclear legislation the government proposes to pass. Under the proposed law, New Zealand military personnel would be banned from activities with forces controlling nuclear weapons.

"I have no doubt whatever the British military authorities will take every possible position in opposing the provisions of this (anti-nuclear) bill," Mr. Lange said. Britain had "thoroughly endorsed the policy of the nuclear deterrent", and "there might be an end to British training schemes for a time," he added.

DEFENSE REVIEW WHITE PAPER DELAY LIKELY

HK210123 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 15 Oct 86 p 17

[By Political Reporter Debra Sturm]

[Text] Defence Minister Frank O'Flynn is to approach his Australian counterpart for further talks on the Government's Defence Review, which will probably delay publication of the review's White Paper.

In an interview with the POST today, Mr O'Flynn said the review team, headed by the Prime Minister's advisory group director John Henderson, had been due to make a preliminary report to Government today. That deadline had been extended a week.

The team had just returned from discussions across the Tasman with Australian defence officials, and the Australian Defence Minister Kim Beazley. From Mr Henderson's verbal report it appeared further talks were necessary, Mr O'Flynn said.

"It is very clear to me that there may need to be more talks with the Australians and that I may have to take a hand in them with Mr Beazley myself.

"He (Mr Henderson) did not indicate there were stumbling blocks (with the Australians). But there are a few equipment decisions that will be difficult to arrive at, and differing views about the various forms of co-operation between Australia and New Zealand among defence and foreign affairs officials.

Mr O'Flynn said he agreed with the idea that there needed to be a great emphasis, on defence co-operation between New Zealand and Australia. That had to be one of the main features of the Defence Review.

He said the Government had hoped to "get rid of it" (the review) by the end of this year, but that seemed unlikely now. He had not yet approached Mr Beazley about the talks, or decided whether he should go to Australia or Mr Beazley come here.

Following the talks the review team's report will be used to help formulate a Government White Paper on the review. Mr O'Flynn stressed that would be a political statement of the government's defence policies.

BRUNEI

SULTAN RESHUFFLES CABINET; NAMELIST REPORTED

BK210339 Hong Kong AFP in English 0328 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Singapore, Oct 21 (AFP) — The sultan of Brunei, Hassanal Bolkiah, has expanded and reshuffled his cabinet, putting power largely into the hands of technocrats, diplomatic sources said Tuesday. The 39-year-old sultan, who announced the reshuffle in a live broadcast Monday evening on Brunei television, retained the premiership and took over the post of defense minister held by his father, Sultan Sir Muda Omar Ali Saifuddin, until his death last month. The sultan's brother, Prince Mohamed Bolkiah, stayed on as foreign minister, while his youngest brother, Prince Jefri Bolkiah, was promoted to finance minister. He had been culture, youth and sports minister. Pehin Dato Haji Isa, formerly general advisor to the sultan, was made special advisor to the sultan in the Prime Minister's Office, with ministerial status, as well as minister of home affairs. Other appointments, including several newly-created posts of deputy minister, went to members of the younger generation of foreign-educated officials representing "the cream of the crop," one regional analyst said. "It can be described as a government of technocrats," a Western diplomat said. The Brunei High Commission in Singapore, which confirmed the appointments, declined to comment on their significance.

During his broadcast, the sultan paid what was described as an emotional tribute to his late father, who led the oil-rich kingdom for 17 years until abdicating in favor of his son in October 1967. The broadcast came two days after Brunei ended 40 days of mourning for the former ruler. Sultan Sir Muda Omar helped make Brunei's 200,000 people among the world's most privileged, with a per capita income of some 22,000 U.S. dollars, as he steered the kingdom through the crucial years leading to its independence from Britain on January 1, 1984. Brunei, which traces its roots to the 10th century Srivijaya Empire of Brunei, is located between the Malaysian states of Sabah and Sarawak on the north coast of Borneo.

The full cabinet list is as follows:

Sultan Hassanal Bolkian	Prime Minister, Defense Minister
Prince Mohamed Bolkiah	Foreign Minister
Prince Jefri Bolkiah	Finance Minister
Pehin Dato Haji Isa	Home Affairs Minister, Special Advisor in Premier's Office
Pehin Dato Haji Abdul Aziz	Minister of Communications
Pengiran Bahrin	Minister of Law
Pehin Dato Abdul Rahman	Education Minister
Pehin Dato Haji Mohd Zain	Religious Affairs Minister
Pengiran Dr. Ismail	Development Minister
Pehin Dato Haji Hussein	Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports
Dato Dr. Haji Johar	Minister of Health

Deputy Ministers:

Dato Selamat Munhap	Development
Dato Haji Ali Mohamad Daud	Culture, Youth and Sports
Dato Zakaria	Foreign Affairs
Dato Wally Skinner	Finance
Dato Ahmad Jumat	Education
Dato Abidin Rashid	Home Affairs
Brigidier General Ibnu	Defense
Pehin Yahya Haji Ibrahim	Religious Affairs

AQUINO, ENRILE MEET FOR FIRST TIME IN 2 WEEKS

HK201147 Hong Kong AFP in English 1140 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 20 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino met her maverick defense minister Juan Ponce Enrile Monday for the first time in two weeks but both refused to comment after a brief private conversation. Mr Enrile, who eyewitnesses described as looking stern, appeared as one of the invited officials at a meeting of political leaders of the southern island of Mindanao at the Presidential Palace.

Fears of a political crisis have spread here after Mr Enrile joined a rally of rightist opposition groups and reportedly said in a radio interview that Mrs Aquino's coalition government would collapse if he or any member of the government is asked to resign. Mr Enrile, who was retained as defense minister after he led the February popular revolt which brought Mrs Aquino to power, snubbed last week's cabinet meeting and last met Mrs Aquino during a cabinet meeting two weeks ago.

Presidential Spokesman Teodoro Benigno told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE Mr Enrile looked grim when he sat on a dais beside Mrs Aquino for the meeting, which included two cabinet members who have sought Mr Enrile's resignation. "After the ceremonies there was a brief talk of five minutes," according to Mr Benigno, who said he did not overhear the conversation. "She was very cordial, she was very friendly, as a matter of fact at one point she laid her hand on his hand in what looked like a friendly gesture, but he was very grim, and he couldn't even look directly at the president."

He said that Mrs Aquino, asked later by palace reporters about their conversation, jokingly replied, "Secret."

Asked by reporters as he arrived about his reaction to pressures from cabinet members for him to resign, Mr Enrile said "nothing." After the meeting, Mr Enrile kept silent as security aides blocked approaching journalists.

He had told a radio talk show in Cebu that "I think if they ask for the resignation of any member of the coalition, that means the coalition will have to be dissolved."

Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel, one of the cabinet members demanding Mr Enrile's resignation, described the statement as "the height of illusion."

"It is the most preposterous statement coming from a member of the cabinet, as if the whole government hinges on the support of one man," he added.

Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales, who has also said Mr Enrile must resign if he differs with Mrs Aquino, took part in the meeting but did not comment.

ENRILE SAYS AQUINO VIOLATED FEBRUARY AGREEMENT

HK201513 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 20 Oct 86 pp 1, 3

[By staff member Lito Mangaser and correspondent Thea Rinen]

[Excerpt] Cebu City -- President Aquino should dissolve the Government if any member of the forces that brought her to power last February is asked to resign is or purged, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said yesterday.

The outspoken Enrile, who is now besieged by demands from other Cabinet members to resign, said the present Government was a "coalition" between the President and these forces.

Enrile did not name those in the coalition. But he said that it consisted of those who helped President Aquino in the February 7 snap elections, on one hand, and the military clique led by him and Armed Forces Chief Gen Fidel Ramos, that triggered the "people power" revolution of EDSA [Epifano de los Santos Avenue], on the other.

As pieced together by the 'Chronicle' from Enrile's long informal chat with newsmen following his radio interview, it appeared that Enrile considered himself, President Aquino, Ramos, the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido), and the PDP-LABAN [Philipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan] as the legitimate parties in the coalition.

He, however, said that he was not sure if Ramos, a known advocate of nonpartisan military organization, considered himself part of the coalition.

In his recollection of the Febraury event, Enrile said that Mrs Aquino had initially agreed with him to put up a civilian government based on the 1973 Constitution.

However, she "or her advisers" allegedly violated this agreement by replacing it with a "Freedom Constitution" which created a revolutionary Government on March 25, he said.

Emphasizing that he could have grabbed power if he had wanted to, Enrile said he and Ramos considered other options for setting up a Government that would replace the Marcos regime.

But at the height of the revolution, Enrile said, he and Mrs Aquino finally agreed to initially form a five-minister Government headed by her and himself as defense chief.

Under the same agreement, Enrile said Mrs Aquino would appoint her choice for the other four ministers -- justice, finance, interior and foreign affairs.

Enrile told the 'Chronicle' that by declaring itself a revolutionary Government, President Aquino had forfeited her assumption of her office by virtue of popular support.

Now, the basis of her leadership is anchored on the EDSA revolution.

"But EDSA is not the Philippines," he said.

As it floated with a revolutionary foundation, Enrile said that the legitimacy of the Aquino Government was now only based on the "propensity of force."

Enrile's growing animosity with almost all Cabinet members stemmed from his open criticism of the Government.

Among the issues he raised against the Government are its alleged lack of concrete anti-insurgency program, lackadaisical treatment of the military, presence of communists in the Government, abolition of the 1973 Constitution and the Batasang Pambansa [National Legislature], and sequestration of assets of Marcos cronies. [passage omitted]

CABINET ROW WORSENS OVER ENRILE'S STATEMENTS

HK201527 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 19 Oct 86 pp 1, 7

[Text] The intramurals among President Aquino's Cabinet members worsened yesterday with Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel declaring that Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has no choice but resign because "he is undermining Ms Aquino's government."

In Zamboanga City, Enrile countered a dare by Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales for his resignation, saying some officials have already attained "arrogance of power that they are now able to warn the minister of defense."

Enrile told a multisectoral group of Region 9 leaders that he knows how to handle the ministers who are demanding for his ouster from the Cabinet.

The PDP-LABAN [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan], on the other hand, may adopt a definitive position on Enrile's repeated criticism of President Aquino's insurgency policy during the party convention scheduled Saturday, according to Makati Mayor Jejomar Binay. This could possibly lead to a party demand for Enrile's ouster.

The defense minister, meanwhile, received support from Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Mamintal Tamano who said that members of the Cabinet, who only play supporting roles to the four stars of the revolution, have no right to call on any of them to resign.

The four main architects of the February 24 Revolution were President Aquino, Vice President Salvador Laurel, Enrile and AFP Chief of Staff Gen Fidel V. Ramos, Tamano said.

"The President is primus inter pares among the four of them, and all of them should consult one another on government policies under the revolutionary government," he said.

The rest of the Cabinet, Tamano added, are merely supporting cast and should not demand for the resignation of any of the four stars.

President Aquino is giving Enrile "all the time to rectify his actuations" before she makes a decision about Enrile, Pimentel said during the PDP-LABAN press conference at the Philippine Plaza Hotel yesterday.

Enrile's pronounced opposition against President Aquino on the insurgency problem has snowballed into a movement among Cabinet members now calling for the resignation of the defense minster.

Justice Minister Gonzales said Enrile should take the initiative of resigning from his office instead of challenging President Aquino to fire him.

Gonzales said "if Enrile feels in his heart he can no longer support the policies of the government, the initiative (to resign) should come from him."

Pimentel stressed that Enrile does not have a "Torrens Title" to criticize the policies of President Aquino, while at the same time sitting as a member of her Cabinet.

He explained that the defense minster has been given by the President a place in the government but this does not mean that he has the right to criticize her.

Pimentel also corrected Enrile regarding his statement on the whereabouts of some people during the February Revolution.

Pimentel said: "If Enrile did not realign himself with the new government, he would have been six feet under, or with deposed President Marcos in Hawaii."

At the same time,the local government minister said, "What can you do if he (Enrile) would rather go to his dentist than attend a Cabinet meeting?" He was responding to a question why Enrile did not attend the last Cabinet meeting.

Pimentel said Enrile's actuations did not augur well with the policies of the president. "In such an unhappy situation, one has to go, and it is Enrile," he added.

RAMOS ACTS AS MEDIATOR IN AQUINO-ENRILE 'RIFT'

HK210848 Hong Kong AFP in English 0838 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Manila, Oct 21 (AFP) -- Philippine Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos said Tuesday he and other leaders were "trying very hard" to bring President Corazon Aquino and maverick Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile together. Mr. Enrile, meanwhile, launched another scathing attack on the government's policy towards communist rebels when he spoke at the Armed Forces Headquarters.

"We are all trying very hard to bring everybody together," Gen. Ramos told reporters when asked about the differences between Mrs. Aquino and her backers in the cabinet on one hand, and Mr. Enrile. Asked how serious was the rift which centres around Mr. Enrile's continued criticism of Mrs. Aquino's peace dialogues with communist guerrillas, Gen. Ramos said: "I don't have any comment on that."

The general spoke briefly to reporters after greeting Mr. Enrile, who addressed an alumni association of university cadets at the officers' club of the Armed Forces Headquarters. [passage omitted]

In his speech Tuesday, Mr. Enrile again lashed at the governments' policy toward the communist rebels, saying people in the rural areas were "cowering in fear" because they were being led to believe that "there is no adequate government protection."

He said the communist New People's Army (NPA) now operated in 63 out of the country's 73 provinces and that NPA hit squads "are now in place in Metro Manila and they are just waiting for the right opportunity to strike." He linked an aborted attempt to bomb a water main that supplies Manila and its suburbs with drinking water Monday as the NPA's way of saying that "we are here and you must listen."

Meanwhile, newspaper editorials and columns here expressed concern over the Enrile affair and urged Mrs. Aquino to take urgent action.

LAUREL 'TRYING TO PREVENT ENRILE'S RESIGNATION'

HK210727 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0700 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel said today that he wished to retain Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile in the cabinet, in spite of the calls of some ministers for his resignation. Laurel told reporters that he is trying to prevent Enrile's resignation. According to him, if Enrile leaves the cabinet, the coalition government will fall, and this is what he is trying to avoid. Enrile has been asked by some ministers to resign due to his continued attacks on President Aquino's insurgency policy.

AQUINO TO VISIT PRC 'SOMETIME NEXT YEAR'

HK210159 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] President Aquino has received a formal invitation to visit the People's Republic of China sometime next year. The letter of invitation was given to the president by visiting Tian Jiyun. More on this from Art Pabellon:

[Begin recording] President Corazon yesterday [20 October] received a formal invitation to pay an official visit to the People's Republic of China at a time convenient to her sometime next year. The invitation was extended to President Aquino in a letter from President Li Xiannian of the People's Republic of China which was handcarried by Vice Premier Tian Jiyun who paid a courtesy call on the president.

In an interview after the call, Vice Premier Tian said that among the things that were discussed was the matter of how understanding and friendship between the two countries may be further enhanced and how economic and trade relations may be expanded. He stressed that the cooperation between the two countries will be developed further. The Chinese Government fully supports President Aquino and her desire for the economic well-being of the country, considering the fact that China is faced with similar economic problems. Both countries being underdeveloped, they have common ties. In this respect, both leaders would like their countries to enjoy economic prosperity and both countries should help each other in their strengths and weaknesses.

In response, the president was reported to have said that she was very happy to look forward to the opportunity to visit China because she has very close ties with China herself, considering that she has roots in that country. [end recording]

PEASANTS MARCH ON MALACANANG; WANT LAND REFORM

HK210942 Hong Kong AFP in English 0935 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 21 (AFP) -- Thousands of militant peasants and their supporters marched to President Corazon Aquino's palace here Tuesday to demand sweeping agricultural and land reform.

Hundreds of armed troops and police blocked their route after the marchers, estimated by police officials at 20,000, forcibly removed barbed wire barricades on a bridge leading to the downtown Manila palace. "This is not right. Malacanang (Palace) is for Filipinos," peasant leader Jaime Tadeo told police, who said they were merely enforcing the law.

The marchers included 65 foreign delegates to an international conference here that accused Mrs Aquino in a closing statement of continuing the agricultural policies of her deposed predecessor Ferdinand Marcos. The conference said Mr Marcos's opening of agriculture to transnational corporations and international finance institutions was responsible for the indebtedness and poverty of Filipino peasants and farmers.

The peasants demanded the dismantling of government militia forces in rural areas, increased agricultural subsidies, and expanding land reform to include coconut farms which affect a third of the national population of 56 milion.

Mr Tadeo, the peasant representative to a commission that wrote a draft new constitution, urged Mrs Aquino to set an example by distributing 20 percent of her family's large sugar estate to tenants for their food crops, and later practise profit-sharing. [passage omitted]

UNIDO MEMBERS MIGHT QUIT CABINET OVER CHARTER

HK171425 Hong Kong AFP in English 1358 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 17 (AFP) -- Supporters of Philippine Vice President Salvador Laurel might quit President Corazon Aquino'a cabinet if their party decided to campaign against a new draft constitution, it was disclosed here Friday.

Rene Espina, secretary-general of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization [UNIDO], one of the two pillars of the Aquino-led coalition, said that if UNIDO decided to campaign against the proposed charter, party members might have to resign from the cabinet.

Mr. Espina said that UNIDO would make a decision at a party caucus on October 25 on its stand regarding the proposed constitution which is expected to be submitted to a national plebiscite on Januaary 23. UNIDO has been at odds with it coalition partner the PDP-LABAN party, largely over the apportionment of government positions.

Mrs. Aquino received the draft new charter from a constitutional commission Wednesday.

Mr. Laurel is president of UNIDO, the accredited opposition party when Mrs. Aquino ran under its banner against deposed strongman Ferdinand Marcos in the February election that sparked a military-civilian revolt which brought her to power.

UNIDO cabinet members include Mr. Laurel, who is also foreign minister, Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda, Transportation and Communication Minister Hernando Perez, Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales, and Government Reorganzation Minister Luis Villfuerte.

Mr. Laurel told a news conference Wednesday that UNIDO would not join a planned umbrella alliance being formed by close aides of Mrs. Aquino but would field a complete slate in the next local and legislative polls.

He also said that there were "objectionable features" in the draft constitution but did not say if he would campaign for or against it.

His remarks were widely interpreted here as signs of an impending split in the coalition and a "free for all" contest for local government and congress seats in the next elections, to be held in May if the charter is ratified.

Mr. Espina said UNIDO's options were to actively campaign for the charter's ratification, campaign for its rejection, or to make the issue a non-partisan question so members could make their own decision. If the party should decide to reject the constitution then all UNIDO members in the cabinet would have to resign or face automatic expulsion, he added.

LAUREL SAYS PRESENT PEACE TALKS WILL FAIL

HK201529 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 19 Oct 86 p 1

[By Louie T. Logarta]

[Excerpt] Vice President and Foreign Affairs Minister Salvador Laurel, echoing the pronouncements of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, said yesterday the ongoing peace talks between the Aquino government and the communists is doomed to fail.

"The present peace talks will not succeed because both sides involved in the peace negotiations have not been meeting anymore. The last time they met was before the capture of (alleged communist party chairman) Rodolfo Salas," Laurel said.

"This is my gut feeling," Laurel said, even as he admitted he was not really "privy" to the peace negotiations.

Laurel spoke before newsmen yesterday at the Manila International Airport after the arrival rites for Vice Premier Tian Jiyun of the People's Republic of China.

In a separate interview, the vice president also cited three major reported demands of the rebels which the government may not possibly agree to.

Laurel cited the NDF [National Democratic Front] demand for international recognition as something the government could not be forced to agree to.

He also expressed doubts that the government would agree to the rebels setting up an office in Metro Manila and for them to be allowed to carry firearms at will anywhere.

Since he had not been briefed on all the conditions by the NDF negotiators, Laurel based his impressions mostly on published interviews of the NDF leaders by the press, both national and foreign, as well as private information.

Laurel's comment was considered significant in view of Enrile's own warning earlier against negotiating with the communists who keep stalling in an attempt to exploit the government's patience to get the job done so that the latter will continue to yield to make progress. [passage omitted]

ARROYO TERMS RESUMED PEACE TALKS 'FRUITFUL'

HK210413 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 20 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Peace talks between the Government and the National Democratic Front [NDF] resumed Saturday with both panels discussing the possibility of a cease-fire and the security and immunity guarantees to be given by the Government, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo said yesterday.

"It was fruitful," Arroyo said. "The fact that they resumed talks is important."

He described the meeting as "straightforward," adding that, "we are now back on the track."

Last Saturday's meeting was the first since the arrest of alleged Communist Party of the Philippines chairman Rodolfo "Kumander Bilog" Salas last Sept. 29. Salas' arrest temporarily stalled the Government-initiated peace negotiations.

The prospects for the negotiations also appeared dimmer as Defense Minster Juan Ponce Enrile continued to cast doubt on the success of the talks.

But the Supreme Court release of Josefina Cruz, Salas'wife, and Jose Concepcion, his security escort, appeared to have softened the ground for the resumption of the talks.

For the first time ever, the full Government panel composed of Chairman Jose Diokno of the Presidential Committee on Human Rights, Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra and Commission on Audit Chairman Teofisto Guingona, met with NDF counterparts -- former newsmen Antonio Zumel and Satur Ocampo.

SISON ACCUSED OF FAKING APPOINTMENTS OF OIC'S

HK201437 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 20 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Jose Ma. Sison, alleged former chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), was behind the issuance of the fake appointments of some officers-in-charge (OIC) reportedly in an effort to sow dissent in the new government, a military official said yesterday.

Col. Honesto Isleta, armed forces spokesman, also said that Sison resumed leadership of the CPP even before the arrest of Rodolfo Salas, alias Kumander Bilog, reportedly the incumbent CPP chairman.

Sison has denied having assumed the CPP chairmanship.

Isleta said in fairness to Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel, the military discovered that Sison was reportedly behind the fake appointments of some town and provincial OICs, particularly in Mindanao.

Military officials discovered, Isleta said, that in North Cotabato some appointed mayors turned out to be supporters of the outlawed New People's Army (NPA).

Isleta, who revealed this over radio station DZAF, the official military mouthpiece, also said Sison, through the CPP propaganda machine led by former newsmen Antonio Zumel and Satur Ocampo of the National Democratic Front (NDF), had a hand in insidiously fomenting intrigues among members of the Aquino Cabinet with a view to portray Aquino as "a weak leader unable to whip members of her official family."

MISUARI SAYS MILITARY GROUP OUT TO KILL HIM

HK201029 Hong Kong AFP in English 1004 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 20 (AFP) -- Philippine Moslem rebel leader Nur Misuari believes a small group in the military loyal to deposed strongman Ferdinand Marcos is out to kill him and block planned peace talks with President Corazon Aquino. "I know the treacherous schemes prepared by some irresponsible people in the military establishment," he said, referring to an alleged plot to kill him while he travelled in Moslem-dominated areas during the past few weeks. "I think the purpose of these people was to derail the peace process," he said.

Mr Misuari also said in the recent interview in his heavily guarded stronghold on Jolo Island in the southern Philippines that his official stand remained independence for the Moslem minority, the Bangsa Moro. Mr Misuari, 45, is chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), which waged a massive war against the Marcos regime in the 1970's. An estimated five million Moslems live in this largely Roman Catholic country of 56 million.

The rebel leader and Mrs Aquino agreed in a meeting on Jolo in September to hold peace talks aimed at solving the Moslem problem.

Mr Misuari complained that after the talks, the military poured troops and armaments into areas he was to visit to consult fellow Moros, and that there was a plot by "some dirty elements who are trying to kill me." He said "some mad elements of the armed forces, this is a small group" were "trying to create trouble in order to prepare for the return of Marcos and his regime."

Mr Misuari had postponed a visit this month to Zamboanga City, seat of the military's Southern Command, after his reported security entourage of 1,500 men were told by military officials to leave their firearms outside the city. Some Mindanao military and civilian officials and residents have expressed alarm over the open movement of Mr Misuari's heavily armed men.

Mr Misuari said he would announce the MNLF's final stand after a planned visit soon to Zamboanga. Two MNLF factions led by his former aides have shifted to calling for political autonomy rather than independence.

"If the people decide to opt for autonomy, we are mere servants of the people. If they say we will pursue independence, by all means we will pursue independence.

"Up to this very moment, I would like to inform you, my mandate is to seek full independence and sovereignty for the Bangsa Moro people," he said.

Asked what he would do if the talks failed, he said: "This is a secret. I cannot tell you in advance. What I will do is try to maximize my effort in ensuring peace with Mrs Corazon Aquino's government."

He said "war would be remote" as long as the government maintained its "posture in trying to demonstrate their sincerity in having peace with us."

"If in the unlikely case that Mrs Corazon Aquino's government will fail in demonstrating their sincerity, then I will return to the people and ask them what to do," he said.

FINANCE MINISTER TO ASK JAPAN FOR RECORD LOAN

OW181237 Tokyo KYODO in English 1139 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct. 18 KYODO -- The Philippines will ask Japan shortly to provide a record 130 billion yen loan to help reconstruct the country's economy, Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin said Saturday.

Ongpin said he is scheduled to visit Japan Thursday to discuss the request with officials of the government and financial institutions, including the government-financed Export-Import Bank of Japan. His trip precedes a visit to Japan by President Corazon Aquino November 10-13.

The Manila government is preparing to ask the Japanese Ex-Im Bank to provide a syndicated loan amounting to 300 million dollars. Ongpin said the request will be in accordance with a Philippine request for the 14th annual yen credit from Japan.

The requested amount of aid is a record high, nearly double the previous largest sum requested by the Philippine Government from Japan.

The amount includes 41 billion yen to finance a total of 13 industrial projects, 48 billion yen as a special loan and a commodity loan equivalent to 41 billion yen, financial sources here said. It compares with the 13th yen credit worth 55 billion yen pledged by Japan this year.

Aquino was assured of a 300 million dollar pledge by the United States in the 1986-87 fiscal years during her recent visit to Washington.

Ongpin stressed that the proposed loan is vital to help the country generate positive economic growth in the next fiscal year, after three years of stagnation and decline.

CON-COM MAPS RATIFICATION INFORMATION CAMPAIGN

HK190534 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] President Cecilia Munoz Palma yesterday created a 7-man overall planning committee to map out the Con-Com members' participation in the information campaign for the ratification of the country's new constitution. The committee is headed by commissioner Christian Monsod. It [was] created during a closed door meeting of the Con-Com members at the office of Palma at the former Batasang Pambansa in Quezon City. The Comelec [Commission on Elections] said that the tentative date for the holding of the plebiscite to ratify the constitution may be reset. Comelec Chairman Ramon Felipe said there will not be enough time to wage an information campaign since the president has not issued an executive order setting the definite day for the plebiscite. [Felipe recording indistinct]

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GERASIMOV DENIES KURANARI REMARKS ON SOVIET LASER

OW220035 Tokyo KYODO in English 0003 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, Oct. 21 KYODO -- The Soviet Union Tuesday charged as groundless a statement attributed to Japan's Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari that the Soviets are developing a nuclear laser weapon.

Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov singled out Kuranari for criticism at a news conference at the Foreign Ministry, saying that the allegation he said Kuranari made at the Japanese Diet was aimed at justifying U.S. nuclear tests.

Gerasimov was reacting to questions on the U.S.-Soviet summit at Reykjavik when, in an unusual move, he cited what he described as a groundless and "unique" interpretation made by Kuranari. He said Kuranari told the Diet that the Americans are developing the space-based antimissile system, known formally as Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), as a countermeasure against a nuclear laser system now being developed by the Soviets and so the U.S. needs to coduct nuclear tests. The Soviet Union has no such development program, Gerasimov said. He said Kuranari's remarks not only run counter to Japan's nuclear policy but even contradict with statements made by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and U.S. President Ronald Reagan that the SDI is a nonnuclear system.

KAPITSA, NAKASONE MARK 30TH YEAR OF RELATIONS

OW220047 Tokyo KYODO in English 0005 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO -- Some 300 people attended a party here Tuesday evening marking the 30th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.

In a congratulatory message read at the party, held at Josui Kaikan Hall in downtown Tokyo, Prime Minister Yasuhirso Nakasone pledged he would make every effort to build genuine friendship and good-neighborly relations between the two countries.

In response, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa, currently on a visit to Japan, told the gathering the Soviets too are earnest to maintain good relations with Japan.

The party was sponsored by former Foreign Minister Iichiro Hatoyama, former Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Munenori Akagi and former Japan Socialist Party Chairman Masashi Ishibashi.

Hatoyama's father, Ichiro, was the Japanese prime minister responsible for reopening diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union by concluding a joint declaration, signed on October 19, 1956.

NAKASONE SENDS CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF YE JIANYING

OW220513 Tokyo KYODO in English 0508 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Wednesday sent his condolences to China over the death of Ye Jianying, former vice chairman of the Chinese Communist Party who died early Wednedsay.

KIM IL-SONG, ENTOURAGE DEPART FOR MOSCOW

SK220409 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 22 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Pyongyang Wednesday by special plane for a goodwill visit to the Soviet union at the invitation of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is accompanied by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, and Comrade Ho-tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee.

Comrade Kim Il-song was seen off at Pyongyang airport by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; and Comrades Kang Song-san, Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, Yi Chong-ok, Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Hwan, O Kuk-yol and So Yun-sok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Yi Kun-mo, Kye Ung-tae, Chon Pyong-ho, Hong Si-hak, Kim Pol-sin, Choe Kwang, Chong Chun-ki, Hyon Mu-kwang and Kand Hui-won, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk and Pak Nam-ki, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Hyon Chun-kuk, director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; and Comrade Kim Chung-il, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and first vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Also present at the airport were Charge D'affaires ad Interim Vitaliy N. Braga and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

Comrade Kim Il-song exchanged greetings with leading personnel of the party and state and went aboard the plane.

Leading personnel of the party and state who came out to the airport heartily hoped Comrade Kim Il-song will return home with fine success in his Soviet visit.

GDR'S HONECKER CONTINUES VISIT TO DPRK

Honecker Visits Nampo

SK211236 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the GDR, on an official goodwill visit to our country, visited Nampo City today, a harbor city of culture.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song accompanied respected Comrade Erich Honecker. Comrade Erich Honecker's official suite and others visited this city as well.

The visitors were accompanied by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier of the Administration Council, and minister of foreign affairs; Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade; Kim Chae-pong, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Hyong-yul, vice minister of foreign affairs; and Pak Yong-chan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the GDR. [passage omitted]

Leaders at Gymnastics Performance

SK211157 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0617 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpts] A mass gymnastics display entitled "Korea Shines" was splendidly performed by 50,000 students in Pyongyang on the morning of 20 October in the Kim Il-song Stadium in honor of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR who is paying an official friendship visit to our country upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song saw the mass gymnastics display together with respected Comrade Erich Honecker. [passage omitted] Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier of the Administration Council, and foreign minister; Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the KPA: Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee, and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Comrade Kim Pok-sin and Chong Chun-ki, candidate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premiers; Comrade Kang Hui-won, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee; Comrade Pak Nam-ki, secretary of the party Central Committee; Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade; Kim Chae-pong, vice director of a department of the party Central Committee; Kim Hyong-yul, vice foreign minister; members and candidate members of the party Central Committee in Pyongyang; chairmen and ministers of the Administration Council; responsible functionaries of public organizations; generals of the KPA; responsible functionaries of the scientific, educational cultural, art, public health, and publication and press sectors; Pak Yong-chan, ambassador of our country to the GDR; and workers of the city saw the mass gymnastics display. [passage omitted]

Kim Il-song Calls on Honecker

SK211229 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has called on Comrade Erich Honecker at his lodging quarters. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, yesterday visited Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the GDR, at his lodging quarters.

Present on this occasion were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier of the Administration Council, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Kim Pok-sin, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Pak Nam-ki, member of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Hyon Chun-kuk, director of a department of the party Central Committee; Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade; Kim Hyong-yul, vice minister of foreign affairs; and Pak Yong-chan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the GDR. [passage omitted]

Commodity Delivery Protocol

SK211004 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0639 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 21 (KCNA) -- A protocol on the delivery of commodities between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic for 1987 was signed Monday at the Mansudae assembly ball.

Present at the signing ceremony on the Korean side were Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun, Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Commission An Pong-ki and other officials concerned.

Present there on the opposite side were Guenter Mittag, vice-chairman of the State Council, Gerhard Beil, minister of foreign trade, Harry Meuller [name as received], vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission, and other officials concerned.

The protocol was signed by Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun, authorized by the DPRK government, and Gerhard Beil, minister of trade, authorized by the GDR government.

WPK, SED Delegations Talk

SK211013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0642 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 21 (KCNA) -- Talks were held Monday in Pyongyang between delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED).

Present at the talks on the WPK side were Hyon Chun-kuk, member, and director of a department, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kim Chae-pong, alternate member, and vice-director of a department, of the WPK Central Committee, and officials concerned.

Present on the SED side were Guenter Sieber, member, and director of the international department, of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Bruno Mahlow, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the SED and vice-director of the International Department of the Party Central Committee, and officials concerned.

The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Honecker's Thank-You Message

SK220433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 21 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks sent by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, upon leaving our country on October 21.

In the message Comrade Erich Honecker says that leaving the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he extends thanks once again to Comrade Kim Il-song for having paid deep attention and accorded particular and warm hospitality to him and his party during their stay in the DPRK.

I firmly believe that talks with Comrade Kim Il-song and agreements reached there will make a new and fundamental contribution to the excellent cooperation between the two parties, two states and two peoples for the preservation of peace and the further strengthening of socialism, he notes.

DPRK ANNOUNCES ARREST OF SOUTHERN 'SPY'

SK220441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 21 (KCNA) -- An organ concerned of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public on October 21 the arrest of Kim Chang-kil, a spy sent recently by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets into the northern half of our republic for the purpose of espionage, subversion and terrorism.

Kim Chang-kil, born in 1938, was conscripted into the South Korean puppet army in the early 1960s. He received special training for espionage from the time of his service in the army. He was drafted again in September, 1984 as an agent of the "Security Planning Board". From then on he received training and education in a hideout near Pusan.

With regard to this, Kim said:

I had undergone special espionage training already at the time of my service in the army. So I mainly received education needed after I crossed into the North to carry on my activity there for a long period. As for the contents of education I received, at first I studied "theory of intelligence" and then, on its basis, acquired the method of camouflage, the method of committing terrorism and armed revolt by enlisting members of the spyring, medthod of contact and the method of secret meeting with a liaison man.

Finishing the education and training course needed for spying activity, Kim received from Yi Kye-yong, "dispatcher" in charge of him, at a hideout in Taechong-dong, central district, Pusan, in July, 1985, assignments he should carry out after crossing into the northern half of the republic. He confessed to his assignments.

"Firstly, it is to terrorize cadres of the North. Particularly, after camouflaged infiltration into marine transport domain and gaining "trust", I will get first-hand knowledge of the order of their going to and returning home from the office, order of their business trips and location of their houses and terrorize them at a proper opportunity. "In case of my appointment to public catering establishments, such as restaurant, I will have to use the method of putting poison into food.

"Secondly, it is to grasp those with complaint and discontent to start an armed riot in case of war. Saying that such opportunity would come before long, the dispatcher ordered me to make full preparations.

"Thirdly, it is to gather secrets of the position of important factories including munitions factories, their products, the position of units of the People's Army and their military equipment and to destroy important factories and machines.

"The date of contact with a liaison man is between 12:00-13:00 and 19:00-20:00 on May 1, August 15 and September 9 every year at a designated point."

Kim Chang-kil received such spying mission, met Yi Kye-yong, a "dispatcher" of the puppet security planning board, at 7 hours on the evening of November 23 last year to have his duty reconfirmed and camouflaged as a cook on a trading ship. And he infiltrated into the northern half of the republic via a third country some time ago. But he could not conceal his despicable color and was arrested by highly vigilant officials of our organ concerned.

Making public the confession of Kim Chang-kil, our organ concerned exposed that of late the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group continue to infiltrate spies through third countries, to say nothing of the military demarcation line, in an attempt to perpetrate espionage, assassination and other acts of terrorism against the northern half of our republic.

Our organ concerned warned the U.S. imperialist and the Chon Tu-hwan group that with no vicious move can they dare impair our dignified republic and precious revolutionary gains.

NODONG SINMUN: CHOU CLIQUE DESTROYING DIALOGUE

SK210510 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2149 GMT 20 Oct 86

[NODON SINMUN 21 October commentary: "True Colors as Destroyers of Dialogue Have Been Revealed"]

[Text] As has been reported, on 17 October the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique perpetrated a violent atrocity by arresting and imprisoning an NKDP assemblyman by making an issue of his remarks in the National Assembly on national goals. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique stated that the assertions by the opposition assemblyman that South Korea's national goal should be reunification instead of anticommunism, and that the concept of reunification and the nation should stand above that of communism or capitalism, are contrary to the so-called National Security Law and constitute a pro-communist act benefiting the enemy.

Such tyranny can be committed only by such shameless and atrocious fascist hooligans as the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is familiar only with wielding bayonets and knows nothing about the nation and politics. Through this political terrorist act, the puppets revealed that South Korean society has been reduced to the place where fascism is rampant and where even national assemblymen are not allowed to present their political views. By suppressing with bayonets and guns the legal assertions of politicians for reunification, the puppets showed that they have not intention for reunification, and that they only pursue anticommunist confrontation and permanent division of the nation.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique has made remarks on dialogue and reunification on many occasions. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan not only babbled about talks between the so-called highest authorities with us, but also even put forth the plan for so-called national reconciliation and democratic reunification. Just a few days before they perpetrated an atrocity against the NKDP assemblyman, the puppets raved about the so-called resumption of dialogue. Yet, they committed the violent act of imprisoning an opposition assemblyman who called for reunification on the charge of violating the notorious National Security Law.

This is an open declaration that they will continuously and invariably pursue anticommunism, not reunification, and shows that the remarks made by the puppets concerning dialogue, talks, reunification and so forth are all false and are nothing but deceitful slogans designed to conceal their wicked nature.

The puppets have run amok, in fact, with an anticommunist confrontation commotion to more highly build the barriers of division under the signboard of dialogue. The Chon Tu-hwan clique has ceaselessly opposed all our peace proposals and plans for reunification, including the plan for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, to reunify the nation in such a way as to found a confederal state in unity between the North and South by leaving intact the ideologies and systems in the North and South.

They responded to our demand to suspend military exercises for successful progress in the North-South dialogue by suspending the dialogue by staging the provocative "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise against our Republic together with the U.S. imperialists. They even refused to accept our epochal peace proposal to take practical measures to ease tension by holding talks between those who have real military power in the North and South.

At the preliminary contact to realize the North-South parliamentary talks, the puppets opposed discussing the issue of announcing a joint declaration of nonaggression between the North and South during the main session. At the economic talks, they refused to accept realizing economic collaboration between the North and South. At the Red Cross talks, they rejected, in fact, the issue of realizing free visits among separated families and relatives. This shows that the puppets have opposed anything which was helpful to peace and the reunification of the nation. The reason why the Chon Tu-hwan clique conducted such acts in and outside the meeting places has become clear.

The fact that the South Korean puppets want to have a face to face dialogue with us, while assuming anticommunism as their national policy and calling for the extermination of communists is preposterous and an intolerable mockery of the reunification issue. Anticommunist confrontation and dialogue can never be consistent with each other. The puppets' anticommunist confrontation maneuvers are criminal anti-national acts designed to block the road of dialogue and reunification. The puppets are attempting to realize their ambition for reunification through victory over communism [sunggong tongil yamang] while stretching out time under the signboard of dialogue.

The true colors of the Chon Tu-hwan clique as a destroyer of dialogue and as the most vicious enemy of reunification have been fully revealed to the entire world. Anticommunist confrontation is anachronistic and is a last-ditch frenzy of those who are faced with a crisis.

With the daily mounting anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democracy by the South Korean students and people and facing a rupture in the ruling camp's strategy of negotiations between the ruling and opposition parties, which is designed for long-term power, the crisis of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime is being deepened to an extreme degree. The puppets are maneuvering to find a way out of such a crisis in strengthening the suppression of the South Korean people and in more viciously waging anticommunist confrontation maneuvers. However, the only thing the puppets will gain from fascist repression and anticommunist confrontation maneuvers are hatred, indignation, and the fierce resistance of the South Korean people.

History does not know the fact that fascist dictators who assume anti-communism as their national goal are safe. The South Korean people without fail will deal a heavy blow to the Chon Tu-hwan clique, the anticommunist fanatics who run counter to the national aspirations for reunification.

NODONG SINMUN HAILS SOLDIER-BUILDERS' ROLE

SK091145 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2124 GMT 4 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 5 October special article by KPA Major General Yi Chun: "The Rewarding Front on Which Our One-a-match-for-100 Might Will Be Demonstrated"]

[Text] Following the epochal step of the KPA Supreme Command, a gigantic force of more than 150,000 soldiers of the People's Army has advanced to socialist construction. At a strained time when new war provocation maneuvers of the enemy are becoming more undisguised and are further expanding into a graver stage, without our party, which is making all possible efforts to prevent a war and ensure peace, we could not think of such a bold step as separating a gigantic force from the People's Army to have it participate in socialist construction.

Today our People's Army is faced with the glorious task of continuously supporting the people's struggle for socialist construction while firmly defending the socialist fatherland. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The officers and men of the People's Army should love the people and defend the lives and property of the people with their lives by highly demonstrating traditional fine customs and should actively aid in the people's struggle for socialist construction. The soldiers of our People's Army advancing toward socialist construction have already undertaken numerous construction projects. They are carrying out the construction struggle in high spirits toward the goals put forth by the party and the leader.

The land reclamation work and construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, Sariwon Potash Fertilizer Plant, the Kumgangsan Power Plant and salt ponds, which has been assigned to our People's Army by the party and the leader are very important and glorious tasks. Such gigantic construction projects, carried out in accordance with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's magnificent idea and our party's outstanding economic construction operation, are valuable projects to strengthen the nation's economic might, to reform the shape of the nation's land, to better resolve the question of food, clothing, and shelter, and to create assets of tomorrow of the era of the Workers' Party, together with those of today.

The construction projects assigned to the People's Army, including land reclamation, salt ponds, and construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex and the Sariwon Potash Fertilizer Plant, are great projects to better resolve the question of food, clothing and shelter.

From ancient times, our people have regarded it as their supreme desire to eat pure cooked rice not mixced with any other cereals, together with meat soup, to wear silk clothing, and to live in a tile-roofed house. In order to resolve our people's long-cherished desires, our party has directed great attention to resolving the question of food, clothing and shelter. Thus, today our people have no worries about food, clothing and shelter. However, we should continue to direct great attention to this question in order to achieve complete victory in socialist construction and to better resolve the question of food, clothing and shelter.

As taught by the great leader, only when all the people eat pure cooked rice with meat soup, wear fine clothing, and live in a good house, can the complete victory in socialism be achieved. The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song unfolded great ideas to attain an epochal advance in resolving the question of food, clothing and shelter. The construction projects we have undertaken are great works to realize such great ideas. The fact that soldiers of our Peoples Army are assigned the great ideas and great projects unfolded by the party and the leader and are carrying out these ideas and projects reflect peerless pride and honor. The fact that such important and glorious tasks are assigned to us to the expression of the lofty trust and expections of the soldiers of the People's Army by the party and the leader. Whenever a grave task is confronted in socialist construction, the party calls our People's Army.

The heroic soldiers of the People's Army have given precious sweat for the sacred struggle to expand the nation's assets, including the postwar rehabilitation construction, construction of a vinalon plant, and construction of the expressway between Pyongyang and Wonsan, even while firmly defending the outposts of the fatherland and accelerating socialist construction. In particular, soldiers of our People's Army created a miracle of completing the construction of the world-class Sohae Lockgate in a short period of only 5 years, upholding the call of the party and the leader. The Sohae Lockgate is a proud creation produced by the heroic struggle of the soldiers of the People's Army who are endlessly loyal to the orders and directives of the party and the leader.

Our People's Army has never gone against an order or directive of the party and the leader, even once. Our People's Army is the army of the party which is ever-victorious in the fight against the enemy and which possesses indomitable combat capability in socialist construction. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has highly praise the soldiers and the People's Army, noting that it can timely fulfill any difficulty and arduous task because it is courageous and bold, and its ideological resolve to unconditionally carry out the order is high. Such praise from the great leader, which is more than they deserve, is boundless honor and happiness to the soldiers of our People's Army. It is the tradition of our People's Army to requite the trust and expectations of the party and the leader with revolutionary practice and with loyalty.

The construction projects assigned to us are gigantic and difficult. However, we will continuously safeguard this glorious tradition in construction of the major facilities we have recently undertaken. In order to successfully complete the gigantic construction goals which contain the strategic ideas of the great party and leader in the shortest period of time, we should carry out all work in the manner of constructing the Sohae Lockgate.

Today our party demands vigorous acceleration of the speed of the eighties in a manner of building the Sohae Lockgate. The builders of the sohae Lockgate showed through practical examples in what spirit and what work style the revolutionary army should work in executing the orders and directives of the party and the leader. This is the very spirit and trait which should be highly demonstrated once again today in land reclamation work and in the construction of salt ponds, the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, Kumgangsan Power Plant and the Sariwon Potash Fertilizer Plant. Our soldiers who are participating in construction of major facilities should establish combat plans by assuming the construction deadlines demanded by the party as the absolute target of struggle and should highly display the peerless boldness and the sense of sacrifice, as well as mass heroism. Thus, they should ensure without fail the construction deadlines for the assigned facilities.

The gigantic construction projects and the prevailing situation demand that we display more highly the indomitable revolutionary spirit and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance for arduous struggle. It is the revolutionary trait of the soldiers of the People's Army, who inherited the Paektu revolutionary spirit, to overcome any arduous task, no matter what difficulty may block their way, without wavering and cherishing confidence in victory.

Conditions did not constitute any problem to the builders of Sohae Lockgate. No matter what difficult problems may arise in the preparatory work for construction and in construction projects, the soldiers of the People's Army participating in construction should continuously demonstrate their heroic spirit in carrying out the assigned tasks by overcoming all difficulties with their own strength and with the spirit of crossing burning rivers and traversing a rough road.

It is an important method in accelerating the construction to creatively carry out all work in accordance with one's own reality without adhering to existing formulas or existing practices. The construction of major facilities is itself creative work. Soldiers of the People's Army should broadly carry out the mass technological renovation movement by utilizing the experiences gained in the construction of Sohae Lockgate and should strengthen creative cooperation with scientists and technicians. Thus, they should make all construction sites effect constant upsurges and miracles by comprehensively creating and introducing new engineering methods and technical innovation plans.

All facilities we are building are historical creations which will be inherited by future generations, together with the era of the Workers' Party. Therefore, we should thoroughly implement the demand for the battle of speed in construction. Soldiers of the People's Army should strictly observe the technical standards and engineering methods in construction, carrying out all work on a large scale and in a bold and responsible manner, and should ensure construction speed and quality at the highest level.

Preparatory work for construction is underway at most of the construction sites for facilities we have been assigned. Only when preparations are properly carried out can one accelerate speed in construction. Thus, a day and even an hour should be utilized effectively. Soldiers of the People's Army should accelerate the preparatory work for construction by giving priority to technical preparation in cooperation with specialized functionaries. Thus, they should be fully ready to undertake full-scale construction at an early date.

Today the role of commanders in construction of major facilities is important. How skillfully they organize and mobilize the creative activeness and arouse the revolutionary zeal of the soldier masses depends on the organizational ability and revolutionary driving force of the commanders. All commanders should follow the example of Comrade O Chung-uk, who never failed to fulfill the respected supreme commander's orders without delaying even a minute or a second, and should vigorously lead the soldier masses in fulfilling the combat tasks as banner-holders in the offensive battle with the resolution to implement without fail the orders and directives of the party and the leader. In particular, all commanders should always mingle with the soldiers, demonstrating the traditional fine custom of unity between high and low, and should look after the lives of the soldiers, thus inspiring them to exploits.

Meticulous combat preparation is an important key to victory. As taught by the great leader, the construction assigned to the People's Army is gigantic. However, if we properly prepare for and carry it out boldly, we can successfully implement the construction. All commanders should establish construction plans in a realistic and scientific manner in unity with specialized functionaries and should carry out the work of organizing and commanding construction in a militant manner.

The leadership of the party is the life of the People's Army, the army of the party. The decisive factor for victory in construction of the major facilities is to faithfully uphold the leadership of the party. Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has taken various steps to accelerate construction by organizing mighty forces consisted of soldiers of the People's Army in order to unfold the respected leader's great ideas into reality. Thus, he is leading the soldiers of our People's Army along the single road of victory.

Soldiers of the People's Army should firmly arm themselves with the chuche idea -- our party's revolutionary idea -- and should always think and act in accordance with the ideas and will of the party. Thus, they should display their boundless loyalty to the party and the leader with lofty success in construction. They should again demonstrate the indomitable might of the People's army, which is firmly united with the party and the leader, by completing the construction of all facilities ahead of schedule under the wise leadership of our party.

VICE SPEAKER RESIGNS OVER LAWMAKER'S ARREST

SK220637 Seoul YONHAP in English 0625 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 22 (YONHAP) -- Rep. Chon Yon-ha, vice speaker of the South Korean National Assembly, Wednesday tendered his resignation to speaker Yi Chae-hyong in wake of the Assembly's "abnormal" approval of the government's motion to arrest an opposition party lawmaker last week. The government's motion to arrest Rep. Yu Song-hwan of the New Korea Democratic Party was approved last week by the ruling Democratic Justice Party in a separate room, not in the main hall, in the absence of NKDP and other opposition members.

In a statement, Cho said that as vice speaker of the assembly, he feels deeply responsible for the abnormal passage of the motion, which was carried out in a wrong place with the police forces cordoning off the voting area to prevent the opposition lawmakers from obstructing the assembly proceedings. Cho's resignation requires approval by the National Assembly in a plenary session.

Yu's arrest followed his controversial floor speech challenging South Korea's cardinal national policy of anti-communism.

Cho said that the NKDP leaders should resign from their positions since they were responsible for the incident and urged Kim Tae-chung and Kim Young-sam, the two de facto leaders of the opposition party, to accept the advice of Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan, who suggested that they work together toward democratization.

In an interview with the ASSOCIATED PRESS in Rome, Cardinal Kim urged South Korea's top politicians to set aside their personal political ambitions and help fashion a smooth transition to "genuine democracy."

"Specifically, South Korea's two leading opposition figures--Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam--should renounce their presidential ambitions, and President Chon Tu-hwan and his deputies should abandon any desire to cling to power in one form or another after Chon steps down in early 1988," the Roman Catholic prelate was quoted as saying.

Cho was elected vice speaker in October last year without his party's support. The NKDP supported the nomination of Rep. Yi Yong-hui as vice speaker, but Cho, the sole candidate for the post, was elected. His election to the position upset the NKDP leadership. Since his Election, Cho has had an uneasy relationship with the NKDP, and he has been unable to preside over an assembly session, due to the NKDP's opposition to his election as vice speaker.

INVESTIGATION OF 'PRO-COMMUNISTS' OPPOSED

SK220047 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] The two opposition leaders, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, yesterday expressed strong objections to what they called "the branding of democratic forces as pro-communists and suppression of them.

In an announcement issued after a breakfast meeting, they accused the government of attempting to strain the political situation by conducting an investigation of about 10,000 persons affiliated with democratic forces.

"Through the suppression of people, the incumbent regime is pushing a scheme to stay in power permanently," they asserted.

With such suppressions, they are seeking to destroy the democratic forces, and sever relations beween the New Korea Democratic Party and the dissident groups, thus isolating the NKDP, the two opposition leaders said.

By leading two major intraparty factions, the two Kims are taking control of the main opposition NKDP.

The two Kims said, "The suppression is aimed at pushing ahead with their undemocratic constitutional amendment bill featuring a cabinet system of government" once the NKDP is weakened.

The opposition party has called for the adoption of a presidential system of government based on direct election and proposed a selective national referendum to enable the people to choose between the presidential and cabinet systems of government.

"Our NKDP and dissident groups will conduct struggles (for democratization) with a firm unity and destroy a scheme of the present ruling party to stay in power permanently," they said. Kim Yong-sam is adviser to the NKDP and co-chairs the Council for the Promotion of Democracy with Kim Tae-chung.

Referring to the arrest of an NKDP lawmaker Yu Song-hwan for his allegedly pro-communits floor speech, the two Kims said the arrest was conducted through "illegal procedures."

'MASSIVE CRACKDOWN' CONCERNS OPPOSITION LEADERS

HK211508 Hong Kong AFP in English 1453 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct 21 (AFP) -- The head of South Korea's major opposition party expressed concern Tuesday over a possible massive crackdown by the authorities on members of the opposition. Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), also accused the authorities of trying to brand "democratic figures" as pro-communist. He told a press conference that president Chon Tu-hwan's government had already hinted that it would "bind the hand and foot" of many democratic figures in an "indiscriminate roundup."

Local press reports have said that the authorities are investigating thousands of dissidents and radical students. Mr Yi said the "victims" of the probe would number about 10,000.

President Chon, meanwhile, accused leftist radicals of playing into North Korean propaganda aimed at disrupting the social stability of South Korea and scuttling the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul. He called for isolating such leftist ideologues from society.

Mr Chon's remarks, which have been echoed by a number of warnings from other government officials, came Tuesday in an address at an anniversary ceremony of the national police.

Mr Yi statements follow last week's arrest of NKDP Member of Parliament Yu Song-hwan, who had demanded that national policy be shifted away from anti-communism to unification of the divided Korean peninsula.

Mr Chon's ruling party moved about 1,000 policemen into the National Assembly building while parliament voted to arrest Mr Yu without the presence of opposition MP's, who had boycotted the proceedings. Mr Yu was accused of violating national security law by making "pro-communist" remarks.

Mr Yi, the opposition leader, described his arrest as "a part of a ruse to extend the current regime's rule."

"It's true that I attempted to quit the shameful National Assembly, which already lost its dignity as a parliament," Mr Yi said. He proposed a private meeting with Mr Chon to solve the current political crisis, while threatening that his opposition party would launch mass rallies unless his request is met.

Mr Yi said the NKDP had decided to return to the National Assembly to stop the plan by the ruling party to prolong its hold on power by taking advantage of the opposition's parliamentary boycott.

"In case our struggle in the assembly forum is blocked by physical forces, we will have an opportunity to directly ask the people which side they stand for," he said.

CONTINUATION OF BCP POLITICAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

BK051311 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 5, 12, 18 Oct 86

["Continuation of the Political Report of the Burma Communist Party Central Committee Presented at the Third National Party Congress"]

[Text] Burmese Society:

Before 1824, Burma was an independent, feudal country. After its defeats in the First, Second, and Third Anglo-Burmese Wars of 1824-25, 1852, and 1885-86, respectively, Burma, a feudal nation, became a colony dominated and manipulated solely by British imperialism. With the arrival of the British aggressors, the feudal society, which was more than 1,000 years old, witnessed many changes.

Subsistence economy, which played a primary role in the feudal era and was geared for self-sufficiency alone, was destroyed and replaced by production oriented solely for producing crops for export. Likewise, this export-oriented production also replaced the handicraft and cottage industries in urban areas as well as in peasants' homes. British imperialism transformed newly-colonized Burma into a source for raw materials, a market for selling finished goods, a place for cheap labor, and a territory to export capital and reap huge benefits.

After the occupation of Burma, British imperialism nurtured the feudal-landlordism that existed since feudal times so that it would suit the colonial economy, promoted the system of landlords owning farmland, and also fostered the classes of feudal-landlords, the compradores, and the usurpers so that it could easily exploit the peasantry and the other masses.

While keeping Burma's economy, finance, politics, and defense under its sole control, British imperialism conspired with the feudalists to curtail the economic growth of the national capitalists. It was for this reason that the national capitalist economy experienced very weak growth during colonial times. Although representatives of the national capitalist class did play certain distinguished roles in the political and cultural arenas of Burma at certain times, most of them in a way had links with the feudalists at home and with imperialists abroad.

The birth of the proletariat in Burma and its development came not only at the same time as the emergence of the national bourgeoisie but also at the time when imperialist powers (?teamed up) to directly manage and plan economic enterprises. And that is why many belonging to the proletariat have a longer standing than those of the national bourgeoisie. Although the proletariat was few in numbers, the political influence it wielded gradually extended in later years.

Although Burma became politically independent on 4 January 1948, it was transformed into a semicolonial and semifeudal nation because it was economically dependent on imperialists of all stripes. While a semicolonial and semifeudal society, Burma experienced apparent changes in such areas as mechanized farming. But in essence, phenomena such as imperialist and feudal exploitations have continued to exist. All successive reactionary governments -- from the AFPFL [Antifascist People's Freedom League] government to the present one -- have maintained contacts and cooperated with imperialists abroad and have practiced the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and the feudal-landlord class at home. They are not only the representatives of imperialism, feudal-landlordism, and bureaucrat capitalism which exploit at home, but also the principal culprits who ensure continued dependency on all stripes of imperialism, safeguard feudal-landlordism, and promote bureaucrat capitalism.

Political, economic, and social problems have deepened and worsened even further under the present military government. People of all nationalities suffer even more under the oppression and exploitation of the military government. In summing up the situation of the country until the time it seized power, the military government declared:

Since independence and until the time the Revolutionary Council assumed the state power, only a capitalist system had been established in Burma, and all the effort to foster a new breed of capitalists resulted not in the birth of national capitalists who would work for the progress of the country but only in foreigner capitalists, compradore capitalists, and bureaucrat capitalists. For this reason, we have only witnessed the big foreigner capitalists, foreigner and national landlords, national compradore capitalists, and bureaucrats getting richer day by day while the entire working people get poorer with time. The economy of the country is also very weak as stated above. Hence, there is no other alternative but to establish a socialist economy -- Burma Socialist Program Party's ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, Volume 1, page 24.

From this statement, the military government admits that since independence and until the time it assumed state power, imperialism, feudal-landlordism, and bureaucrat capitalism were exploiting Burma and that the working people were being impoverished as time passed. It also meant to say that these three systems had been abolished and a socialist economy set up when it assumed power.

Now, let us look at the hard facts. A few years after the military government came to power, the banking and the insurance industries and foreign commercial concerns were nationalized. Foreign credit and loan enterprises were also nationalized. In other words, the military government actually did put the nationalization label on all the key economic enterprises and monopolized them.

What should be explained here is the difference between making these enterprises state-owned and the process of making the people own them through nationalization. First we should understand the class that is in control of state power. When a capitalist class carries out nationalization, it does not mean that the people will become the owners; only the capitalist class will become owners. A state controlled by the capitalist class is a country for that class only. Hence, when nationalization is enforced in a capitalist country, it is not enforced for the benefit of the working people because the process does not change the existing capitalist and production relations, and it is a process aimed only at [words indistinct] and to prop up or safeguard the interests of the capitalist class.

Bureaucrat capitalism fully bloomed under the present military government. Bureaucrat capitalism can assume different forms: the form of private bureaucrat capitalism, the form of state bureaucrat capitalism, and both these forms simultaneously. [Words indistinct] whatever the form, its essence remains the same. Under the military government, state bureaucrat capitalism has fully bloomed.

The military government boasted that it would establish a system under which the entire people will be the owners of all the means of production. Does that mean that imperialist capital no longer exists in Burma under the military government? Does it also mean that imperialist exploitation can be done away with?

Under the military government, economic enterprises belonging to foreigners have been transformed into bureaucrat capital through the nationalization process, and because of this it is true that imperialist capital in the form of direct private investment has lessened considerably.

However, imperialist capital in the form of economic capital has been growing. The export of capital to Burma assumes such forms as joint ventures with, and assistance from imperialists of all stripes. Following closely as an extension of this export of capital are commodity imports into Burma.

In the 2d half of 1984, top leaders of the military clique went on tours abroad to conclude loan, joint venture, and investment agreements. But imperialist countries appeared to have certain apprehensions about making direct investments. The reluctance of international monopoly organizations (?and) transnational corporations to invest in politically unstable countries of the world is a well-known phenomenon, and Burma's case is not an exception. Hence, although there have been changes because of changing times, the essence regarding the export of capital and the exploitation by imperialism remains the same.

In the Second 4-Year Plan period -- from 1974-75 to 1977-78 -- the amount of loans and grants Burma received totaled 5,474,800,000 kyat, and the amount rose to 19,622,300,000 kyat in the Third 4-Year Plan period from 1978-79 to 1981-82. In the first 3 years of the Fourth 4-Year Plan -- between 1982-83 and 1984-85 -- the amount was 10,708,200,000 kyat.

In the past decade, the amount of loans and grants taken has doubled. Of the total amount, loans from China constituted 4.8 percent and loans from nonaligned nations stood at 4.2 percent. Hence, the principal source of inflow was economic capital from imperialists and monopoly capitalists. Because of Burma's own conditions, the highest amount came from Japan, followed second by West Germany, third by the International Development Bank -- IDB, and fourth by the Asian Development Bank -- ADB [words indistinct]. Because of the spiralling inflow of economic capital, imperialist countries not only get interest but also profit from the export of commodities which is linked to the flow of economic capital.

The growth of economic capital generates a large amount of interest for imperialist nations. In 1961-62, before the coup by the military government, the amount of interest and the principal sum repaid for loans was more than 200 million kyat, and 22 years after the military government assumed power, in 1983-84 the amount of interest paid on foreign loans alone amounted to 619 million kyat. Together with the repayment of principal sums, the amount stood at 1,623,800,000 kyat. As the amount of foreign loans taken has increased, the interest and principal sums repayable have also risen. The rate of increase was 25.4 percent in 1980, 33.7 percent in 1981, 29 percent in 1982, and 41.7 percent in 1983.

In addition to this, the prices of Burma's export goods have declined while import costs have risen because of the control over the world market by monopoly capitalists. For this reason, while imperialists and monopoly capitalists reap huge profits, Burma has consecutively faced budget deficits since 1977-78.

In 1983-84, Burma's exports fetched over 3.59 billion kyat while imports cost 5.73 billion kyat -- a deficit of more than 2.13 billion kyat. The price of rice fell by 33 percent in 1983-84 as compared to the price in 1981-82. There has also been a similar decline in the prices for minerals and timber and forest products. On the basis of export-import figures for 1969-70, exports increased 3.8 times in 1983-84, but imports grew in that year by 4.6 times.

Burma's export goods are minerals, rice, teak, hardwood, other agricultural products, and semifinished goods. In 1982, rice made up about 50 pecent of exports followed by forestry products with 26 percent, and minerals with 13 percent. During colonial times, agricuture occupied the top spot among export commodities, followed by minerals and forestry products, respectively.

In 1982-83, the value of industrial goods exported was only about 1.7 percent of the total export value, while imported goods were mainly industrial goods and machinery spares. Therefore, there has been no fundamental changes in production, export, and import patterns since colonial times.

It is not only in international trade but also in international financial matters that Burma is being exploited. Imperialist nations control the international currency markets, and the value of the kyat has declined with time because of the manipulation of currencies and interest rates. Since 1980-81, the value of the kyat has fallen by 22 percent as compared to the U.S. dollar.

Existing production relations in Burma restrict productive forces, and for this reason, industrial goods produced in 1984 constituted only 20.4 percent of the net worth of production and services of that year. The so-called industries today only have the capacity to engage in unsophisticated assembly work. They are also dependent on imported goods.

Our country continues to be a backward agricultural country and therefore our production base is very narrow. Landlordism continues to exist in the board rural areas. We will deal with this problem in the later chapters.

Burma is economically reliant on all stripes of imperialism. Since it suffers greatly under the exploitation of economic capital as well as from the manipulation and exploitation in international markets, it faces problems in financing investments. The percentage of investment out of the total resources available for consumption and investment were as follows: 14.9 percent in 1979-80, 11.5 percent in 1980-81, 14.3 percent in 1981-82, and 15.8 percent in 1982-83. From these figures, it is apparent that funds available for investment are very low. Even then, the funds available for investments did not come from the country's own resources. They are financed with foreign loans. In other words, Burma's existing economic construction is in a vicious cycle. Foreign loans are taken to make investments, production and expansion projects are carried out, goods are exported, foreign goods are imported, loans are repaid, loans are taken again to make up for shortage of funds, investments are made again with loans taken, and so forth. Difficulties and hardships keep growing, and there is not way out of this vicious cycle. Thus, it is evident that although there may have been some apparent changes to the conditions of the semicolonial and semifeudal society in Burma, the essence has not changed under the military government which has built an economy based on exploitation by imperialism, feudal-landlordism, and bureaucrat capitalism.

To be ideologically clear about the Burmese society which is dependent on all stripes of imperialism, we should firmly grasp the following teaching by Comrade Lenin:

It is essential that we continually explain to, and expose before the broad working masses in all countries, particularly in the backward countries, the systematic fraud being committed by the imperialist powers to create nations which are disguised as politically independent but are economically, financially, and militarily completely dependent on them -- From Lenin's National and Colonial Problems Report.

It is vital for our party to relentlessly expose and attack the military government's reliance on all stripes of imperialism and the fraud it commits by wearing a sham socialist cloak to preach about building a socialst economy so that all the working people will come to clearly see the conditions of the semicolonial and semifeudal society in Burma.

COMMENTARY VIEWS 'FAILURE' OF REYKJAVIK SUMMIT

BK190928 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Station commentary: "Who Is the Culprit Responsible for the Disappointment of World People in the Failure of the Summit in Reykjavik?"]

[Text] Respected listeners: The world's great and significant political event this past week seemed to be nothing other than the summit between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, held in Reykjavik, Iceland, last Saturday and Sunday. AS everyone knows, this summit was held in accordance with Mikhail Gorbachev's initiative proposal The meeting was considered the fruit of the great, tireless efforts of the Soviet Union which has always done everything possible in a high spirit of responsibility and attentive care for mankind's destiny which is now seriously threatened from the danger of a nuclear war. The world people profoundly understood that the basic, significant issue that would be discussed in the meeting must be the issue of peace and war, including the banning of an arms race, the elimination of nuclear weapons, and the banning of the militarization of space. These problems were discussed by the two sides on many occasions, including during the previous summit in Geneva last November.

With this understanding, peace-loving people throughout the world who are fed up with war have praised and hailed the Soviet efforts in materializing the meeting and wished it a positive result. The world people also expressed the hope that the meeting would be beneficial to world peace and security. But, after the 2-day meeting, they were disappointed to learn that no agreement had been reached.

To the question who is the culprit responsible for the disappointment of the world people in the failure of the Reykjavik summit, the statement of General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in his press conference in Reykjavik following the meeting is a clear answer. The Soviet side went to Reykjavik adequately prepared. It brought various important proposals to the meeting room. These proposals, if accepted by both sides, would have promptly led to progress in many fields in the struggle for disarmament, limitation of nuclear weapons, and elimination of threats of the danger from a nuclear war. On the contrary, the U.S. side went to the summit empty-handed. It had prepared nothing for the meeting. This was revealed to the world people from the beginning as the United States did not attach importance to the meeting and Reagan had to go to there because of the pressure by world public opinion as well as public opinion in the United States itself.

At the summit, Mikhail Gorbachev proposed that the strategic arms be reduced by 50 percent and that all medium-range missiles of both the Soviet Union and the United States in Europe be eliminated. He also came out with other proposals. But when the proposal for the United States to halt its study on the so-called SDI or star wars plan was brought to the meeting for consideration, Reagan immediately rejected it. This is the point which has caused the great disappointment of the world people who closely and attentively followed news on the Reykjavic summit.

Reagan returned from the meeting amid the boos uttered by the world people who denounced his stubborn and warlike stand. However, he shamelessly appeared on television delivering a speech trying to evade responsibility for the failure to reach any agreement in the meeting.

In his speech, he tried to resort to using propaganda-style statements aimed at making the world people understand that his rejection is reasonable with the hope of gaining the world people's approval on the SDI project which is claimed by the United States to be an important project that will make the world free from nuclear weapons. But facts are facts, that is to say, by adhering to its SDI program, the United States aims to put mankind under the blow of this star wars program and to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union. Therefore, it is absurd for Reagan to say that this project has been carried out in order to make the world free from nuclear weapons. If the United States is really sincere in making this world so, it is then not necessary to spend that large amount of money for use in the so-called SDI project. Only by turning to implementing the Soviet proposal on the halt to the nuclear testing and by joining with the Soviet Union in eliminating all existing types of nuclear and chemical weapons on earth within this century, will the world be saved from the danger of a nuclear war. As for the U.S. SDI project, essentially it is not a self-defense project at all. In fact, it is a project characterized by aggression. It is not aimed at preventing war. It will only promote war, intensify the arms race, and push mankind into the abyss of a destructive war even sooner.

MILITARY PERSONNEL WORK IN SPIRIT OF DRAFT REPORT

BK171256 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Since the beginning of September, cadres and combatants attached to the military command of Bokeo Province have energetically translated into reality the spirit of the draft political report of the party Central Committee, which will be presented to the fourth party congress, with a sense of competing with one another to score achievements and to consolidate and build their respective units into all-round strong ones so as to contribute together to defending and building the country into a socialist state as soon as possible. In the past 1 month, they have taken the initiative to carry out patrol missions to maintain security in the areas under their jurisdiction, thus preserving peace and tranquility and creating favorable conditions for the people of all tribes in the province to earn their living in peace.

In the meantime, the cadres and combatants of the military command of Bokeo Province also contributed labor to repair intervillage roads and cleaned up and repaired their living quarters and posts.

REPORTAGE ON GANDHI'S 19-20 OCT OFFICIAL VISIT

Report on Arrival

BK190625 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] At 0845 this morning Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, his wife, and party arrived at the military terminal of Air Force Headquarters via his special aircraft. Welcoming them were Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon, Cabinet ministers, and many senior Thai officials. The prime minister escorted the Indian prime minister to review the honor guards, and the visitor was given a 19-gun salute. The prime minister then introduced the Indian prime minister to senior Thai officials who were there to welcome him. The Indian prime minister was then escorted to the Air Force reception room, where he was introduced to other Thai Cabinet ministers, senior officials, and members of the diplomatic corps. The Indian prime minister and his wife then proceeded to the Oriental Hotel, where he will stay during his visit.

At about 1140 the Indian prime minister laid a wreath at the Victory Monument. At 1150 the Indian prime minister proceeded to the Chulalongkon University auditorium to receive an honorary doctorate in political science. At the university, Manu Wiraburut, deputy rector for academic affairs and acting rector, put a gown on the Indian prime minister and read the announcement. Bunrot Binson, president of Chulalongkon University Council, then presented the visitor with the honorary doctorate in political science. The Indian prime minister then delivered a 15-minute address to the gathering of distinguished guests and his entourage. The conferring of the degree to the Indian prime minister is in recognition of his great achievements in the administrative, political, government, international relations, and social development fields; his support to technical progress in the field of engineering at Chulalongkon University; and in the interests of good long-standing Thai-Indian relations.

This noon the Thai Board of Trade, the Association of Thai Industries, and the Association of Thai Banks will host a luncheon in honor of the Indian prime minister at the Oriental Hotel. This afternoon the Indian visitor will hold official discussions with the Thai prime minister.

Gandhi-Prem Meeting

BK191244 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The meeting between Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at Government House this afternoon was conducted at two levels: the two prime ministers; and foreign ministers and ambassadors to the two countries. Both sides exchanged views for about 45 minutes. The two leaders agreed that the Indian prime minister's visit to Thailand marked the opening of a new era of Thai-Indian relations, a good initiative conducive to the strengthening of peace in the region and the increase in cooperation between Thailand and India. The two countries will increase bilateral cooperation in compliance with the UN initiative, which encourages developing countries in the same region to increase mututal cooperation and assistance. The two leaders considered increasing bilateral trade and cooperation in developing their countries and exchanging visits of officials as well as cooperation in the fields of culture, tourism, science, technology, and fishery.

Regarding the call for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, Sawanit Khongsiri, director general of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry, said:

[Begin recording] At the premier level, I was informed that the two leaders discussed international issues and exchanged views on the Cambodian issue. Both sides agreed that after all, their [India's] and our views are identical -- that is both are for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people have their self-determiniation. The two prime ministers agreed on this issue. These are the major issues they discussed. They also discussed investment. Secretary General of the Board of Investment Khun Chira explained the Eastern Seaboard Development project to the Indian side and persuaded it to participate in the project. [end recording]

The consultative meeting at official level, the second round, lasted about 1 hour and 45 minutes. Both sides agreed to exchange visits of delegations. Thailand will first send a mission to India. They also exchanged views on the development of each country and the new round of talks on international trade that was held in Uruguay and discussed family planning and birth control in each country. The Indian side expressed its interest in Thailand's open university system, the role of Thai women in the development of the country and cooperation in fishing industry.

India offered to sell wheat flour, cotton, soybeans, animal feed, pesticide, chemical products, electricity generators, trucks and jeeps and wanted to buy Thai green beans, green mung beans, paper pulp, fluorite, tin, and pararubber.

Representing the Thai side at the official-level meeting were the agriculture and agricuture cooperatives minister, secretary general of the prime minister, secretary general of the National Economic and Social Development Board, secretary general of the Board of Investment, and secretary general of the National Security Council.

Delhi on Leader Speeches

BK191629 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] The prime minister has called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea. Speaking at a banquet hosted in his honor by the Thai prime minister, General Prem Tinsulanon, in Bangkok tonight, Mr Rajiv Gandhi said to achieve this objective a process of neotiations should be initiated. The prime minister said that cooperative, friendly relations will be the guarantee for durable peace and stability in our area. It is to foster friendly relations among the countries of our region that the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation -- SARC -- has been launched. He said some lessons are to be learned from Thailand's experience in consolidating ASEAN.

The All India Radio special correspondent, Radhanath Chaturvedi, reports from Bangkok that Mr Rajiv Gandhi also touched upon economic relations between India and Thailand. Their technical cooperation program has led to exchanges of relevant developmental experiences. India has many successful joint ventures with Thai entrepreneurs, Mr Gandhi said. He referred to the cultural bonds between the two countries and said although we have somewhat different perspectives on some international issues, dialogue should continue.

Earlier, welcoming the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, General Tinsulanon said the friendship existing between India and Thailand will mark a new era of cooperation between the two countries. He said we would look forward to futher expansion of this cooperation. He felt that India can assist in bringing about a political solution to the Kampuchean question in pursuance of the UN resolutions.

The two prime ministers today initiated steps to extend bilateral cooperation in major economic and scientific fields. They discussed a number of measures relating to political and economic issues concerning the two countries. All India Radio special correspondent Dipankar Mukhopadhyaya reports that while the views of the two prime ministers were not identical on the Kampchean issue, there were certain other areas where commonality was reached.

Gandhi Banquet Speech

BK200221 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Oct 86 p 5

["Text" of 19 October speech by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at a state banquet held in Bangkok in his honor -- passage in slantlines published in italics]

[Text] Thailand has the proud distinction of being one of the few Asian countries which did not succumb to foreign rule during the colonial era. It is an honour to be on a soil which has so bravely held high its independence through the turbulent vicissitudes of history.

My grandfather (Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, independent India's first Prime Minister) saw in Thailand's independence a beacon of hope for all of Asia. Writing from prison on New Year's Eve 1933 to his daughter -- my mother, Indira Gandhi -- who was then a girl of 15, he described the establishment of the Rama Dynasty in 1782 and its continuity over a century and a half. He pointed to the good government of the dynasty under which "very wisely an effort was made to cultivate good relations with foreign powers." Jawaharllal Nehru concluded:

"...A part of Siam has escaped European domination, and that is the only country to do so in this part of Asia. The tide of European aggression has been checked now, and there is little chance of Europe getting more territory in Asia. The time is soon coming when the European Powers in Asia will have to pack up and go home."

Prophetic words, indeed.

To be in Thailand is to capture the flavour of that cultural heritage which is common to us. [sentence as published] Yet, that heritage has been so transformed by local colour and local tradition that it is fascinatingly different while remaining endearingly familiar. The distinctive characteristic of our civilisations has been their capacity to absorb, assimilate and synthesise.

It is this quality which today's world needs above all. Frozen attitudes of hostility and hate need to give way to understanding and compassion. We have to recognise that there is no purchase in trying to cast the diversity of the world into a single mould. History, geography, culture and civilisation have endowed different nations differently -- and these differences are reflected in their present economic and social systems. Change from within is possible but imposition from without will be resisted. To live in harmony with diversity, exchange experiences and perceptions, learn to share and share in learning -- that is the essence of peaceful coexistence. The Dhammapada says:

[In Palai] /Nahi vairan vairaani
Sammantigh kudachanan
A-vairan ch-sammanti
Es dhammo sanantano.

Not at any time
Are enmities appeased through enmity
They are appeased through nonenmity
That is the Eternal law./

We have, perhaps, somewhat different perspectives on some international issues. But the way of the Buddha is the way of dialogue. We would like to continue our dialogue with you so that we achieve a greater awareness and a deeper understanding of each other's policies.

The question of Kampuchea is of concern to all. The people of that unfortunate country suffered the ravages of the most cruel genocide known to history. They have the right to determine their destiny free from all foreign interference, subversion and coercion. We urge a process of negotiations to secure the withdrawal of all foreign forces and to ensure the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all States in the region. Cooperative friendly relations among all your neighbours would be the surest guarantee of a durable peace and stability in the region.

It is to foster cooperative friendly relations among the countries of our region that we have launched the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). Successful regional cooperation has to be tailored to the requirements of each region. There are some lessons to be learnt from your experience of consolidating ASEAN, but each of us has to essentially base ourselves on the compusions and the genius of our respective regions. SAARC brings together countries of very diverse size. We seek through SAARC the additonal common dimension of regional cooperation. We adhere in our decisions to the principle of unanimity and eschew contentious bilateral questions. Since the first summit last year, good progress has been made in the identified fields of cooperation. We are well set for a further impetus at the forthcoming sumit in Bangalore, India.

Economic relations between India and Thailand have demonstrated an encouraging buoyancy. We have many successful joint ventures with Thai enterpreneurs. A programme of technical cooperation has led to exchanges of relevant development experience. We welcome your students to our institutions of higher learning. Your scholars are making a valuable contribution to the recovery and preservation of our ancient traditions. Most recently, we had His Serene Highness Prince Suphatthradit Ditsakun, rector of Sinpakon University, and other Thai scholars particpate in a seminar in Lucknow on "Ramayana Traditions and National Cultures in Asia." We are keenly looking forward to the visit to India next year of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirinthon, renowned as a world authority on Sanskrit studies. It is through the intensification of relations in all fields that we can in contemporary times be true to our millennia-old heritage of close interaction.

My wife and I would like to thank you and the people of Thailand for the cordiality of the welcome extended to us.

Paper on 19 Oct Events

BK200339 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Oct 86 pp 1,2

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon last night urged India to use its "immense prestige" and "moral influence" to bring about solution to the Kampuchean conflict, and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi responded by calling for a "process of negotiations" to secure the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea. [passage omitted]

In his speech at the dinner reception at Government House last night, General Prem described his talks with Gandhi as "most productive and (it) revealed a meeting of minds on many issues."

General Prem then referred to the Kampuchean problem and urged the Indian premier to assist in "bringing about a political solution to the Kampuchean question in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations." [Passage omitted on Gandhi speech]

Gandhi also noted that the two countries still have "somewhat different perspectives on some international issues" and he said he hopes to see the two countries continue their bilateral dialogue in order to "achieve a greater awareness and a deeper understanding of each other's policies."

India, since the administration of Gandhi's mother, Indira Gandhi, has recognized the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh, whereas Thailand recognizes the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea which is resisting the Vietnamese occupation of Kampucha.

Accompanying Gandhi to the top-level meeting were Indian Minister of External Affairs and Commerce P. Shiv Shankar and Indian Ambassador to Thailand Arjun G. Asrani. The Thai side consisted of General Prem, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsla, and Thai Ambassador to India Pohirat Itsarasena.

Immediately after the meeting, another meeting of senior officials of the two countries followed. It lasted nearly two hours. The Thai spokesman reported that the second meeting discussed ways to increase trade, investment and tourism, fishery joint ventures, population problems, the role of women in development and international cooperation in human resource development.

Thai officials in the second meeting included agriculture Minister Han Linanon, Secretary General Sano Unakun of the NESDB [National Economic and Social Development Board], and Board of Investment Secretary General Decha Bunchuchuai. Sano and Decha explained Thailand's Sixth Economic and Social Development Plan and the Eastern Seaboard development scheme.

The Indian officials were led by Minister of State Planning Ajit Panja. They expressed interest in participating in Thailand's Eastern Seaboard development projects, the Thai spokesman reported.

Gandhi and his wife Sonia arrived in Bangkok from New Zealand yesterday morning amid tight security. One Indian jouralist covering Gandhi's visit noted that security measures in Bangkok were the toughest that he had seen on Gandhi's four-nation trip which included Indonesia, Australia and new Zealand.

Gandhi, the first Indian premier to visit Thailand, was met at the military airport by Premier Prem Tinsulanon and both reviewed the honour guard. As part of the security measures, hundreds of policemen were posted along the route from the airport into the city for the motorcade.

Security at the Oriental Hotel where the Gandhis stayed overnight was also extremely tight with dozens of policemen guarding almost every corner of the compound. Trained dogs were also used to sniff suspicious objects while everyone, including Gandhi, had to go through a metal detector on the second floor of the hotel to enter the Grand Ballroom where the Indian premier attended the luncheon and met members of the India community.

Gandhi laid a wreath at the Victory Monument and received an honorary doctorate degree in political science from Chulalongkon University yesterday morning.

He attended a luncheon hosted by three business associations before going to Government House to meet General Prem.

After the meeting, Gandhi, accompanied by his wife, went to Chitlada Palace for an audience with Their Majesties the King and Queen. Returning from the audience, Gandhi and his wife met with over 500 representatives of the Indian community in Thailand.

Gandhi told the Indians in a 40-minute impromptu address in Hindi about the latest economic and political developments in India.

Gandhi will end his visit with a press conference at the hotel this morning.

Radio on Gandhi News Conference

BK210400 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 000 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] His Excellency Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi paid an official visit to Thailand on 19 and 20 October 1986. Before leaving for New Delhi he held a press conference early yesterday morning at the Oriental Hotel, Bangkok. He said to the members of the press:

[Begin recording] [Gandhi] This has been the first ever visit of an Indian prime minister to Thailand. Although our cultural links have very old origins, we have not had the type of relations that we could have had, should have had, in more modern times. I believe that this will be a turning point in the relations between Thailand and India. There are major possibilities of cooperation between our countries. My talks have been very warm and friendly. I have been greatly honored that his majesty took time out on a Sunday and that the crown prince and Princess Maha Chakri were also present at the meeting. I have invited Prime Minister Prem to visit India and we look forward to his coming to India.

We have been concentrating for some time on developing South-South cooperation, and I believe there is tremendous scope for cooperation in many fields between Thailand and India. We signed an agreement on science and technology. Thailand has asked that we raise the joint trade committee to a joint commission, and we will gladly do this. We have talked about fishing. We will be cooperating in that area. There are a number of other areas where we have come to more specific agreement and a little more discussion will be required to finalize that, but we believe that from this visit a lot of exchange between Thailand and India will take place. We are especially looking forward to not just trade of commercial exchange, but also of cultural exchanges between our two countries. [end recording]

Another question has been raised at the gathering about the Kampuchean issue's process of negotiations. My prime minister said that:

[Begin recording] [Gandhi] Well, we ourselves were not thinking of starting negotiations. We have not involved ourselves in that process, because we have felt that ASEAN and other countries of the region were handling that.

But yesterday I stated my position, India's position, that firstly we would not like any of the elements that were responsible for the genocide that took place in Kampuchea to come back, but we would like the process of negotiations which would take away all foreign forces, intervention, interference, and allow Kampuchea to come out as an independent nation, an independent nonaligned nation. We, as you are aware, we recognize the present government in Kampuchea and it is very difficult for us to recognize any other government. [end recording]

Asked how the prime minister would sum up his four-nation visit, namely Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia, and Thailand, his excellency the Indian prime minister had this to say:

[Begin recording] [Gandhi] This tour of Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, and Thailand was really aimed at looking at our own region. India has for too long looked towards the developed, and this has been a tendency for most developing nations. We would like to reverse that trend and look more at each other in the south, develop our own relations, our own place, to develop our own expertise and technologies in various fields. I feel that after this tour India's relations with all four countries will improve tremendously in all spheres.

[Unidentified newsman] Mr Prime Minister, your country has recognized the Heng Samrin regime, and there is one proposal put up by the coalition government of Kampuchea, recognized by the United Nations, one of the proposals is calling for a general election to include the Heng Samrin as party in a national government to be created after the general election supervised by the UN and the disarming of the Khmer Rouge. Do you think the party concerned should accept such a proposal, and do you think India, as champion of Nonaligned Movement, finds that proposal acceptable? The other part of my question is: As the champion in the Nonaligned Movement to recognize the Heng Samrin regime which is not recognized by some countries in Southeast Asia, in ASEAN, do you think that India could improve its relations by how India will erase this (?stain spot) of Kampuchean issue to improve relations between India and ASEAN? Thank you.

[Gandhi] Well, let us first say that our recognizing a particular regime doesn't depend so much on what others do as our own assessment. And if you think back to the time when the Heng Samrin regime came in, almost everyone in Kampuchea was happy that the old regime had ended and finished its [word indistinct]. We are not, I am not absolutely up to date on all the details of the proposal that you talked about, but we are looking at it and it will be reflected in our position in the UN at appropriate time. [end recording]

Paper on Gandhi News Conference

BK200805 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 20 Oct 86 pp 1, 32

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said this morning he will discuss the conflict in Kampuchea with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and try to work out ways to further a negotiated settlement.

Speaking at a press conference at the end of a two-day official visit at the Oriental Hotel, Gandhi said "regional issues will definitely be discussed with Gorbachev and I am sure Kampuchea will be one of them."

Asked whether he will use his "immense prestige and moral influence" to help bring about a political solution to the Kampuchean conflict as pledged by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, Gandhi said "I need to do a little bit of homework before I can tell you precisely what we can do or what we would do."

He said, after going back to India, he will look at the situation and see what part he can play if there is a role for India to play.

On the question of how he is going to help solve the Kampuchean problems, Gandhi said India is not thinking of establishing a negotiation because ASEAN has already been carrying out that duty. He said foreign troops should be withdrawn from Kampuchea, but that no elements of the brutal Khmer Rouge should return to power. He said he would bring up the subject during Gorbachev's visit to India in mid-November.

Thai diplomatic sources said Thailand was pleased with the offer -- the first time that India had agreed to broach the subject with the Soviet Union.

The press conference was held under "very tight" security. Gandhi said he held a friendly talks with Gen Prem yesterday and extended an invitation to the Prime Minister to visit India.

He said he had discussed many fields of cooperation with his Thai counterpart during which the Thai side urged India to upgrade joint trade committee to joint trade commission and meet at least once a year. He believe that there will be more cooperations and they woulds be finalised later adding that his visit would bring a lot of exchanges between the two countries and those cooperation would include culture.

During the press conference, Gandhi sharply criticised President Ronald Reagan's "Strategic Defence Initiatitive" or "Star Wars," saying it was blocking arms control efforts, would fuel an expensive and dangerous arms race in space and would never work.

"We do not believe there is such a thing as a bullet-proof vest against nuclear weapons," Gandhi said, "every information we have says the SDI cannot work."

The Indian leader, however, said India was interested in buying high technology equipment including jet engines for warplanes from the United States.

He dismissed U.S. concerns that the technology would leak to the Soviet Union, India's main arms supplier. "There is no reason for apprehension," he said. "Our record has reassured the United States."

Gandhi, a former professional pilot, said the U.S. F-404 jet engine produced by General Electric and used in the F-18 "a good engine," but a final decision on its purchase had not yet been made.

India is one of the few non-communist states that recognises the government Hanoi installed in Phnom Penh after it ousted the Khmer rouge leadership in 1979.

Report on Departure

BK200554 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, his wife, and party have concluded their official 2-day visit to Thailand. They left for home this morning aboard a special aircraft from the Air Force terminal at 0945. They were seen off by Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon; Cabinet ministers; senior Thai military, police, and civilian officials; and members of the diplomatic crops.

TRUONG CHINH ADDRESSES HANOI PARTY CONGRESS

BK210500 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Oct 86

["Text" of 19 October "important address" by Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV, at the 10th congress of delegates of the Hanoi municipal party organization -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrade delegates: On behalf of the comrades recommended by the party Central Committee to come to Hanoi to run as candidates for delegates to the sixth national party congress, I warmly greet the congress of delegates of the capital's party organization. On this occasion, I would like to convey to all the cadres, party members, combatants, and people of the capital the intimate regards of the party Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers.

Over the past 11 years, since the entire country entered the first stage of the transitional period to socialism, under party leadership our people have made great efforts and have achieved notable progress. However, we have committed serious shortcomings and mistakes in economic leadership. Besides the fundamental advantages, the socioeconomic situation in our country is facing a great many difficulties which require clear-sightedness and calmness if correct solutions are to be found.

Held against this background, the sixth national party congress takes on special importance. At this congress, we must further concretize the party's lines set forth at the fourth and fifth congresses, elucidate the strategic guiding thoughts, and determine the tasks of our party and people for the remaining years of the first stage of the transitional period. In the spirit of respecting the truth, looking squarely at the truth, and clearly speaking the truth, we should deeply analyze our shortcomings and mistakes. On this basis, we should set forth resolute and realistic policies and measures to help the Vietnamese revolution quickly overcome the difficulties and continue to advance steadily.

In the process of perfecting the party Central Committee's draft political report to be presented to the sixth party congress, the Political Bureau has discussed and unanimously reached conclusions on a number of the party's economic viewpoints. These are conclusions drawn from the real situation in our country, from the major lessons of experience in the past 10 years, and from the analysis and reception of the opinions contributed by the party congresses at various levels; by various mass, political, and social organizations; and by the scientific and technical circles, notables, and intellectuals throughout the country to the draft political report. These conclusions also reflect the creative application of Marxist-Leninist theory on the transitional period as well as the practical experience in socialist construction over the past decades of the fraternal parties in the socialist community, especially the profoundly renovative spirit of revolutionary and scientific significance raised at the 27th CPSU Congress.

In past years we committed the mistakes of infantilism, leftist deviation, voluntariness, and acting against the objective law. These mistakes were reflected in the deployment of the economic structure along the line of our fondness for developing heavy industry on a large scale that exceeded our real capabilities; in the maintenance for too long of the mechanism of management based on bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies with a superstructure too imposing for the infrastructure to bear, forcing us to depend to a large extent on foreign aid to survive; and in our desire to achieve transformation at an early date by quickly abolishing nonsocialist economic components.

On the one hand, we have been subjective and hasty, trying to rush things, fond of doing more things at a faster pace and on a larger scale than our capability permits. On the other hand, once we have committed mistakes, we became conservative and sluggish, bent on prolonging the status quo, and lacking the courage and determination to correct them.

These shortcomings and mistakes have resulted in the productive forces being restrained, imbalances becoming ever more widespread, productivity, quality, and efficiency being steadily reduced, products and commodities becoming scarce, and circulation being choked. The country's latent potentials as well as the great assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, far from being brought into full play, have been seriously squandered and face the danger of gradually becoming exhausted.

Lands, labor, material-technical bases, capital, capability, experience, intelligence, and skills of the entire country, of the various sectors, and of every region, as well as the laboring people's potentials, have not been exploited and put into full use. Meanwhile, unemployment tends to rise, prices fluctuate wildly, and life is unstable. Negativism has developed, traditional spiritual and ethical values are eroded, and socioeconomic activities are thrown into prolonged chaos, causing widespread doubt about the future and a lack of confidence in the party's leadership.

Faced with the development of the situation, we have been at a loss, unable to find effective measures to cope with it; and, consequently, we have let things follow their own course and start to lean to the right. It is obvious that the more we maintain the old ways of thinking and doing things, the more difficulties will pile up.

The world today is changing rapidly. Socialism must strive to prove its all-round superiority over capitalism in practice. For socialist community, renovation is the way to surge forward so as to meet the demands of our times and satisfy the legitimate and ever-increasing needs of the people. For our country, renovation is all the more an imperative requirement and an issue of vital importance. This requirement corresponds at the same time with the internal demand of our country's economy and with the changing trend of our times. Only by renovating our ways of thinking and doing things -- renovating our thinking, especially economic thinking, renovating our work behavior, and renovating organization and cadres -- will we be able to extricate ourselves from the current difficult situation.

Our potentials are by no means small, but outmoded concepts, viewpoints, and thoughts are hampering the utilization and development of these potentials. In spite of the forces at our disposal, we have tied our own hands with mistakes committed in carrying out a strategic arrangement of the economic structure and in economic management. The sixth congress will have the heavy task of deciding, on the basis of renovating thinking and changing the ways of thinking and doing things, to reorient the arrangement of the economic structure and renovate the mechanism of management so as to free the existing production forces and to exploit and bring into play all the country's potentials so as to vigorously develop production forces.

To realize the aforementioned strategic concept we must link the development of production forces with efforts to step up socialist transformation and consider this a regular and continuous task throughout the transition period in appropriate forms and suitable steps so as to make production relations compatible with the characteristics and capability of the production forces and always help the production forces to develop.

What I have just presented above can be considered as the most important step taken by our party to renovate economic thinking. Advancing to socialism from poverty and backwardness, we must seek ways to exploit and fully utilize all capabilities so that all working people are employed and can contribute toward turning out plenty of wealth for society wih the aim of systematically carrying out the fundamental economic law of socialism that calls for satisfying the laboring people's ever-increasing material and cultural needs. Based on the experience gained by our country itself and by fraternal socialist countries, we affirm that it is possible to advance directly to socialism from an economy chiefly characterized by small production without going through the stage of capitalist development. However, it is definitely impossible to bypass the development of goods production and to correctly use the goods-money relationship in planning the national economy.

The renovation process has already been laid out from the resolution of the fourth party Central Committee's sixth plenum, and especially since the resolution of the fifth party Central Committee's eighth plenum. The party Central Committee's eighth plenum profoundly analyzed the great and multifaceted harm of the mechanism of management based on bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies and decided to do away with the old, outmoded mechanism of management and shift to a mechanism of management based on economic accounting and socialist business with planning as the kingpin.

The new spirit and letter of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution demonstrate a maturing step in the economic thinking of our party. The Political Bureau's recent assessment of certain economic concepts has further clarified in a more systematic manner this new spirit and letter.

We must imbue ourselves thoroughly with the concepts outlined in the Political Bureau's assessment and must include these concepts in the process of developing our party's economic thinking ever more profoundly and comprehensively.

A new economic thinking involves the application of Marxism-Leninism in our country's situation to suit objective law and the level of the economy in each particular stage of its development. This is a dialectical, scientific, and revolutionary thinking.

In guiding the implementation of the party Central Committee eighth plenum resolution, we have committed a number of serious mistakes. Faced with temporary difficulties, obstacles, and setbacks, there exists a feeling of bewilderment and skepticism over the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution and a tendency to maintain bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies.

We must get rid of all indications of waivering and must be determined to preserve the correctness and the profound scientific and revolutionary characters of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution. Meanwhile, in the process of implementation, we must encourge and welcome those timely and constructive suggestions in order to make the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution ever more practical and more fully and correctly reflective of the requirements in production and life and to create conditions for the fundamental spirit and letter of the resolution to suit the people's lives.

In supervision of work, we must qualitatively work out appropriate steps and work methods, trying to avoid becoming impatient and hasty as we did previously in making an unexpected across-the-board readjustment of the system of prices, wages, and money to a very high level.

When it comes to strategic determination, we must resolve to follow unreservedly the direction of renovation in line with the objective law, that is, discarding bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies and shifting to economic accounting and socialist business.

What we have to do now is to reflect on our recent experiences, both successful and unsuccessful, to determine practical and effective measures to overcome difficulties and correct shortcomings and wrongdoings along the line of persistently carrying on renovation with a determination not to return to the former course of actions. Returning to bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies amounts to returning to a cul-de-sac in which we have been confined for years with no way out. Discarding bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies and carrying out economic accounting and socialist business is precisely the correct way out without any other alternatives.

Opposing bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies is a very hard struggle between the old and the new, between the progressive and the backward, between the dynamism of the need for renovation and the conservative thinking of well-ingrained habits, and between the needs to establish genuine socialist collective mastery for the entire working population and the individualism of a number of people who are holding on to their special prerogatives and privileges under the pretext of defending socialism. This struggle is taking place within the party, the state apparatus, and various mass organizations as well as among the people, within each and every echelon and sector, and inside everyone of us.

The future of the fatherland and the interests of the nation require that party cadres and the entire party memberships, especially leading cadres, must exemplarily take the lead in this struggle. We must boldly rid ourselves of conservatism and backwardness, free ourselves from simplistic concepts of socialism [as heard], give up those special prerogatives and privileges and other envolvements which run counter to the principle of distribution according to labor and which we have long benefited from the system of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies if we are to contribute to promoting the birth of the new. We must regard this as a means to affirm our position as truly loyal servants of the people as advised by esteemed Uncle Ho.

In the struggle for renovation, our party will gradually reach maturity; and each cadre and member of the party will also become mature. Those who cannot rid themselves of conservative and backward thoughts, cannot overcome individualism, and dare not give up special prerogatives and privileges will naturally negate themselves before the people and set themselves aside from the path of national progress.

Comrades, at this congress, you have the duty to discuss the party Central Committee's political report to be presented to the sixth congress, contribute your opinions regarding this report, and at the same time, decide on the targets, orientations, and tasks of the capital party organization for the 1986-90 5-year period. To do this satisfctorily it is necessary to study and thoroughly understand the viewpoints cited in the conclusion adopted recently by the Political Bureau and already sent to the congresses of provinces and municipalities.

The points I have just mentioned are aimed at giving you additional food for thought in the course of your study.

Dear comrades, the Political Bureau and the Secretariat are always concerned about the situation in Hanoi Municipality, and they have regularly followed every step of your progress and given you due encouragment, for the purpose of the capital is a common source of pride for the people nationwide. In past years, under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the guidance of the Secretariat and the standing body of the Council of Ministers and with the coordinated activities and cooperation of the various sectors, provinces, and municipalities throughout the country in implementing party resolutions, especially Resolution No 08 of the Political Bureau on the tasks of the capital, the party organization and people of Hanoi have strived to overcome difficulties, surmounted many challenges, and scored important achievements. These achievements are admirable. The efforts made by you, comrades, and the municipal people are commendable.

On behalf of the party Central Committee and the Political Bureau, I welcome these achievements and heartily praise the spirit of stalwart and persistent struggle displayed by the party organization and people in the capital.

What has been accomplished is considerable, but the coming tasks are even bigger and heavier. They require that the party organization and compatriots in the capital further develop their initiative and creativity as well as their extraordinary efforts.

As the key political, cultural, and scientific-technological center and, at the same time, a large economic center and an international business center, Hanoi enjoys a very basic advantage in that concentrated here is an important part of the country's multifarious potentials. To speed up the progress that is still slow as compared with the requirements and capabilities so as to meet the expectation of the municipal people as well as the people throughout the country, you must take stronger initiatives in finding every measure possible to exploit the municipality's very strong positions and its existing potentials.

The resolutions of the party Central Committee and the Political Bureau, especially the economic viewpoints which have just been decided upon by the Political Bureau, are opening the way for you to take full advantage of the current conditions to rapidly develop these strong positions and potentials. At the same time, efforts must continue to be made in a rational manner to build an infrastructure consisting of electricity, water, communication and transportation, and signal and liaison services so as to promptly meet the requirements for developing production, expanding circulation, and stabilizing the people's life.

Building the capital in general and building the infrastructure of the capital in particular are the duties of the capital party organization and compatriots. They are also the common duties of the entire party, of all echelons and sectors, and of our entire population as the capital is a source of pride for the whole country and it serves as a representative of our country in relations with the outside world.

Together with the efforts of the party organization and people in the capital, all centrally-run sectors and all localities must regard the building of Hanoi as their own duty. They must contribute to renovating the face of the capital quickly and steadily.

On the basis of carrying out overall planning harmoniously, combining immediate with long-term activities, economic construction with political, cultural, and social activities, and modern architecture with traditional, relying on the efforts of the entire country, and with the assistance given by the Soviet Union and other fraternal and friendly countries, we can and must struggle to bring Hanoi one step ahead of its economic development level if we are to ensure those conditions needed by the capitals of whatever countries to meet their political, cultural, and social requirements.

The Political Bureau's Resolution No 08 on activities to be carried out by the capital clearly specifies these requirements and tasks. However, our understanding is inadequate. Not it is necessary to reiterate and emphasize these requirements so we can understand them more thoroughly and implement them more satisfactorily in the period ahead.

We must strive to enable Hanoi to be a worthy capital for the SRV, to retain its own traits, and to take up and develop the fine tradition of the land of Thang Long with a thousand-year-old culture. In this construction undertaking, the party organization and people of the capital must take the lead. Responsible central-run sectors must achieve constant and close cooperation with Hanoi. Other localities in the country and duty-bound to actively participate in this construction.

I favor the course along which Hanoi is building its economic structure as already outlined in the party organization's report on its situation and tasks covering industrial and agricultural activities, support services, and foreign economic policy. I also would like to contribute some of my opinions to you, comrades.

In recent years, the surburban area has been widely expanded. Giving more attention to the agricultural field is therefore necessary and correct. We must pay attention to building a new rural area up to the standard required for the capital's suburban area. We must carry out the three revolutions, consolidate and strengthen the worker-peasant alliance, gradually perfect the system of giving out contracts for end-products to groups of laborers and individual laborers, do away with nonspecific contracts, link the development of the outer-city with the inner-city areas, and work out an appropriate policy to stimulate agricultural development, covering both crop cultivation and animal husbandry, in order to achieve self sufficiency right within the agricultural sector and to supply part of its grain and food to the municipality.

On the other hand, we must, however, realize the Hanoi capital now and in the future will continue to be an industrial center. You, comrades, must strive to develop various industries, especially the consumer goods industry, the machinery and electronic industries, and the export goods processing and manufacturing industry. These are the strengths of the capital and also the duties of the capital toward the whole country. All of the country cares for Hanoi. Conversely, Hanoi must duly contribute to caring for all of the country.

Carrying out industrial development vigorously in the capital amounts to contributing greatly to the agricultural development of the entire country, especially of those provinces in the Red River Delta and in the former 4th Region as well as of those midland and mountain provinces in the northern part of our country. Simultaneous efforts must also be made to carry out agricultural, industrial, small-industry, and handicraft development right in the surburban area.

Our way of viewing things cannot be confined to the municipal economy. There must be a broad range of views. We must strive to accelerate the production of industrial goods, especially consumer and export goods, in the struggle to make Hanoi industry play the leading role of promoting the regional economy. With the potential in terms of labor and the material and technical bases, with a high concentration of intellectual ability and professional skills of high standard, and with the integration with the effective assistance of the centrally run industries in the municipality, we are firmly convinced that the capability of developing the economy, especially of quickly and vigorously developing industry, is within reach of the capital party organization and people.

. . .

If the Hanoi economy, with its labor productivity higher than the average national level, is integrated well with various sectors and localities, it will be possible to stabilize and improve the people's livelihood and to constantly recycle for expanding production, contributing to the accumulation of capital for the national economy.

The problem lies in having the daringness to renovate, think, and act; to be dynamic and creative; to make in-depth and uniform investment; and to quickly introduce scientific and technical innovations into production in both industrial and agricultural and service areas.

We must make the socialist economy, in which the state-owned economy must serve as the core, increasingly larger and stronger. At the same time, we must mobilize and vigorously employ other economic elements in accordance with the guideline of using to transform and of transforming to better use in order to exploit and develop the potential of the municipality and to develop the production force.

There must be correct policies to restore traditional trades and professions and to develop new ones. We must encourage family-based economy, create more jobs, absorb much labor, and vigorously develop handicrafts and artisan industry, and service, especially technical service, in direct support of production. This is the very heavy yet very glorious duty that the country has entrusted to you, comrades, and the municipal people, according to the division of social labor.

Along with accelerating the production of export goods, you advocate the policy of comprehensively expanding cooperation with the capital of Moscow. I fully support this policy because it agrees with the spirit of my talks with Comrade Gorbachev, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, last summert in Moscow. Both sides agreed to further expanding comprehensive cooperation of mutual benefits, ranging from joint cottage industry to direct investment, not only in heavy industry and agriculture, as being done thus far, but also in such other areas as the consumer goods and processing industries, tourism, and service.

This is Lenin's own concept about the transition period which has been applied to the current international situation when the Soviet Union and the community of socialist countries as a whole has become a powerful system.

It is hoped that, on the basis of its experience in cooperation with Moscow, Hanoi will continue to broaden cooperation with the capitals of the other Soviet republics and with the capitals, provinces, and cities of other fraternal countries. In addition, Hanoi should also conduct a study to gradually expand its cooperation with the Third World countries and other nations and to encourage overseas Vietnamese to invest in the country.

The export-import policy in particular and the foreign economic policy in general are very important since they have a great impact on the promotion of domestic production and circulation. In conformity with the unified guidance and management of the laws and policies promulgated by the central level in the fields of external trade and foreign economic affairs, the central sectors should assist Hanoi in satisfactorily implementing this policy. On the basis of the capital's experience, we should broaden this policy and create favorable conditions to help other provinces to act along this direction.

Our country is being renovated. Hanoi must be one of the localities taking the lead in this renovative process.

You should do a good job of the resolution of the eighth party Central Committee plenum, Resolutions Nos 28 and 31 of the Political Bureau, the conclusion drawn by the 10th party Central Committee plenum, and the recent conclusions reached by the Political Bureau on a number of economic viewpoints concerning prices, wages, and money. You must resolutely and gradually abolish bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies and carry out socialist accounting and business transactions. This is the correct way to liquidate the negative practices in society.

You should continue to implement the draft Resolution No 306 of the Political Bureau to really give the basic economic units the right to autonomy in production and business while firmly preserving the state's centralized and unified management in the key area of the economy. You must resolutely oppose conservatism and sluggishness while combating the manifestations of liberalism, disorganization, indiscipline, localism, departmentalism, and the tendency of caring only for one's own interests and those of one's unit. You must step up production along the lines of raising productivity, quality, and efficiency and turn out large amounts of products and goods to meet the demands of consumers and for export. You must broaden the circulation of goods and abolish trade restrictions and division of the market. At the same time, the socialist trade sector must engage in business activities and use convenient and civilized trading methods and correct price policies as a means to take over and control the market and make an effort to lower the price fever and reduce the difficulties in the people's life.

Hanoi is a cultural center that reflects the entire country. For this reason, along with tending to the material life of the people in the capital, you should pay utmost attention to satisfactorily organizing their cultural and spiritual life and contribute to building a new culture and new type of socialist man throughout the country. You should attach importance to building a new socialist life-style, thereby enabling all people to fully develop their dignity, to unite, and to love and respect one another. Cultural activities must really be a contact between our noble and fine national cultural values and those of the rest of mankind for the purpose of improving knowledge and enhancing ideological, ethical, and aesthetic standards. The people in the capital must be educated so that they may lead a simple, civilized, and healthy life, treasure the legacy of their ancestors, respect justice, admire talents, and love art. The capital must be a place where the elderly are taken care of, children are loved, and women are respected and given assistance. This is a manifestation of a civilized life-style, the essence of the respect for human dignity in our society. The capital's cultural life must become an example, a model for the entire country.

To fulfill the weighty tasks of the capital, you must do a good job of building the party, strengthen unity on the basis of firmly maintaining the principle of democratic centralism, heighten the party's militancy, and actively make the party organization pure and strong, thereby ensuring that it is capable of satisfactorily leading the capital's work in all areas.

As set forth in your municipal party committee's report, the cadre question has become the main question for the Hanoi party organization. This conclusion is also correct for the whole country. We must actively train and foster a contingent of cadres and assign them tasks compatible with their ageas, competence, and quality. The qualities of continuity and inheritance [tinhs kees thuwaf] must be ensured.

Competence and quality must be first of all reflected in the renovation of concepts and thinking, and in the capacity to understand, apply, and act in strict accordance with the spirit and content of the party resolutions which I have just mentioned. This will be considered a concrete manifestation of loyalty to the party in the current stage of the revolution.

In conjunction with guaranteeing the basic economic units' right to autonomy in production and business, we will further broaden the powers of enterprise directors. There must be regulations to ensure that selection of enterprise directors is correctly done and that their work is constantly supervised and controlled, expecially by the collective and the masses. This is aimed both at helping the basic units carry out production and business activities in the right direction and in a healthy fashion and at protecting the contingent of party cadres.

Through training and trials in reality, we will foster a contingent of cadres capable of assuming any task and they will gradually replace the old ones. Cadre selection must be carried out in a democratic and fair manner with attention being given to the masses' views and to the support of the majority. We must guard against favoritism and the tendency to promote those we like and discredit those we dislike. The consolidation of organization, the perfection of the apparatus, and the renewal of cadres are routine work which should be carried out regularly and satisfactorily before and after the party congresses. They should not be done hastily and only when the party congresses are about to be held.

Corruption is seriously eroding the people's confidence in the party. We must rely on the masses, the collective of cadres and party members, and honest persons to promptly unmask and resolutely eliminate degenerate and deviant elements who are corrupt, who steal public property, who engage in criminal collusion, who take bribes, who persecute good people and protect bad ones, and who aid speculators and smugglers. These elements must be subjected to party discipline and severe legal action in order to purify the party and the state apparatus.

All cadres and party members, no matter what postions they hold, are equal before discipline and party regulations. All citizens are equal before the law and in society. In the case of the ruling party, all cadres and party members, no matter in what position, must live and work in accordance with law, without any exception.

We will not allow any cadre or party member to violate discipline and party regulations, nor will we let anybody abuse his authority to act against law and violate the principles of social justice. You, comrades, should pay attention to most satisfactorily implementing this task in order to restore and maintain party discipline and the state law.

As an international and domestic communications center, Hanoi is an important and rather complex area into which the enemy has sneaked its spies and intelligence agents to make surreptitious connections for sabotage purposes, and where speculators, smugglers, villains, and thieves can mingle easily among the people to undermine security and disrupt the market. You, comrades, should uphold vigilance, be ready to fight and to nip in the bud all enemy plots and acts of sabotage, promptly detect and punish speculators, smugglers, villains, and thieves; consolidate national defense and security; and firmly maintain social order and public security.

Dear comrades, the municipal party committee's report has comprehensively pointed out all the problems. I wanted to stress some necessary issues. I wish the municipal party organization congress fine success and you, comrades, may you have continued good health and make many good contributions to the overall progress of the city and the entire country as a whole. I wish the cadres, combatants, and people in Hanoi score many outstanding achievements and enthusiastically emulate in fulfilling the 1986 plan in order to practically greet the sixth party congress and create impetus to satisfactorily implement the resolutions to be adopted by the sixth national party congress and the municipal party organization congress.

Thank you, comrades.

AQUINO-ENRILE RIFT SETTLED; NO RESIGNATIONS

H[illegible]220516 Hong Kong AFP in English 0513 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 22 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino has thrashed out differences with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and there would be no cabinet resignations "as of now," officials said here Wednesday. "The president announced that she and Mr. Enrile had a meeting last night and things are going well ... she expects the support of the cabinet," Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel told reporters after a cabinet meeting.

Asked if there was no longer a rift between the two, Mr. Pimentel said: "I think the president has been able to take a firm hand on the problem and she is definitely on top of the situation."

Mr. Pimentel had been the first of three cabinet members to call on Mr. Enrile to resign due to defense chief's vehement criticism of Mrs. Aquino's peace talks with communist rebels.

Asked if a compromise had been reached, Mr. Pimentel replied: "I wouldn't say compromise. I think that the problem of interpersonal relationship between Mr. Enrile and some members of the cabinet have been somehow thrashed out."

Four other members of the cabinet and Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos were at the Aquino-Enrile meeting at a suburban house, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo told reporters.

Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel -- who was at the Tuesday meeting -- and Mr. Enrile emerged smiling from the presidential palace following the hour-long meeting, but the defense minister evaded reporters' questions.

Asked if he was going to resign, Mr. Enrile said: "I am going to my office." He later attended a closed-door command conference of the Philippines Armed Forces at military headquarters here, presided by Gen. Ramos.

Asked if Mr. Enrile was staying in the cabinet, Mr. Laurel said: "Yes, as of now," adding that there would be no other cabinet resignations "as of now." He said he was not at liberty to divulge the contents of Tuesday's meeting.

"If the president is willing to go out of her way to talk to the rebels, to talk to the Moslems ... there is no reason why she should not talk to one who is a member of her family.

"That is consistent with her policy of reconciliation, consistent with her policy that everything can be settled by talking," said Mr. Arroyo.

There had been fears of a political crisis eight months after a military-civilian revolt sparked by Mr. Enrile's mutiny against his longtime ally Ferdinand Marcos swept Mrs. Aquino to power.

Asked if the Enrile affair was discussed in the cabinet meeting, Mr. Arroyo said: "No, not at all. It was not necessary." He added that Mr. Enrile "participated actively in the discussions" which centered on development projects.

AQUINO TAO TAKE 'HARDER LINE' AGAINST REBELS

HK220905 Hong Kong AFP in English 0857 GMT 22 Oct 86

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Excerpt] Manila, Oct 22 (AFP) -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino Wednesday said she had reconciled differences with maverick Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and announced a harder line against communist insurgents.

In what observers saw as a concession to Mr Enrile, who led the February revolt that swept her to power, Mrs Aquino told a women's association here that she would soon announce a deadline on peace negotiations with the rebels. "Any attack on centers of government by the insurgents will surely accelerate that deadline," she said.

There have been fears of a fresh political crisis here after Mr Enrile joined Aquino opponents in an anti-communist rally Sunday and warned that his resignation or dismissal would break up the eight-month-old coalition government. He also strongly attacked the peace talks and called for a hardline stand.

Mrs Aquino said a split would only benefit supporters of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos and "diehard communists".

"This why there is no falling out between Minister Enrile and myself," she said, drawing wild applause from an audience of more than 1,000 people. "We are not stupid," she continued. "We did not ask our people to offer the supreme sacrifice of their lives just to create openings for their enemies to take control... in the differences that have risen between us."

In an open forum, Mrs Aquino said her "reconciliation" with Mr Enrile occurred late Tuesday at the house of a mutual friend, Edgardo Angara, a former Enrile law partner who heads the University of the Philippines. It was "better late than never", she said, adding that they talked for two hours about their differences and now understood each other.

"Many differences remain but the common ground of patriotism is clearly shared by all," Mrs Aquino said. "Our styles will continue to differ. We are different people .. but we are first of all Filipinos, and very much committed to democracy."

It was the first time Mrs Aquino publicly acknowledged any conflict with the powerful defense minister, considered the only cabinet member of the hardline right. Rumours of a possible coup or a crisis leading to a snap presidential election between the two leaders swept Manila the past few days. Enrile aides claim the minister has the loyalty of most key officers in the armed forces, which Aquino supporters dispute.

Before Mrs Aquino spoke, Mr Enrile attended his first cabinet meeting in two weeks, and later joined a command conferences of all armed forces generals and senior colonels at a suburban military camp. Military spokesmen said the command conference was long scheduled. There was no immediate word, however, on the talks.

Tuesday's reconciliation meeting was joined by armed forces chief General Fidel Ramos, Vice President Salvador Laurel, Trade Minister Jose Concepcion, and special presidential assistant Teodoro Locsin, Mrs Aquino said. Mr Locsin, the chief presidential speech writer, said her address Wednesday was not the result of the meeting but "the result of her impatience" with rebels who have rejected an immediate ceasefire.

Mrs Aquino, asked if she conceded to Mr Enrile, said "there is no shift" and stressed that she was repeating a stand to "face the enemy" if fighting continued. [passage omitted]

AQUINO WARNS CRITICS NOT TO 'TEST' HER

HK211255 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 21 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] President Aquino last night warned for the first time critics of her peace efforts with the communist and Muslim rebels "not to make the mistake of putting me to the test."

Addressing about 60 Christian and Muslim civilian leaders from Mindanao at Malacanang, the President said her "willingness to go to any length for peace" has been construed by her critics as a sign of weakness.

"It does not bother me to be spoken of as weak by some," Mrs Aquino said.

"But let them not make the mistake of putting me to the test: to the test of my commitment to democracy and to the safety and well-being of my people."

In his recent visit to Mindanao and Cebu, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile criticized Mrs. Aquino for negotiating with both the communist and the Muslim rebels from a position of weakness.

Enrile was quoted as saying Mrs. Aquino's meeting with secessionist leader Nur Misuari of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) last September has only reactived the Muslum insurgency problem in Mindanao.

He said before the downfall of former President Marcos, the MNLF was dormant and its strength insignificant.

Enrile was present at last night's meeting with the Mindanao leaders. He arrived at the Malacanang Heroes Hall ahead of the President but stayed away from his colleagues at the Cabinet, some of whom had been asking for his resignation for his adverse criticisms of Mrs. Aquino's insurgency policy.

When Mrs. Aquino entered the hall, Enrile appeared to be the only one who did not join in applauding the arriving President.

Throughout the whole proceedings, Enrile, who looked stern and gloomy, sat beside the President. They talked only once, and briefly.

The President, apparently stung by the defense minister's continued attacks against her insurgency policy, delivered a terse dig, though veiled, at Enrile during a talk with military commanders in Iloilo City over the weekend.

Probably reacting to Enrile's recent remarks that the hands of the military are shackled in dealing with the insurgents because of the President's ongoing peace negotiations, Mrs. Aquino said it is a "lie" that intelligent soldiers should not believe.

She described critics of her peace efforts as "enemies of democracy" and "friends of the deposed dictator."

She added that her critics have been demoralizing the soldiers, in saying that her peace initiatives with the rebels "derogate the role of the military."

In her remarks before the Mindanao leaders, the President said that althoughshe tolerates disagreements in her government, as a "price which we must pay for freedom," she said "this diversity must have a center to hold it together."

That center, she added, "is our common conviction that all we do and any must always be for the good of our one and only country, the singular objective of out total loyalty." [passage omitted]

ENRILE RECEIVES 'FULL SUPPORT' FROM MILITARY

HK211207 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 21 Oct 86 p 24

[By Reporter Joel D Lacsamana]

[Text] Cebu City -- After a four-day swing in several key cities in the South, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday brought back with him a solid "expression of support" from various military officers in the Visayas and Mindanao.

Highly placed military sources told BUSINESS DAY that the full support given Enrile could consitute a key element in the rift within the Cabinet of President Corazon C. Aquino. Enrile and other Cabinet members are expected to "come to a head" this week following reports that he will be asked to resign during Wednesday's Cabinet meeting.

A ranking military officer in this city said Enrile is considered by the military as "one of the few thinking men" in the Cabinet and his removal would deal the Aquino government "a great blow from which it may never recover."

In this southern sojourn, Enrile visited the Southern Command (Southcom) headquarters in Zamboanga City and Camp Nakar, the heavily-fortified Marines base in Jolo, where he met with military commanders and local, civic and religious leaders of the two cities.

In Cebu City Sunday, the defense minister addressed an anticommunist rally at the Fuente Osmena Circle, despite a boycott call by local officials who claimed they were instructed by the President to issue such a call.

In his meetings with the Southcom military officers, Enrile was quoted as telling the military men to be neutral and not to intervene in his problems with his fellow Cabinet members since he can solve them by himself.

Military commanders interviewed by BUSINESS DAY voiced their concern that there has been no significant change in government despite the change in leadership last February. They were also concerned that the basic ills of the Marcos regime -- graft and corruption -- have remained unchecked.

"It is only in the military establishment that corruption has been stopped," said one ranking commander in Mindanao. "Tell me one military man who has enriched himself during the past eight months of the (Aquino) government."

Interviewed commanders of Zomboanga City further noted that stability is not yet restored in the government and that the military remains the only stable institution in the land.

A military officer, who requested anonymity, even speculated that if the current instability within the government continues in the face of the growing communist inurgency in the countryside, the military may be the only institution "that can step in and stabilize a situation for the sake of the people."

"There will be no other institution with the moral right and responsibility that can do that," the officer said. Pressed for an explanation, the officer outlined a scenario in which " a new civilian government would be installed, inasmuch as the people would never accept a military junta."

Asked if Mrs Aquino will still have a part in the new civilian government, the official agreed, adding that from the military establishment's point of view, "the problem isn't much the President, but the key advisers around her."

Political observers here said that had Mrs Aquino ruled under the 1973 Constitution and had not put up her own Freedom Constitution, she would still be "legally governing the nation and the stability of her leadership would not be under scrutiny as it is now."

The same observers said the declaration of a revolutionary government left the country with no "enabling law" pending the ratification of the new constitution recently drafted by the now defunct Constitutional Commission.

Sources within the military confirmed that the New Armed Forces of the Philippines opposed the declaration of the Freedom Constitution or the revolutionary government.

The stand of the defense-military establishment, however, was overruled by close advisers of the President who opted for a revolutionary government.

The same sources ridiculed "the unmitigated gall" of ceretain government officials who announced recently that a presidential election will be held if the new constitution is not ratified by the people.

"If the new consitution is not ratified, the Aquino government will fall since it means that the people withhold their support from Mrs Aquino and her government," the sources said.

"They cannot even call an election since without a constitution, there is no law that would authorize election resulting in further political instability and chaos," they added.

Enrile told newsmen here over the weekend that he had repeatedly warned the Aquino government during the early part of the regime that it could not govern without a constitution and that this problem must be resolved first.

"But they did not listen, so where are we now?" Enrile said. "In effect, I warned them that there was a big hole up ahead, but they persisted nonetheless in going through their chosen path. Now, they've seen the hole -- and it is a big one -- blocking their path and they have thrown a bridge across it so they can cross to the other side. Unfortunately the bridge is shaky," he said.

ENRILE SAYS 'INACTION' LEADING TO MORE BLOODSHED

OW211045 Tokyo KYODO in English 1031 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Manila, Oct. 21 KYODO -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile Tuesday said that the communist-led insurgency in the Philippines has created an atmosphere of "extreme uncertainty" and warned of more bloodshed if the government postpones the implementation of a "holistic solution" to the rebellion.

"The stakes are high and if we do not act now, we may have to pay a very costly price in terms of lives lost and blood spilled on the streets to preserve our freedom and our democratic way of life," Enrile said in a speech before alumni of a university military reserve officer training course.

Inaction will raise the ratio of casualties to a level that will be "too high for us," he said in the speech at Camp Aguinaldo, the Armed Forces headquarters where he announced last February that he had broken off with then President Ferdinand Marcos. [passage omitted]

He said the NDF [National Democratic Front] is deceiving the people by speaking of peace and reconciliation while the communist-led New People's Army (NPA) "continue to roam and strike error on our people."

In almost daily speaking engagements, Enrile has expressed doubts about the security of the insurgents and the outcome of the peace talks between the government and the NDF, which represents the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the NPA.

"If we do not watch out, the lull in the fighting, the lull in our effort to contain them, will bring about a disparity in relative strength between the contending forces so that the balance of forces will be titled against us and in their favor," he said. "The longer we dilly-dally," he said, "the more our enemies grow in strength and the more territories they infiltrate to sow terror among our people."

Political observers expect a showdown between Enrile and cabinet officials seeking his resignation this Wednesday during the regular cabinet meeting.

Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel, the first to ask Enrile to resign for making the peace talks "difficult," was quoted in local papers Tuesday as saying that there was no coalition between Aquino and Enrile. Pimentel said Enrile's claim of a possible break-up of cabinet if he resigns is "the height of illusion," adding that Aquino had only retained the defense chief after he renounced allegiance to Marcos. [passage omitted]

AFP GENERALS MEET; WATER MAIN BOMBED

HK211307 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Generals of the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] met at Camp Aguinaldo today but no details of the meeting were released. The meeting is still going on as of press time. According to information, the meeting by all generals from all services of the AFP is regularly held in order to discuss the peace and order situation of the country. It was also reported that the generals' meeting may continue tomorrow and that Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile could possibly attend the meeting.

However, when contacted by RV Balita [Radio Veritas News], the Ministry of National Defense reported that marked on Enrile's calendar activities for tomorrow is the cabinet meeting at Malacanang. Earlier, a newspaper report said that Enrile received the full support of the military in the fight against communism in the country.

Meanwhile, police and military authorities are closely monitoring the peace and order situation in Manila. According to Bong Orlina, this followed a bomb threat in a street in Makati and a bomb explosion of a water main of the metropolitan waterworks and sewerage system [MWSS] at Lambingan Bridge.

[Begin Orlina recording in progress] ...are closely watching the leading spots in Manila to maintain peace and order in these areas. The police and the military are working closely on surveillance operations following separate incidents yesterday related to an attempt to bomb a main water line of the MWSS as well as another bomb threat in Makati. Based on information, an attempt to blow up a MWSS water line at Lambingan Bridge in San Juan failed. A man was seen placing the bomb under the water main. The bomb exploded but caused little damage.

The second bombing attempt occurred in a street on Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila. No injuries were reported in the two incidents. Bong Orlina, Radio Veritas. [end recording]

More on Generals' Meeting

HK211149 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] From the Ministry of National Defense, Peachie Orquiola reports that the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] General Fidel Ramos will preside over the command conference of all generals at Camp Aguinaldo tomorrow [22 October].

[Begin Orquiola recording] Expected to attend are all commanders of the major service commands, the regional unified commands, the regional commanders of the Philippine Constabulary [PC], the [words indistinct] and separate units, and the joint staffs of the GHQ [general headquarters] and the AFP. Command conferences are held regularly to provide the chief of staff with an update on the commanders' respective current operational activities, an analysis of their situation and resources, an assessment of their plans, and recommendations to improve their performance. This command conference is significant due to the recent retirement of nine generals. This precipitated the assignment of eight more generals and senior colonels to command in the field, who will now attend this conferene for the first time.

(?A fellowship fund drive) and an exhibition of military equipment, along with physical exercises, will open the command conference at [words indistinct] in the morning and continue through the day. This conference will be capped by a statement of the chief of staff's guidelines [words indistinct]. [end recording]

10 SENIOR COLONELS PROMOTED TO BRIGADIER GENERAL

HK211329 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 18 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Ten senior colonels were promoted to brigadier general by President Aquino yesterday, bringing to 67 the number of generals in the New Armed Forces of the Philippines.

The President still has to fill up 59 vacancies with star rank for the total 126 required by law.

Col. Honesto Isleta, Civil Relations Service chief said yesterday the President approved the promotion of the 10 officers based on the recommendation of Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos through Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile recently.

Promoted were Brigadier Generals Oscar M. Zalamea, deputy chief of staff for logistics (J-4); Juan L. Cabrera, commanding general, Logistics command; Romulo L. Querubin, commander, RUC [Regional Unified Command] 7; Manuel Avila, commander RECOM [Regional Command] 2; Gerardo Protacio, chief of air staff; Generoso Maligat, chief, 15th Strike wing; Commodore George D. Templo, commander Sealift Amphibious Command (SAC); Francisco D. Dumpit, commading general of the army's 51st Engineer Brigade; Manuel Cacanando, commanding general 2/3 Brigade and Juanito K. Datur, commanding general of the army's support Service Brigade.

FURTHER ON NPA'S RELEASE OF 2 SOLDIERS

HK210329 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 20 Oct 86 p 12

[By Owen Masaganda]

[Text] Lt Romeo Gan and T/sgt. Domingo Causapin, the two Army officers captured by the New People's Army (NPA) in Buenavista, Quezon last Sept. 22 and later released, were presented to President Aquino in Malacanang yesterday.

Gan and Causapin were accompanied by Oscar F. Santos, chairman of the Philippine Coconut Authority, and Lucena City Mayor Ed Abcede, who negotiated their release with leaders of the Southern Luzon command of the NPA.

Also at the presentation rites were Brig Gen Orlando Q Aquino [name as published], Recom [Regional Command] 4 PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] commander, and Col Romeo Odi, Quezon PC-INP chief.

The government negotiators and the two army men arrived in Lucena City last Saturday night after they were fetched at an undisclosed area in the Bondoc Peninsula by mediamen, local government officials and government doctors. The officers were turned over to Brig Gen Restituto C Paidlla, Regional Unified 4 Commander, in Camp Nakar where a press conference about the peace and order situation in the southern Tagalog region was held.

Turnover of Lt Gan and Sgt Causapin to Santos and Abcede by "Ka Roger" and "Ka Mike," was covered by broadcast and print media.

Ka Roger read a statement of the southern Luzon command of the NPA, demanding the construction of roads and bridges in the Bondoc Peninsula, and the delivery of health services there by the government.

The NPA also complained of militarization in the 19 towns of the second district of Quezon. They also demanded the investigation of alleged violations of human rights and military abuses.

Santos told the NPA leaders he had requested the Presidential Committee on Human Rights headed by former senator Jose Diokno to act on the people's complaints.

Santos also said he will ask President Aquino to extend the ceasefire and expand it to cover the entire Region 4 so that the farmers there can go about their work and boost food production. The 48-hour ceasefire set by the military will expire at 3:40 p.m. today.

According to Lt Gan and Sgt Causapin during their 27 days of captivity, they were handcuffed and chained at night so they could not escape. After a trial, they were acquitted because the NPA found that they had no crimes against the people.

Causapin said he had committed only minor offenses against the people of the area while Gan had not committed any abuses against civilians as company commander of the "c" company of the 49th Infantry Battalion because he is new in the command.

"Ka Brian" said their manpower, firearms and ammunitions are equal to that of the New Armed Forces in their area. The manifesto of the southern Luzon command of the New People's Army was signed by "Ka Roger," chief of the group.

Meanwhile, Padilla, Antonio [name as published], and Odi thanked chairman Santos and Mayor Abcede for the important role they played in the release of the two Army men.

Gan and Causapin will be allowed to rest in a military hospital for physical checkup before undergoing tactical interrogation about their capture.

Col. Alejandro Galido, commander of the Army's 3/2 Brigade, said that one baby mortar and a .45 caliber pistol of Lt. Gan were taken by the raiders, who killed six persons and wounded 9 others in the raid in Buenavista, Quezon last Sept. 22.

400 PC-INP MEN DISMISSED SINCE FEBRUARY

HK210539 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 19 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Close to 400 personnel of the Philippine Constabulary and the Integrated National Police (PC-INP) have been booted out of service since the February revolution for infractions of the law including crimes such as murder, homocide, robbery, extortions and others.

This was disclosed yesterday by Maj. Cris Maralit, PC-INP public information officer who said Maj. Gen. Renato de Villa, PC-INP chief directed the dismissal of the personnel based on the recommendation of Col. Ciriaco Cruz, chief PC judge advocate general.

Maralit said among those dismissed from the service, six were PC officers, 252 were PC enlisted men, 24 were PC-INP officers and 107 policemen.

Maralit said that from March 1986 to October, 1,043 complaints were filed against PC personnel and 1,932 complaints against INP personnel throughout the country.

At least 831 complaints against PC personnel and 1,573 against INP personnel were investigated. 301 complaints against PC personnel and 196 against INP men were dropped for lack of merit, while 167 cases for PC personnel and 691 for INP personnel were referred for court martial hearings.

Col. Manuel Salimbangon, PC-INP chief of personnel said 363 PC personnel and 652 INP personnel faced administrative charges, 94 PC personnel were reduced in rank while seven INP officers and 461 policemen were suspended without pay.

GOVERMENT TO ULTIMATELY REPLACE CHDF

HK211133 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The government will look for an administrator of public order more responsible than the Civilian Home Defense Force [CHDF], which is now under fire. However, President Corazon Aquino said the CHDF will be dissolved only when a suitable replacement has been found to safeguard peace and order in the countryside. The president made the declaration in her dialogue with Christian and Muslim leaders in Malacanang yesterday.

The CHDF was created under the Marcos administration in order to combat terrorism and subversion in the countryside. However, Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos warned that the dissolution of the CHDF may mean its replacement by the NPA.

NICA CLAIMS 95 PERCENT OF COMMUNIST RECRUITS COERCED

HK220510 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The National Intelligence Coordinating Agency [NICA] says that 95 percent of the members of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] have been coerced into joining the party. According to NICA Director General Luis Villareal, CPP recruits are threatened with death if they refuse to join. Villareal asked the government to employ a combination of soft and firm policies in combatting the communists. He added that only 50 percent of the communist organization is hard core.

ELECTION POSSIBLE IF CONSTITUTION REJECTED

HK210117 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 20 Oct 86 p 20

[By reporter Gerry N Zaragoza]

[Text] Justice Minister Neptali A. Gonzales said over the weekend that "a lot of political readings" will be made if the proposed 1986 constitution is rejected by the people in a plebiscite.

He said although there might be some other reasons people might reject the charter, such rejection may be interpreted as a withdrawal of support by the people from the government of President Corazon C. Aquino.

To put the issue to rest, he added, the government might decide to call a presidential election.

The justice minister categorized the implications of a rejection of the proposed constitution, which will be ratified by the people in a plebiscite probably on Jan 23, into two -- legal and political.

The legal implication of a rejection, he said, is that the proposed Charter is not ratified by the people.

In which case, he added, since it will have no force and effect, it would not supersede the Freedon Constitution adopted by the Aquino government one month after she was swept to power.

Gonzales said the choices open to the government are to call for another group of drafters to write a new constitution or devise another measure.

On the other hand, the justice minister said one political implication is that some people may interpret the plebiscite as a referendum testing the extent of people's support to the Aquino government.

So he said, a rejection of the proposed Charter "could trigger calling for a presidential election" to settle the issue of people's support once and for all.

Gonzales said there may be some reasons should the people reject the draft constitution other than the provision giving both Mrs. Aquino and Vice President Salvador H. Laurel a six year term.

He said the approval or rejection of the charter may depend on primary issues. He said for instance, the constitution may be rejected if the anti-US bases sentiment is strong.

The Constitutional Commission that drafted the charter decided to allow the existing US military bases agreement to expire in 1991. Beyond which, a general prohibition against allowing foreign military bases, troops and facilities in the country will come into force.

The only exception is when a treaty with another country is agreed upon with the concurrence of the Senate and when required by the Congress a referendum is called for ratification by the people.

However, Gonzales said the proposed charter is an important step towards political stability.

Whatever defects the constitution may have, he said, may be corrected later by amendments. "It's really very difficult to have a perfect constitution," he said.

"If our experience under it (the proposed constitution) would demonstrate that certain provisions will not work well for the Filipino people, then the constitution is not so immutable that it is forever closed to change," Gonzales said.

AQUINO FORMS MINDANAO DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

HK210205 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] President Aquino yesterday [20 October] created a commission for peace and development for the autonomous regions of western and central Mindanao, to review their problems and solutions to their development and needs. In creating the commission, the president deferred the appointment or replacement of officials in Regions 9 and 12 until after the people have been consulted and after a review by Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel, Jr. She also called for continuing consultation with other Muslim and non-Muslim groups in the southern Philippines to bring about lasting peace and to enhance peace and development in the area.

AQUINO HOLDS MEETING WITH MINDANAO LEADERS

HK211241 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 21 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] President Aquino said yesterday she was amenable to a proposal to create a presidental commission on Mindanao to act as the highest advisory body for Regions 9 and 12.

Christians and non-leaders of the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF], saying they were alarmed by the meeting of the President with MNLF chief Nur Misuari, had asked for the meeting with the President to air their concern.

"The Malacanang initiative gave Nur Misuari an improved stature and revived his waning cause -- to the detriment of Mindanao peace efforts. As a result ... Christian and non-MNLF rebel groups felt left out," a position paper from the Mindanao panelists said.

The President, however, sought to allay their fears. "It is neither in the character nor the spirit of this government to make any decisions behind the backs of the people affected," she said.

"Any changes from the general structure of government and laws that special circumstances may dictate for certain areas of our country must bear the stamp of popular approval obtained through democratic speech," she told the 64 Mindanao leaders who flew to Manila for the meeting.

The Mindanao leaders, who included governors and church and military officials, proposed that:

— non-MNLF Mindanao leaders must sit down with Misuari to clarify issues before they are elevated to the President. The peace talks must continue in Mindanao, not outside the Philippines territory;

— the government must meet with all Muslim groups, including the MILF [Moro Islamic Liberation Front] and the MNLF Reformists, with non-MNLF Mindanao leaders represented at top-level negotiaticns;

— the government must impose a total fire-arms ban among Christians and Muslims alike;

— pending ratification of the draft charter, "valid proposals" under the Tripoli agreement must be implemented. It could be done by executive order - such as appointments of Muslims in the national government, the paper said; and

— the national defense and foreign affairs must remain the exclusive concern of Manila and not the proposed regional autonomous governments.

The participants also said they will support Ms. Aquino should her peace talks with Misuari break down.

PEASANTS VOW TO IMPLEMENT OWN LAND REFORM

HK211450 Hong Kong AFP in English 1421 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Oct 21 (AFP) — Thousands of Filipino peasants vowed to implement land reform on their own when they failed to get an audience with President Corazon Aquino after marching on the presidential palace Tuesday. Hundreds of police blocked the path of some 20,000 peasants who joined a five-day march from various provinces north and south of the capital as they approached the presidential palace.

The farmers sent fifteen of their leaders to the palace to explain their demand for land reform and the dismantling of government militia forces to Mrs Aquino, but Agrarian Reform Minister Heherson Alvarez met them at the gate. He told the peasant leaders their demands were already in an agrarian policy he had drafted, and offered a dialogue instead. He told the press Mrs Aquino had asked her [as received] to meet the farmers as she was busy, but did not elaborate.

Jaime Tadeo, the peasant representative to a presidential panel which recently drafted a new constitution, complained to Mr Alvarez that "the government's land reform program is all on paper. We want them to give life and blood to that paper."

"They (the government) have failed the peasantry. We are going back to our farms, strengthen our ranks there, and implement genuine land reform ourselves," he said. [passage omitted]

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AMBASSADOR ON NAKASONE'S UPCOMING CHINA VISIT

OW221343 Tokyo KYODO in English 1150 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO -- When Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone visits China next month he will be greeted with a list of economic woes, says Japanese envoy to Beijing Yosuke Nakae.

While the main purpose of Nakasone's November 8-9 China visit is diplomatic, Ambassador Nakae said Wednesday that China can be expected to air its concerns over such bilateral issues as economic and technical aid, Japan's trade surplus with China and the lack of Japanese private sector investment in China.

Nakae added, however, that China's leaders are aware that conditions are not ideal for private investment in China.

One concrete result of Nakasone's trip may be an agreement to improve conditions for investors, the ambassador told KYODO NEWS SERVICE in interview in Tokyo.

He explained that while China has repeatedly called for closer ties, cooperation in the form of investment protection will be necessary on the part of the Chinese Government.

Officially Nakasone will be visiting Beijing to attend the opening ceremony of the Japan-China Youth Exchange Center.

More importantly, the Nakasone visit is expected to balance the diplomatic scale and to discuss international issues in the aftermath of the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Iceland October 11-12, said Nakae.

With only a limited number of meetings between Chinese and Japanese leaders having taken place this year, Nakasone's visit is regarded as a definite boost to bilateral ties in diplomatic circles, Nakae maintained.

He added that Nakasone is expected to size up China's attitude toward the Soviet Union following the Iceland summit.

The visit will also allow Nakasone to discuss with Chinese leaders Soviet policy in Asia, a topic Nakae said is important in the event of a Japan visit by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev next year.

The Japanese envoy, in Tokyo to attend a meeting of Japanese ambassadors from East Asia and the Pacific, said that while China has not changed its position toward the Soviet Government, Chinese leaders are not opposed to a resumption of ties with Moscow.

The Chinese Government, however, is not expected to alter its demands for complete Soviet military withdrawals from Mongolia and Afghanistan, reduction in troops along the Chinese-Soviet border and cut-off of military backing for Vietnam in its advances into Kampuchea.

On the issue of Japan's military buildup, Nakae said China and many other Asian nations are concerned about a re-emergence of militarism in Japan.

He added that while it is important for Japan to conduct peace diplomacy in the region, it is unlikely that the issue will be discussed during Nakasone's visit.

As for the recent strain in bilateral relations caused by controversial statements by former Education Minister Masayuki Fujio, Nakae said China is aware of the importance Japan places on its ties with Beijing.

Fujio became only the second cabinet minister in the postwar period to be stripped of his post in September after making comments offensive to South Korea and China.

The ambassador explained that the Chinese Government is more interested in how the two countries solve their bilateral problems from now on, problems he said are economic rather than political in tone.

FISH IMPORT TALKS WITH U.S. END IN DEADLOCK

OW230229 Tokyo KYODO in English 0148 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva, Oct. 22 KYODO -- Japan and the United States ended GATT-mediated talks here Wednesday on Japan's import curbs on herring and pollack surimi or ground meat without an accord.

The U.S. urged Japan to remove or increase import quotas but Japanese delegates, citing the welfare of fishermen operating in northern Pacific waters, rejected the demand, officials said.

American delegates said the U.S. will request the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) next month to set up a panel for multilateral negotiations on the subject.

The Geneva meeting between the two countries followed two unsuccessful sessions in August and September.

Production of pollack surimi in Japan totaled 1.53 million tons last year.

Japanese imports of pollack surimi from the U.S. in the first half of this year came to 330,000 tons, up 80,000 tons from a year ago, against a 1985 total of 430,000 tons.

RADICALS SET BUS ABLAZE IN NARITA PROTEST

OW230341 Tokyo KYODO in English 0320 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Chiba, Oct. 23 KYODO -- A small bus and a cardboard box were set on fire at two police facilities in Chiba prefecture early Thursday in what the police believed were raids by radical groups opposing the new Tokyo International Airport expansion project at Narita.

Time-delayed "firebombs" were found at the sites of the two separate cases, prefectural police headquarters said.

A policeman discovered an empty cardboard box in front of his substation in the town of Taiei around 4:15 a.m. While he reported the incident the box burst into flame.

He managed to put out the fire with an extinguisher before the flames spread, police said.

Almost at the same time, a small bus parked at a police vehicle maintenance depot in Chiba ignited into flames. Police extinguished the fire after it had destroyed the rear tires, the officials said.

A battery and a timer-equipped ignition apparatus was found in a container placed between the rear wheels, they said.

The authorities said they suspect the explosives were set by radical opponents of the Narita airport project, as a national rally is scheduled against the plan near the single-runway airport Sunday.

LDP LEADERS VISIT YASUKUNI SHINTO SHRINE

OW171223 Tokyo KYODO in English 1143 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 17 KYODO -- Three cabinet ministers and 169 conservative Dietmen Friday paid their respects at Tokyo's Yasukuni Shinto Shrine amidst a controversy over the government's involvement in the enshrinement there of convicted war criminals.

Of the 169 Liberal-Democratic Party members involved, 52 sent proxies to pay their respects at the shrine, which enshrines some 2.4 million of Japan's war dead.

Those who went in person included former Finance Minister and current LDP Secretary General Noboru Takeshita, Transport Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, Science and Technology Agency chief Yataro Mitsubayashi and National Land Agency chief Tamisuke Watanuki.

Masayuki Fujio, former education minister who was sacked last month for defending Japan's wartime atrocities in Asia also payed a visit separately.

Fujio lost his post after angering South Korea by saying that prewar Korea shared responsibility for Japan's annexation of Korea between 1910 and 1945.

LDP sources said Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and six other incumbent cabinet ministers will pay their respects at the shrine Saturday.

The shrine, established in 1869 and dedicated to Japan's dead in wars after 1853, started annual autumn rites Friday.

Opposition parties, Christian and Buddhist groups have opposed such visits, which they say run counter to a constitutional regulation separating state and religion.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone visited the shrine officially August 15 last year to mark the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II, the first time for a post-war prime minister to do so. That visit sparked a major diplomatic row with neighboring Asian nations which had suffered Japanese aggression during the war.

Nakasone skipped this year's anniversary.

Nakasone, who will visit China November 8-9, admitted Tuesday that the government had helped enshrine wartime premier Gen. Hideki Tojo and 14 other Class-A war criminals at the Yasukuni Shrine.

Former Justice Minister Seisuke Okuno, leader of LDP's Yusukuni lobby, told reporters after the visit, "It's the shrine that decides who should be enshrined. It's not the government's job, because of the constitutional principle of separation of state and religion." He was answering a question about the government's involvement in the enshrinement of the criminals, convicted in a trial conducted by the Allied victors at the end of the war.

As for Prime Minister Nakasone's diplomatic attitude, Okuno said, "It's a strange policy to try to satisfy China whenever they complain about something."

WORKING-LEVEL TALKS WITH USSR SCHEDULED

OW180519 Tokyo KYODO in English 0510 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 18 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union will hold their annual bilateral working-level consultations possibly in Moscow November 13-14, the Foreign Ministry said Saturday.

The date will be finalized after consulting with Mikhail Kapitsa, Soviet vice foreign minister in charge of Asian affairs, who is to visit Tokyo Sunday through next Wednesday to brief Japan on the results of the U.S.-Soviet summit in Reykjavik, Iceland, the ministry said.

Shinichi Yanai, deputy minister for foreign affairs, plans to attend the consultation, it said.

The previous meeting was held in Tokyo in September last year.

KIM IL-SONG MET BY GROMYKO AT MOSCOW AIRPORT

SK230415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 22 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived in Moscow by special plane on October 22 for a goodwill visit to the Soviet Union upon the invitation of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist party of the Soviet Union.

He was warmly met at the Vnukovo airport by leading cadres of the Soviet Party and state.

Arriving with Comrade Kim Il-song were Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, and Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee.

The national flags of the two countries were fluttering on the flagpoles at the airport.

Present at the airport to meet Comrade Kim Il-song were Comrade A.A. Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; Comrade Y. K. 000achev, member of the Poltical Bureau, and secretary, of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade P.G. Gilashvili, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic; Comrade V.M. Kamentsev, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Comrade T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; V.G. Klyuev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and the minister of light industry of the USSR; M.I. Busygin, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of forestry, pulp, paper-making and timber processing industry of the USSR; M.N. Smirnovsky, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; I.A. Rogachev, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; N.M. Shubnikov, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea; and other leading officials of party and power organs of the Soviet Union.

Kwon Hui-kyong, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, and Korean Embassy officials, Korean specialists and students in the Soviet Union were on hand at the airport.

The special plane carrying Comrade Kim Il-song touched down at the Vnukovo airport at 4 p.m. local time.

Comrade Kim Il-song exchanged warm greetings with the leading party and state cadres of the Soviet Union who came out to the airport to meet him.

He was presented with bouquets of fragrant flowers by Soviet children and children of Korean embassy officials in the Soviet Union.

He proceeded to the Kremlin, escorted by an honour motorcycle convoy.

He was conducted from the airport to the Kremlin by Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

GORBACHEV WELCOMES KIM Il-SONG AT KREMLIN CEREMONY

SK230418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 22 (KCNA) -- A ceremony welcoming Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, took place on October 22 at the grand Kremlin Palace.

The national flags of Korea and the Soviet Union were fluttering vigorously at flagpoles in the Kremlin.

Comrade Kim Il-song was warmly welcomed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was present on the occasion.

Comrade Kim Il-song met Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and firmly shook hands with him and warmly hugged him.

Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev posed for a souvenir picture.

NODONG SINMUN ON WORLD SUPPORT FOR PEACE POLICY

SK181032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA) -- In the general debate at the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly delegates of many countries denounced the plan of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppet clique for the "simultaneous entry of the North and the South of Korea into the United Nations" and their new war provocation manoeuvres and highly estimated the proposals of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and the Korean people's efforts for their realization.

This is the topic of a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN Saturday, which says:

The loud voices that rang out of the U.N. session are a powerful encouragement and support to our people and, at the same time, a hard blow at the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets. The Korean people are deeply thankful to those delegates who scathingly exposed and denounced the criminal "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without and warmaniacs and their new war provocation moves and extended warm support and solidarity to the fair and aboveboard proposals of the WPK and the government of the DPRK for peace in the country and its independent and peaceful reunification and their patient efforts toward this.

The WPK's peace policy and its national reunification policy and the Korean people's efforts and struggle for their realization are enjoying ever greater support and encouragement from the world people with each passing day. It is an irresistible trend of the times today that the world progressive people support the WPK's policy and the Korean people's struggle for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification. This has been proved once again by the course of the general debate at the U.N. General Assembly. The progressive mankind which loves justice and peace stands on the side of the Korean people.

The Korean people will more energetically wage the struggle for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification under the wise leadership of the WPK, with the powerful support and encouragement of the world people.

WALKER'S REMARKS AT FAREWELL LUNCHEON DENOUNCED

SK230325 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1156 GMT 22 Oct 86

['Short' radio commentary]

[Text] According to a report, Walker, U.S. Ambassador to South Korea, who is being recalled home, babbled at a farewell luncheon that he hopes democratic politics in South Korea will be solved through the politics of dialogue. This is a shameless remark. Everyone knows that democratic politics and politics through dialogue are just like a "cake in a picture" in South Korea, which has been turned into a wasteland of democracy and civil rights. To mention nothing else, through the unprecedented fascist atrocity of the Chon Tu-hwan hooligans in illegally arresting and imprisoning an opposition assemblyman by making an issue of his remarks in the Assembly, one realizes how cruelly democracy is being infringed upon in South Korea.

It is no secret that the atrocious and cruel repressive maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan clique are being perpetrated through the behind-the-scenes manipulation of the U.S. imperialists. This notwithstanding, Walker raved as if he hopes democratic politics will be realized in South Korea, while shamelessly babbling about politics through dialogue. This is indeed intolerable mockery of the South Korean people, who aspire for independence and democracy.

Needless to say, Walker's remarks about dialogue were made based on his deceitful strategy for negotiations between the ruling and opposition circles designed to settle the daily-mounting crisis in the colonial rule by splitting and breaking up the democratic forces and by making the opposition parties into government-patronized ones which obey the present military fascist regime, and to continuously maintain the Chon Tu-hwan clique's dictatorship.

However, the U.S. imperialists should correctly realize that they can never deceive or appease the youths, students, and people who have risen in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy, nor can they restore the declining dictatorial regime.

NODONG SINMUN CALLS U.S. 'PATRON OF OPPRESSION'

SK221037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 22 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Wednesday says in an article titled "Wicked Patron of Oppression" that U.S. imperialism is the strangler of human rights and democracy, harasser of peace, the most wicked patron of all the fascist terror rules and the root cause of evils imposing all sorts of disasters upon the people.

Noting that the objects on which the U.S. imperialists keep a firm hold as a stronghold for their aggression and interference are South Korea in northeast Asia, Israel in the Middle East and South Africa in Africa, etc., the paper says:

The U.S. imperialists try to hold them more tightly because these regions are an important stronghold for the imperialists' system of colonial domination. Thanks to the fierce struggle of people for liberation and independence, the system of colonial domination is being liquidated once and for all on the globe and the sphere of domination by the imperialists reduced markedly. In a desperate attempt to hold in check such developments, the U.S. imperialists seek to carry into effect their aggressive strategy to maintain and extend their sphere of influence with South Korea, South Africa and Israel, etc. as a stronghold.

They are zealously protecting South Korea, South Africa and Israel also because there [as received] are henchmen faithfully executing their policy of aggression.

Chon Tu-hwan the puppet in South Korea, the Botha clique in South Africa and Zionists in Israel are most despicable human rubbish without an equal in fawning upon and bootlicking the U.S. imperialists and in their brutality and bellicosity. In executing the aggressive policy to maintain and expand the sphere of influence, the U.S. imperialists mobilise and use these stooges to commit with ease all kinds of crimes, such as suppression and murder, subversive activities and sabotages, and armed invasion with less cost. And they escape direct criticizism and denunciation by using these stooges as their agents in aggression and subversive activities.

The U.S. imperialists are seeking the only way of maintaining strong points of their system of colonial domination in strengthening the fascist suppression. South Korea, South Africa and Israel are massively supplied with modern lethal weapons and means of suppression by the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists are not interested at all in the human rights, democracy or right to existence of peoples in these regions, but are interested only in keeping these regions as the strong point of the system of colonial domination. Disasters and suffering undergone by the peoples in South Korea, South Africa and the Middle East which is subjected to the Israeli aggression are all caused by the patronage of the U.S. imperialists.

U.S., SOUTH STAGE WAR EXERCISE TO ATTACK NORTH

SK230453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 23 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are staging provocative mine-laying and mine-sweeping exercises in the sea off Chinhae, South Kyongsang Province, from Wednesday simulating an attack on the coastal areas of the northern half of Korea, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The exercises are reportedly to be continued till November 2.

The U.S. imperialists mobilize not only warships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet and the South Korean puppet navy but the newly formed flying corps of the U.S. Seventh Air Force and flying corps belonging to the U.S. Strategic Air Force Command.

This reveals their scheme to launch a large-scale attack on the coastal areas of the northern half of Korea in the event of contingency.

'QUICK REACTION ARMY' DEPLOYMENT DENOUNCED

SK230523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0514 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 23 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today denounces the U.S. imperialists for having deployed the "Nuclear Quick Reaction Army" called "Q.R.A." in Kunsan of South Korea.

It is very ill-boding that the "Nuclear Quick Reaction Army" whose mission is to prosecute nuclear war has been positioned in Kunsan where the construction of a hanger style nuclear weapon storehouse is progressing and fighter-bombers "F 16" for nuclear attack are deployed, the daily notes in a signed commentary, and says:

The U.S. imperialists' deployment of the "Nuclear Quick Reaction Army" in Kunsan furnishes added proof that their scheme to start nuclear war on the Korean peninsula has become all the more naked.

It is of no use for the U.S. imperialists to try to get something by brandishing a nuclear club.

The Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world are watching their nuclear war manoeuvres with heightened vigilance.

Only destruction is in store for the nuclear war-maniacs.

If the U.S. imperialists persist in their moves to provoke a war on the Korean peninsula, turning a deaf ear to our repeated peace proposals for detente and peaceful reunification, they will be held wholly responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

DPRK LEADERS MEET VISITING FOREIGN DELEGATION

SK220340 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0629 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 21 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin met and conversed in a friendly atmosphere Monday at the Mansudae assembly hall with the Soviet Government scientific and technological cooperation delegation headed by Mikhail Kruglov, vice-chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology, Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, with the delegation of Srinakharinwirot University of Thailand headed by its President Songsak Srikalasin, and Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, with the Japanese Women Activist Delegation headed by Sumiko Shimizu, general secretary of the Japanese Women's Liaison Council for Solidarity with Korean Women and chairman of the Central Headquarters of the Japanese Women's Society.

HWANG CHANG-YOP HOLDS TALKS WITH UK DELEGATION

SK220451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 22 (KCNA) -- Talks were held between delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and British Labour members of Parliament Tuesday in Pyongyang.

Present at the talks on our side were Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, and other officials concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation headed by Thomas Clarke, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the parliament of the British Labour Party.

NODONG SINMUN: SOUTH FABRICATED POSTER INCIDENT

SK180735 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 17 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 18 October commentary: "A Clumsy Conspiratorial Farce"]

[Text] On 10 October, a newspaper was posted at Seoul National University [SNU], a reprint of an article carried in the 5 October edition of MINJU CHOSON. In connection with this, the South Korean ruling clique raised great commotion for several days. Issuing a special statement on the same day, the puppet minister of culture and public information called it unpardonable for students and off-stage organizations to advance proposals which imitated the North.

On 11 October, the police headquarters stated that they would ferret out and sternly punish the criminals. On 13 October, describing the posting of a newspaper which reprinted the contents of a North Korean organ a serious incident, DJP Chairman No Tae-u threatened students saying that he would take strong steps to root communist ideology out of the campuses. After this, on 14 October, the police carried out large-scale operations at SNU to search the campus and to ferret out criminals. Search operations have been carried out at other universities, including Yonsei and Koryo.

With the poster incident as a cause, campuses in South Korea have been engulfed in a whirlwind of new tyranny. According to the Voice of National Salvation, the newspaper posted at SNU is the product of an intrigue hatched by the Agency for National Security Planning to give an excuse for suppressing campuses and students. There was no writer's name on the poster. The police have raved that the poster was introduced from the outside, but prepared and posted within the campus in light of the fact there was no vestige of folding in the large paper which was used as the poster. This assertion can afford no ground for calling students criminals. Only the Agency for National Security Planning in South Korea is capable of obtaining materials published in the North at its own discretion and of freely introducing onto campuses a poster on which the contents of these materials are reprinted.

The incident involving the poster was by no means an accident. The tyrannical rule of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is eager to achieve a long term in office, has been denounced and attacked at home and abroad. Students have held meetings each day and waged struggle demonstrations to demand the overthrow of the dictatorial ruling system and the resignation of the present ruling clique. Demanding revision of the constitution to favor directly electing the president, the opposition party is confronting the ruling party.

The tyrannical step taken under the pretext of achieving social stability and the personal safety of athletes, using the Asian Games as the momentum, only resulted in strengthening the student struggle. The incident involving the poster was concocted by the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which had been driven into a corner, to settle the situation -- to suppress patriotic students struggling to achieve democratic freedom and rights, and their fighting organizations by linking them with us, to force the opposition party, which acted in concert with the student movement, to take its hand off the students with threats; and to direct to the path of negotiation between the ruling and opposition parties.

Whenever the mass movement has accelerated in South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has cococted various incidents, and has linked those incidents with us, thus giving impetus to suppressing the people. There have been several occasions in which, after secretly leaving a socialist book in a room, those concerned have termed the nucleus members of the student movement elements which tolerate communists and suppressed their organization and its members, and in which the political activities of those seeking democracy have been suppressed after being termed acts which benefit and praise the North. The recent incident involving the poster was no exception to this.

The incident involving the poster at SNU was concocted for the impure aim of exterminating the democratic movement, which had expanded and developed using the campuses as a stronghold, on the pretext of this poster. This conspiratorial farce was needed to suppress the students in a much more full-fledged manner by linking them to us, to drive a wedge between the students and off-stage political forces, and to castrate and exterminate the democratic forces.

The democratization of South Korean society is the irresistable trend of the times. Things which have been carried out by force by running counter to the trend of the times will not be successful as the South Korean students' democratic movement develops and strengthens each day with mass support from the people from all walks of life. The advance movement of off-stage political forces against dictatorial rule continues. The conspiratorial farce will not last long.

SOUTH TO INTENSIFY STUDENT REPRESSION

SK230450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 23 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet education ministry on October 20 issued "a special measure" to the universities and colleges all over South Korea to intensifty supervision and repression of students, according to a radio report from Seoul.

In this the puppet decided to set up "special guidance committees for problematic students" on the campuses, which are to keep themselves informed of the movement of the students who have participated in the anti-fascist struggle for democracy or are now active as leading members of student organizations and activities of the dissident organizations and ideological circles and "undertake intensive guidance' of them.

And they threaten that patrol and inspection would be strengthened to prevent the appearance of wall-papers praising the northern half of the country on campuses and the "leftist-inclined" students be "severely punished according the school regulations."

This is part of the hysteric repressive campaign intensified by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique these days to bar the righteous action of the students.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES ARREST OF ASSEMBLYMAN

SK220941 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0950 GMT 20 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 20 October commentary: "Anticommunism Cannot Be Consistent with Peaceful Reunification"]

[Text] The atrocious act of the South Korean military fascist clique arresting and imprisoning the NKDP assemblyman who opposed the national policy of anticommunism and called for reunification at the puppet assembly on the charge of violating the notorious National Security Law has evoked strong protest and denounication at home and abroad.

During the interpellations of the main session of the Assembly, an opposition assemblyman in South Korea presented his political view, stressing that the national policy should be reunification, not anticommunism, and the that the words reunification and nation should predominate over communism or capitalism. This is a just act for a politician and cannot constitute any crime.

However, the Chon Tu-hwan clique atrociously repressed the Assemblyman, branding the expression of his will as a procommunist act which sympathizes with the North. Thus, it revealed its true color as the enemy of the nation which opposes reunification.

The South Korean puppets are merely giving lip service to reunification. However, the remarks about reunification made while assuming anticommunism as the national policy are false. That the puppets considered the remarks of an opposition assemblyman at the Assembly a crime and are attempting to punish him serves as clear evidence that they are merely ridiculing the issue of reunification.

The national policy of anticommunism which the South Korean puppet clique has claimed it will not abandon cannot be consistent with the nation's aspiration for reunification. Reunifying our divided nation, where division has been persistent for more than 40 years, is the greatest desire of all Korean people and the supreme task of the nation.

The basis guarantee for the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation lies in the great unity of the nation. Apart from the idea and principle of great national unity, one cannot talk about peaceful reunification of the fatherland under circumstances in which in practicality, different ideas and ideologies exist in the North and South of our country.

Our people's struggle for national reunification is not a struggle for communism or capitalism. It is a struggle for national sovereignty and a patriotic struggle for the unity of the nation. Thus, to achieve national reunification, the North and the South should not advance the ideologies of communism or capitalism. But should stand by [naeseuda] the national ideal [minjokjok inyom] -- a common ideal -- and should achieve the great unity of the entire nation, thus transcending the differences in ideologies and systems.

We do not enforce our socialist system or communist ideology on South Korea. However, the South Korean puppets rave that they would only adhere to victory over communism and the extermination of communism while considering as the enemy the communists in the North, with whom they should jointly achieve the cause of reunification, and while putting forth anticommunism as national policy.

The South Korean puppets have comprehensively refused the indispensable demand of reunification to achieve the great national unity which transcends the differences in ideologies and systems.

Considering reunification as an issue of someone conquering another or an issue of someone being conquered by another, the anticommunist fanatics are attempting to enforce their ideology and systems on the North and to exterminate the ideology and system of the North.

The ideology of communism has become a firm ruling idea in the northern half of the nation and has turned into a great material might. In fact, under circumstances in which the socialist system has been firmly established in the northern half by the communists and in which the people are firmly united under the banner of the system, there is no national question which can be settled without communists.

That the South Korean puppets have raved about reunification while taking anticommunism as national policy is silly. Talk that they are going to reunify the nation by leaving out the communists of half of the country is nothing but a remark which denies reunification itself. This is no different from an open remark that they would wage war against us.

Today the puppets are frantically accelerating preparations for a northward war of aggression while instigating a sense of hostility between the same people on the pretext of fostering substantive power for anticommunism and spiritual armament at the instigating of the U.S. imperialists, loudly talking about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion. That the South Korean puppets assumed anticommunism as their national policy is a trick designed to extend the U.S. imperialists' colonial fascist rule into the northern half through means of war by eliminating the issue of national reunification from the program while attempting to perpetuate the nation's division.

The puppets have pretended that they want peace and reunification while making honeyed words about dialogue, reunification, and so forth. However, the recent incident which comprehensively denied reunification shows that the rascal's act is the shameless act of selling dogmeat while hanging out mutton.

If the South Korean puppets truly want access to reunification by eliminating misunderstandings and distrust between the North and the South, they should first abandon the anticommunist confrontation policy and immediately stop the repression of opposition assemblyman, democratic figures, patriotic students, and the people who call for democracy and reunification.

The criminal maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan clique which runs amok with suppression while destroying the unity of the nation by assuming anticommunism, not reunification, as the national policy is a concentrated expression of the crisis in the colonial military fascist rule and a last-ditch effort by those who are directly faced with downfall. The Chon Tu-hwan clique, which schemes for permanent division of the nation and war, is not entitled to discuss the sacred issue of reunification. Only the stern judgment of history awaits the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

NODONG SINMUN ON CHON'S ANTICOMMUNIST MOVES

SK220728 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 21 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 22 October commentary: "Anticommunism Is an Attitude of War"]

[Text] In connection with the remarks of a New Democratic Korean Party assemblyman that reunification, not anticommunism, should be state policy, the puppets' tyranny is becoming more unscrupulous.

Having already put the opposition party lawmaker behind bars, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has made the puppet prosecutor's office announce the so-called result of an investigation and describe his remarks as a pro-communist act benefiting the enemy, and is trying to punish him on charges of violating the notorious national security law. This truculent suppressive commotion of taking issue even with the legal floor remarks of an opposition party politician and punishment by putting public power into action clearly shows once again that South Korea is a facist society where not even a trace of democracy can be found.

This is not the only problem. Alarmed by the assertion that reunification should be state policy, the puppets are running wild and raving that anticommunism cannot be abandoned whatever may happen and that reunification must be achieved by annihiltating communism.

The puppet minister of the unification board even hurriedly held an academic seminar on unification and culture and clamored that anticommunism is the most important state policy.

Anticommunism, which the puppets insisted on adopting as a state policy, precisely means opposition against our Republic. Their talking about reunification through the annihiltation of communism is the commotion of intending to win over our Republic with force and spread the colonial, fascist, and military system of South Korea over the whole Korea. Indeed, this is a tantamount to declaring that they will wage war against our Republic.

The unanimous desire of the entire nation is to achieve national unity between the North and South and to peacefully accomplish the cause of national reunification through dialogue and negotiation. It can be said that the South Korean opposition party assemblyman's demand that reunification, not anticommunism, must be the state policy reflects this desire.

That the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique tenaciously seeks not peaceful reunification through national unity, but anticommunism, lays bare the nature of a group of war maniacs, who are trying to go down the road of war while inciting a consciousness of distrust and confrontation within the nation, and should be denounced by the entire nation.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan's anticommunist policy of confrontation was not adopted yesterday or today. As soon as he took power, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan termed the 1980's as a decade of (?confrontation) against the North and prattled that reunification must be through the annihilation of communism and that a military war should be waged against the North.

The puppets are taming the South Korean puppet army as bullet shields for the aggressors, actively supporting the policy of aggression against Korea sought by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries.

An overseas compatriots' newspapers has branded the South Korean puppet army, with anticommunism as state policy, as an antinational army and cannon fodder which exists in the interest of the U.S. imperialists.

The puppets beg for the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressors under the pretext of anticommunism, augment the puppet army, and kick up a commotion of war while enlisting even children in the Civil Defense Corps and even driving old men in their eighties to war exercise sites.

It is because the Chon Tu-hwan has danced to the U.S. imperialists' policy of a war of aggression while professing South Korea to be an anticommunist stronghold and bulwark that South Korea has been changed into the largest exhibition site of nuclear weapons in the world and our nation lives in a dangerous situation in which war may break out at any moment.

As commented on by foreign news agencies, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a beast pulling a cart of nuclear weapons for the imperialists. The Chon Tu-hwan ring called the northern half of the Republic an unrestored area and has appointed those defectors who have fled to the South as so-called honorary mayors and county chiefs. This shows that its wild ambition for northward invasion has reached culmination.

The puppets are now taking issue with the remarks of the NKDP assemblyman and raving that they cannot abandon anticommunism. This exposes their ulterior motive for not abandoning the attitude of war, which they have taken so far, and for further intensifying it.

The reason the puppets have refused our epochal proposals for the peace and reunification of the country, including the proposal for tripartite talks and the proposal for talks among those in military authority, is precisely that they seek war.

Anticommunism is an anchronistic delusion. This situation in South Korea shows that the puppets are denounced by the people, faced with a crises of doom, and making final desperate efforts.

If the Chon Tu-hwan ring persists in following the road of reckless anticommunist confrontation while objecting to the will of the people, the people will never pardon the wretches.

FACTORY WORKERS DENOUNCE SUPPRESSION IN SOUTH

SK230527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0518 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 23 (KCNA) -- Employees of the Kim Chong-tae electric locomotive complex in Pyongyang held a meeting Wednesday to denounce the fascist suppression of the South Korean democratic forces by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

The speakers at the meeting warned that, if the Chon Tu-hwan group resorted to repression and went against peace of the country and its peaceful reunification, clinging to the anti-communist "state policy" it would face the same miserable doom as the former dictators who met their end while crying anti-communism.

They said:

The South Korean puppets incriminate an opposition "national assemblyman", branding his call for unification as "a pro-communist act benefitting the enemy" and arrest and persecute figures who desire national unity and the peaceful unification of the country, crying for the anti-communist "state policy" ever louder. This is little short of an open declaration that they, in actuality, deny North-South dialogue itself and national reunification itself.

We can never tolerate that the South Korean puppets are laying artificial obstacles in the way of North-South dialogue, turning down our repeated peace proposals and ceaselessly staging military exercises and raising confrontation row against us.

The Chon Tu-hwan group should renounce at once the anachronistic anti-communist "state policy" and immediately stop its fascist suppression of the democratic forces.

ROK AMBASSADOR TO U.S. RETURNS FOR CONSULTATIONS

SK230113 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Ambassador to the United States Kim Kyong-won arrived here yesterday for consultations with the home government.

Foreign Ministry officials said that the ambassador would hold talks with officials here on "pending issues" between Seoul and Washington, but declined to elaborate on what exactly the issues were.

Informed sources said that the purpose of Kim's visit seemed to be twofold: The internal political situation since Rep. Yu Song-hwan's arrest has been under Washington's close scrutiny and the bilateral economic relationship seems likely to create further friction in the days ahead with Washington's move to apply Section 301 of the Trade Act.

Hinting that Kim had been called home by authorities above the Foreign Ministry, sources said that domestic political developments and the subsequent U.S. concern might override other matters during the ambassador's home consultations.

Kim's visit is noteworthy in that it follows several warnings he and outgoing U.S. Ambassador to Korea Richard Walker have recently made concerning politics here.

In a Sept. 30 issue of the Los Angeles Times, Ambassador Walker said that Korea would see its politics go back 20 years if it fails to establish a democratic government during the current favorable times.

In a similar vein, Ambassador Kim said in a lecture at Johns Hopkins University on Sept. 30 that Korea's history would be turned back by 10 years if the nation fails to attain stability by the spring of 1988.

He warned that the government might inevitably take "firm measures," which it would not take under normal circumstances, to prevent the destruction of law and order during the period up until the transition of power in 1988.

CHON DENOUNCES LEFTIST FORCES AT POLICE CEREMONY

SK210307 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct 21 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-Hwan expressed a serious concern Tuesday about the scheme in South Korea of what he called subversive forces to destroy free democratic system through violent agitation.

"We cannot but be seriously concerned about the maneuver of the radical, left-leaning elements to destroy our free democratic system by violent agitations linked with anti-state, impure forces," Chon said. The president made the remarks at a function at Sejong Cultural Center here, marking the 41st anniversary of the activation of national police.

Chon said South Korea is now facing a situation, under which the North Korean communists, being stirred by the success of the Seoul Asian games, are expected to further intensify provocations agains the South in their desperate bid to disrupt the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

"Therefore, recognizing the importance of the challenges and tasks given us, we must do our utmost in ensuring the fundamental order of the nation and social stability," he said.

Chon said it was most deplorable that some quarters of society, in disregard of the government's will for autonomy and reconciliation, are attempting to create division and chaos amid national aspirations for rooting democracy by effecting the first peaceful transfer of government power in the Korean constitutional history.

The president said the faithful execution by police of the duty of maintaining law and order has enabled the government to steadily puruse policies of liberalization and autonomy in its goal for joining the rank of the advanced nations.

Stressing the mission and responsibility of police as the guardian of public interest and peace, he asked police to remain ready more than ever, by acquiring new knowledge and skills, to keep popular livelihood and society free from every possible harm and danger.

3 STUDENTS ARRESTED FOR SEDITIOUS POSTERS

SK170113 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Police yesterday arrested three college students for the involvement in producing seditious "Pro-Communist" wall papers which appeared on the campus of Seoul National University. They were Miss Pak Ok-kyu and So Chin-sok of geology department and Miss Pak Yu-sang of psychology department.

Police investigators found manuscripts for the wall posters in the offices of the two departments during a predawn search on Wednesday.

Two leaflets found in the office of the Western history department carried a memo which read, "Please transcribe this article onto a wall poster."

Those students of the two departments sought by police are affiliated with a radical campus group called Chamintu, according to police.

Besides them police are also searching for about 32 "student extremists" belonging to the so-called "Student League for Saving the Nation," viewed by the authorities as a wirepuller for campus activism.

Police took away an SNU coed for questioning, who is suspected of having written the first poster on the Wall of Freedom on the SNU campus Friday.

Her handwriting was learned to be similar to the calligraphic style of the wall paper, according to police investigators.

Police are also examining the handwriting of some 380 student activists they have on record.

Three wall papers have been found so far on the SNU campus, carrying contents of editorials or reports of north Korean newspapers and broadcasts.

Police, meanwhile, investigating seditious fliers scattered on the campus of Sangji University in Wonju, Kwangwon-do, are now interrogating 22 student activists, including Han Kyu-kil, 22, president of the student council.

The leaflets carried such "shocking" slogans as "Kim Il-song Suryongnim (His Majesty Kim Il-song)" and "Let's go to the paradise in the north," alerting public security authorities.

Police also led away two printing shop owners in Seoul for printing pamphlets for this year's sports exchange events between Korea and Yonsei Universities.

The two are Cho Hyon-su, 42, president of the Pyongyang Cultural Co., and Choe Han-chin, 47, president of the Hungmun Printing Shop.

Those pamphlets carried "agitative" content, designed to lead students into violent anti-government protests, police investigators said.

Student Group Investigated

SK180037 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Police said yesterday that the "Save the Nation Student Association" is a clandestine organization composed of leftist leaned, anti-American student activists.

This is the organization with which So Chin-sok, 21, a Seoul National University [SNU] junior, and two SNU coeds are affiliated, police said. The three have been under plice detention on suspicion of producing pro-Pyongyang wall posters at the staterun university recently.

Police investigation showed that the association, a suborganization of Chamintu, pursues anti-American campaign and the overthrow of the "military dictatorship." Chamintu is one of the two major student activists' groups at SNU.

The association was established in a meeting held at a lecture room on March 29. The meeting was attended by about 70 students, including five core members who have promoted the association in a series of preliminary gatherings. During the meeting, the key members bit their fingers and wrote some anti-American phrases in blood on papers, according to police.

Police said the association has four departments governed by its central committee. The four are organization, struggle, operations and publicity departments.

The organization department has branches at each college of the university.

The struggle department has "Chamintu" as its subordinate group, according to the police.

Police said the association has set six goals. They are:

-- Construction of a sovereign independent country by crushing American imperialism and the fascist ruling system,

-- Attainment through struggle of all democratic rights for the people,

-- Establishment and maintenance of a progressive and democratic education system,

-- Attainment through struggles of the people's right to survival,

-- Achievement of unification without any foreign interference,

-- Opposition to all kinds of aggressions by imperialists.

Police said membership of the association is open only to "those who devote themselves in anti-American struggle to save the country and those who faithfully abide by the rules of the association."

The association encourages its members, as "liberation fighters," to refrain from drinking alcoholic beverages and from smoking cigarettes and to exercise sufficently to maintain strength.

DJP REJECTS YI MIN-U'S BID FOR MEETING WITH CHON

SK220045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday rejected opposition leader Yi Min-u's request to meet with President Chon Tu-hwan.

DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po said the request does not deserve any comment.

Majority secretary general Yi Chun-ku said the ruling DJP does not see any need to hold talks between President Chon and New Korea Democratic Party president Yi.

Sim said the people expect the opposition NKDP only to live up to its word.

Commenting on opposition leader Yi's news conference, the majority spokesman demanded to know if the opposition NKDP has plans to fulfill any of its specious pledges on constitutional reform, anti-communism and the protection of the people's livelihood.

Sim urged the opposition party to show sincerity in normalizing the stalled regular National Assembly session and bring the stalled Special Constitution Revision Committee back to its right track.

He rejected the opposition's criticism that the ruling party is attempting to prolong its rule by proposing a cabinet system of government.

"We are only trying to hold on to power by winning popular support. The opposition is attempting to rise to power by means of violence, instigation and a popular upheaval," he said.

FOURTH PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SESSION ENDS 16 OCT

BK161451 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] The third meeting of the Fourth People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, which was held for the fourth day in the conference hall of the People's Assembly building in Rangoon at 1000 today, ended successfully this afternoon. Authorities concerned replied to questions raised about the reports which were later put on record. The Gambling Bill and the bill amending the Political Pension Law were also passed at today's session which was attended by 481 People's Assembly representatives headed by U San Yu, president and State Council chairman.

The session was chaired by Alternate Chairman U Saw Moses, representative of Mon State's Bilin constituency No 2, while U Aung Khin Tint, director general of the People's Assembly Office, officiated as secretary of the meeting.

When the meeting began the presiding chairman announced that of the 488 eligible People's Assembly representatives, 481 were present, constituting 98.57 percent attendance. He announced the validity of the meeting and declared it open.

Later 27 questions raised by the assemblymen were answered by U Tin Aung Hein, chairman of the Council of People's Justices; Major General Myint Lwin, minister of construction; U Than Hlaing, minister of cooperatives; Brigadier General Than Nyunt, minister of agriculture and forests; U Min Gaung, minister of home and religious affairs; U Kyaw Nyein, minister of education; U Tint Swe, minister of industry-1; U Sein Tun, minister of energy; and Thura U Saw Pru, minister of transport and communications.

Next, U Sein Lwin, secretary of the State Council, responded to discussions of the assembly representatives on the report of the State Council to the People's Assembly. After the report was approved by the People's Assembly the presiding chairman announced that the report had been put on record.

Later, Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha replied to the discussions of assembly representatives on the report of the Council of Ministers. After the report was approved by the assembly, the presiding chairman announced that the report has been put on record. The session was then briefly adjourned.

In the afternoon, U Min Gaung, minister of home and religious affairs, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, replied to the questions raised by assembly representatives on the Gambling Bill introduced by the Council of Ministers. Later, the assembly voted on the bill. As the votes in favor were more than the minimum required number of 366, the presiding chairman announced that the bill had passed.

The presiding chairman then stated that the State Council had nothing to add to the discussion on the bill amending the Political Pension. The assembly then voted on the bill which passed after the votes in favor exceeded the minimum required number of 366. The chairman announced the result.

Next, U Tin Aung Hein, chairman of the Council of People's Justices, replied to the questions raised about the report of his council. Later, with the approval of the assembly, the report was put on record.

This was followed by U Myint Maung, chairman of the Council of People's Attorneys, replying to the questions raised about the report of his council. The report was also put on record with the endorsement of the assembly representatives.

Later, U Aung Khin, member of the Council of People's Inspectors, replied to the questions raised about the report of his council. After the reply, the assembly approved the report, and the chairman announced that the report had been put on record.

Then U Nai Ba Tun, secretary of the Elections Commission, replied to the questions raised by his commission's report. The report was also put on record after the assembly approved it.

As the meeting proceeded, U Sein Lwin, secretary of the State Council, explained the formation of the new Elections Commission. The chairman then asked the assembly to approve the State Council presentation. As the assembly gave its approval, the Elections Commission was formed under the chairmanship of U Aung Toe, member of the Public Service Selection and Training Board. The chairman announced that the tenure of the commission will last until a new one is formed.

The chairman later reported that the State Council had decided to delay the holding of an election for a vacant seat in one of the People's Assembly affairs committees. The matter was put on record with the Assembly's agreement.

Next, the chairman signed the resolutions passed at the third meeting of the Fourth People's Assembly.

The meeting ended successfuly at 1440.

RADIO COMMENTARY CONDEMNS THAI INTRUSION

BK191118 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Station commentary: "Instigative Acts Must Be Duly Punished"]

[Text] The spokesman of the PRK Foreign Ministry issued a statement on 10 October strongly condemning the Thai authorities and other individuals who joined with the Cambodian reactionaries in enroaching upon the PRK's sovereignty and territorial integrity. This is an abject act of aggression committed repeatedly over the past nearly 8 years by the Thai authorities and their lackeys against the PRK's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Worthy of note is that a number of Western journalists based in Thailand joined this group of Cambodian reactionaries who infiltrated from the Thai soil into Cambodia. These individuals became victims of the bad consequences caused by the criminal acts of the Cambodian reactionaries.

It is known to all that the Thai authorities have provided sanctuaries for the Pol Pot-Son Sann-Sihanouk remnants and have used and joined with them in conducting an undeclared war against the PRK. Lately the Thai authorities have escalated their war of aggression against the PRK's sovereignty and territorial integrity. More serious still, they recently launched ground attacks, fired artillery shells, and used aircraft -- F-5's and A-37's -- to launch air attacks on Hills 537 and 310, west and northwest of Ampil in Battambang Province. But these aggressive acts were repulsed by the Cambodian Armed Forces and people in close cooperation with the fraternal Vietnamese Army voluteers.

Obviously, the Cambodian people cannot pardon any act which destroys their peaceful life. We bear no responsibility for the safety or survival of any foreign journalists or individuals who have joined with the Cambodian reactionaries in infiltrating and committing sabotage inside Cambodia.

Worthy of note is that in the past and at present, the so-called tripartite CGDK has been suffering and heading toward total doom. World public opinion is strongly demanding the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique in all aspects. The hegemonist-expansionists, U.S. imperialists, and reactionary Thai rulers have been very worried about this. They have made many attempts and organized several forces to gain support for their lackeys. But all their attempts have failed. For this reason, they have no other choice except to provide aid both secretly and openly to their lackeys and directly oppose the PRK. While trying to conceal their aggressive acts, they have accused the KPRAF of invading Thai territory. But no one pays attention to their dark schemes. On the contrary, their acts have been strongly condemned by world public opinion.

We have repeatedly stated that the PRK, as well as all Indochinese countries, desires to coexist as a good neighbor with Thailand. This was clearly affirmed in the 13th conference of the foreign ministers of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam.

We demand that the Thai authorities reconsider their erroneous policy. Their policy of tailing after the hegemonist-expansionist clique will only obstruct the interests of their people and that of the people in this region. It is known to all that outside interference is the root cause of tension in the region. Without the obstruction of the dialogue trend by the hegemonist-expansionists and the U.S. imperialists, everything would have proceeded peacefully. The three Indochinese countries have always taken the lead in contributing to peace in the region. But the ruling circles of a number of ASEAN countries have tied themselves tightly to the war-mongering policy of the hegemonist-expansionists and the U.S. imperialists.

They have repeatedly proposed the discussion of the Cambodian problem and demanded the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia. But they have never mentioned the suspension of aid to the genocidal Pol Pot clique which has been sentenced to death by the Cambodian people.

Our stand is very clear. All the solutions to the Cambodian problem depend on the two aspects which have been clearly defined during the 12th and 13th conferences of the Cambodian, Lao, and Vietnamese foreign ministers. Over the past nearly 8 years, the PRK has developed in all aspects and the KPRAF has grown rapidly. We have firm national unity and internationalist solidarity. No enemy can reverse the situation in Cambodia.

By holding aloft the spirit of patriotism and self-assistance and enjoying the firm solidarity with the Vietnamese Army volunteers, the Cambodian Armed Forces and people pledge to attack and smash all maneuvers and aggressive acts of the enemies.

PRACHEACHON ON NEED FOR GOOD FINANCIAL WORK

BK201045 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 16 Oct 86

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Actively Create Conditions To Secure Income Sources and Intensify Collection of Budget for the State" -- date not given]

[Text] The fundamental task of the financial work is to be in control of all sources of funds in order to ensure the implementation of the economic development policy and plan, creating sources of income and savings within the national economic infrastructure and maintaining a parity between expenses and savings. The role of finances is not only to serve the movement within the framework of the state's income and expenses, but also to control all productive and vocational movements, promote the development of production, enhance the yield of social labor, and maintain contact with itinerant forces of production.

In order to carry out the duty of national defense and cultural and socioeconomic development, our state must have financial resources for its budgets. The political report of the Fifth National KPRP Congress noted that the state must create financial income sources for state budgets. In particular, it must gradually promote domestic income sources and adopt a policy to encourage the people from all walks of life to fulfill their obligations toward the state. It must increase sources of income while practicing the policy of thrift, so as to reduce the state budgetary expenses and monetary drain. In the above mentioned spirit, a number of enterprises have primarily advanced toward thoroughly implementing the duty of paying their dues to the state budgets. Various ministries and departments at the central and grass-roots levels have also made progress in financial management. The collection of duties from imported goods and of taxes on industrial businesses has increased. The bank has implemented the policy of granting loans for the development of production, according to the state plan, to agricultural localities, fishing enterprises, handicraft sectors, and industrial undertakings.

It is true that the financial and monetary work remains hampered by many difficulties and the income sources increase too slowly while demands for expenses are augmenting rapidly. The movement for thrift and savings and control of finances, instruments, and goods remains underdeveloped and the instances of waste and inactivity continue to be many and varied. The control and use of funds, liquid cash, equipment, materials, and spare parts are still faulty, leaving behind losses and shortcomings in the implementation of the state-imposed regulations, thus bringing about unwarranted and more glaring waste and neglect.

There is a surplus and delay in circulation of instruments, materials, and goods as there are yet to be timely orientation and measures to solve the problems. A large part of the equipment and goods has clogged up as there are no timely ways and measures of solving the problem. A large part of the work to control the tally of finances of several state sectors has not been completed as the summed-up incomes of these sectors have not been rounded up and deposited in the state bank. Moreover, the collection of debts from the sale of technical and agricultural equipment for state budgets remains slow. The collection of patriotic contributions does not conform with the planted acreage. The resources from taxes on industrial businesses also remain low. Every year, the state has to spend hundreds of millions of riel on the Phnom Penh power plant, but manages to collect merely insignificant electricity bills, and so on and so forth. Some sectors are very wasteful in the use of electric power and have no sense of thrift.

In addition to the objective causes, we must pay attention to the subjective causes of shortcomings. First of all, because cadres at all levels and in all sectors have not pitched in all their best to learn from the party and state's policy, the work of organizing the technical and ideological sense of responsibility in the implementation of the circulars and decisions of the party Central Committee and the sense of thrift remain weak, and the work to provide counsel for implementation remains untimely and is not closely supervised.

In order to gradually solve the instability of the financial sector and to prevent the unhealthy phenomena from influencing the production work, productivity, values of currency in markets, and the living conditions of the people, it is necessary to devise all measures and mobilize advisers to create sources of income and increase the volume of income, especially the resources from production. It is imperative to rapidly and completely collect taxes, debts, and production in all sectors. The financial sector and banking institutions must actively participate in controlling production, vocation, property, equipment, and goods; control expenses with a sense of thrift; reduce wasteful expenses; and firmly control labor.

All sectors, levels, and committees supervising the technical aspects of enterprises must collect income for the budgets and implement and independent, unified financial system through state-owned banks.

In order to firmly control money, it is imperative to independently implement a financial system without the use of currency between state-owned ministries and state-financed economic bases so as to reduce the use of currency. At the same time, it is imperative to firmly control the expense of foreign hard currency. It is imperative to reduce the use of foreign hard currency for the purchase of unnecessary goods or unwarranted expenses. In particular, it is desirable instead to increase loans for the promotion of productive agricultural, forestry, marine product handicraft, and industrial development.

In order to ensure the sources of incomes in the 4th quarter of 1986, levels, sectors, and primarily core leading cadres must correctly evaluate the success and residual difficulties and, on this basis, consider and assess the results of the implementation of the Council of Ministers decision on financial management and the practice of thrift and economy so as to discover concrete measures to firmly control and lead the work toward finding sources of income and increasing income for the budgets so as to contribute to the work of promoting production and stabilizing the life of the people, cadres, employees, workers, and armed forces.

POL POT 'REMNANTS' SENTENCED FOR CRIMES AGAINST PEOPLE

BK201216 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1108 GMT 20 Oct 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 20 -- The Peoples Court of Kompong Speu Province, 50 kms west of Phnom Penh on Oct. 18 brought to public trial ten Kampuchean counter-revolutionaries headed by Chea Saran, wicked commando of the Pol Pot remnants for their sabotage and subversion activities against the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea,

Chea Saran and his accomplices were caught red-handed while setting ablaze a sugar warehouse on the Highway 6. They were equipped with guns, hand grenades and a number of military gears bearing Chinese trade mark.

Earlier, they had conducted several sabotage activities, causing many human and material losses to civilians. Chea Saran had directly committed or ordered Pol Pot remnants to commit crimes against the people. Since the country's liberation, he himself has killed dozens of innocent Khmers. He also used counterfeit money to buy food for Pol Pot remnants, sabotaging the economy of the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea.

He confessed that he had many time returned to his hide-out in Thailand to get training, documents, order weapons and other war materials.

The verdict of guilty brought up by the jury read: "The confessing made by the offenders and the evidence reveal the hostile acts of the Beijing expansionists who have worked hand in glove with the reactionary ruling circles in Thailand, and beefed up the Khmer reactionaries to oppose the revival of the Kampuchean people. These also lay bare the crime committed by the so-called tripartite coalition government in murdering civilians, disturbing the peaceful life of the Kampucheans while it continuously clamours for "peace" and "national reconciliation".

Chea Saran was sentenced to death, seven to from four years to life imprisonment, and two were subjected to three years of non-custodial sentence.

SPK REPORT ON CHEA SIM'S VISIT TO TAKEO PROVINCE

BK210700 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Oct (SPK) -- Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly and the KUFNCD National Council, recently visited Takeo Province, south of Phnom Penh.

During meetings with cadres, mass organizations, and people in many localities, Chairman Chea Sim pointed out the necessity of further promoting agricultural production to restore the national economy by expansion of the cultivated area and the planting of more subsidiary crops.

After denouncing the Thai leading circles and the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists who, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, continue to support the Pol Pot remnants in sabotaging the Cambodian people's rebirth, he stresed the importance of consolidating the Cambodian armed forces to effectively ensure the country's security, thus permitting the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer forces from Cambodia in 1990 as stipulated at the recent ministerial conference of the Indochinese countries.

PASASON REITERATES SUPPORT FOR SOVIET PROPOSALS

BK201430 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 20 Oct 86

[PASASON 20 October "article": "Support the Peace Principle and the Resolute and Constructive Stand of the Soviet Union"]

[Text] On 15 October, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, met and held talks with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Moscow during his visit to the Soviet Union. In the meeting, the two sides reiterated their unanimity in the analysis and evaluation of the present world situation. At the same time, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan expressed support for the peace stand, resolute attitude, and reasonable and creative proposal of the Soviet Union as announced at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik, Iceland.

In the past as well as in the present, the relations, cooperation, and mutual assistance and support between Laos and the Soviet Union have been daily developed in depth in all respects and under many forms. In the just and correct cause of the Soviet Union's struggle in the international arena, for example the struggle for safeguarding world peace and security with the Soviet Union as its core, the Lao people, as well as all progressive and justice-loving forces in the world, have always fully supported the great efforts and peace initiatives of the Soviet Union. The Lao people, like the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia, have done their utmost to positively contribute to the struggle for peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world. This was clearly shown in the joint communique of the recent 13th conference of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries.

The consistent stand and peace proposal of the three Indochinese countries which have now been widely supported by various nations in the region and the world are in conformity with the spirit and content of the Soviet innovative proposal aimed at guaranteeing peace and stability in Asia and Pacific as announced by comrade general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in Vladivostok on 28 July. In the past, as well as in the present, the Soviet Union has always adhered firmly and resolutely to its Leninist political policy of peace. It has devoted everything for peace and security of mankind. Despite the fact that the United States has not considerably responded to the Soviet peace proposals, derided the aspirations of the world people, and continued to stubbornly conduct nuclear tests, the latest of which was conducted in Nevada on 15 October, thus directly challenging the Soviet peace proposal, the Soviet Union has continued to adhere to its obligations as already announced, that is, to continue to unilaterally suspend the nuclear testing until 1 January 1987. The end to nuclear tests is considered a basic, significant practice which will lead to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. This appropriate means has once again been reiterated by the Soviet side in the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik.

In his television speech on 14 October, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev again noted that the Soviet delegation brought with it to the Reykjavik summit meeting a whole set of significant proposals which, if approved, would usher in a new era of the life of mankind, because these proposals favor the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union has proposed that the medium-range missiles of both the Soviet Union and the United States be totally eliminated from Europe and that all strategic weapons be abolished within 10 years. The Soviet Union has also proposed that during the period of elimination, the two sides must accept an obligation not to withdraw themselves from the antimissile treaty so as to guarantee an effective elimination. But, the U.S. side is still not ready to accept this very important step, because the United States has excessively stuck to the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" project or "Star Wars" and has comprehensively stuck to the military industry in order to make profits from the arms race.

This is why the outcome of the Reykjavik meeting does not meet the aspirations of mankind. Nevertheless, the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik could be considered the fruit of efforts to seek ways for another step toward the possibility of better change if the United States were to sincerely cooperate with the Soviet Union in a spirit of responsibility and if it adhered to the truth and put an end to its dreamy hope as noted by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in his Soviet television speech on 14 October.

The Lao people fully support the resolute peace stand and principled proposals of the Soviet Union. This support was once again reiterated clearly by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan during his meeting with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow in 15 October. The Lao people pledge to do their utmost to enhance the soldiarity and all-round cooperation with the fraternal Soviet people and to strengthen the special solidarity and militant alliance with the fraternal Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples to make as many contributions as possible to safeguarding peace and stability in Asia, Southeast Asia, and the world.

SAVANNAKHET RESPONDS TO THAI FESTIVAL INVITATION

WA220123 Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 9 Oct 86 pp 1, 15

[Excerpts] The Mukdahan Province reporter for DAO SIAM reported that on the 8th of this month Mukdahan Province Governor Thanom Chanuwong assigned Mukdahan District Officer Phairote Kanchanaphan and a delegation to extend an invitation to Lao officials in Savannakhet Province so that they might participate in the long-boat races to be held on 15-17 October at the end of the Thai Buddhist Lent.

Mr Inpeng Thammavong, deputy chairman of the Savannakhet Province Administrative Committee, welcomed the delegation from Thailand. He accepted the invitation to lead a large group to participate in the Thai festival on those dates. The Lao would bring rowboats along with long-boats to the competiton. Moreover, the Lao invited the Thais to participate in the same festival to be held on the Lao bank on the 19th of October. Mr Thanom said he would attend with officials and long-boats in order to compete and to have good relationships.

DEFENSE, SECURITY MAINTENANCE WORK REVIEWED

BK210530 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Unattributed editorial: "National Defense and Public Security Mainenance Work Is the Duty of the Entire Masses"]

[Text] Since the establishment of the LPDR, the Lao working people have joyously made energetic contributions to movements to build and develop their own country. Over the past 10 years, the political foundations in many localities have been consolidated and have become strong bases. The right to collective mastery enjoyed by the people of all tribes has been enhanced, while the proletarian dictatorship at various levels has been constantly strengthened. The worker-peasant alliance has become even firmer and has gained new quality. In particular, the people of all tribes have united as one under the party's leadership and have further enhanced their wisdom and sense of creativity, contributing their efforts to constantly and gallantly fulfilling the national defense tasks. The party's line on the all-round national defense and public security maintenance work among the masses has been more profoundly appreciated by the masses. The national defense line, which has been closely linked to economic construction, has been even more effectively implemented. Nevertheless, in the face of the requirements of the current situation and the duties of the revolution in the new period, we must strive more vigorously so as to be able to more efficiently fulfill the national defense and public security maintenance tasks.

As is well known, the current world situation is changing in a confusing and tense manner. The imperialists, the big-nation expansionist-hegemonists, and the reactionary forces have more intensely colluded with one another to oppose the revolutions in Southeast Asia and the world. As for Indochina and Laos in particular, they have used Thai territory as a sanctuary for the exiled reactionaries who are frequently smuggled into our country to disrupt peace and the national construction work of our people. At present, they are trying to employ numerous sabotage schemes against our country in many fields. In particular, they have employed all manner of cunning tricks to effect a peaceful change among our people. In the immediate future, it is anticipated that they will attempt even more strongly to implement these tricks through still more cunning and dangerous methods. They will exploit our people's economic difficulties as well as the weak points in our economic and social management to wage slanderous campaigns against our new regime so as to create doubt in the people's minds about the party leadership and cause discord among our ranks.

It is worth noting that in the immediate future, the enemy may try to take the advantage of the celebrations of the various important events in our country to destroy the political, economic, and cultural foundations in our country as well as the prevailing happy atmosphere. That is why it is necessary that we consistently heighten our sense of revolutionary vigilance, increase efforts to educate everyone to more clearly understand his noble obligation toward maintaining national defense and public security, mobilize the consolidated strength of the entire masses, consolidate the masses' all-round awareness of this work at the grass-roots level, pay attention to building and heightening all-round quality for all the armed forces and public security units, effectively coordinate the national defense and economic construction task, and turn all organizations, offices and production units as well as grass-roots localities into genuine combat posts with a view to encouraging them to take the initiative in defending themselves, the party's leadership, line, and policies, and our people's labor in peace time in our country. It is certain that the enemy will never be able to turn back the wheel of history of our country to again enslave our people. Nevertheless, whenever we relax our guard and our sense of revolutionary enthusiasm, they will immediately take the opportunity to inflict harm on us. We fully realize that in the bypassing period on the advance toward socialism, any country will always encounter economic difficulties to a certain extent. This is true even for underdeveloped countries whose economies are backward. These countries always suffer even more difficult economic hardships in advancing toward socialism. As a result, the enemy will try to take a favorable opportunity to destroy the new regime at an infant stage. Therefore, it is necessary that we maintain a high sense of perseverance and making sacrifices so as to overcome all difficulties facing us in each period. We must continue to study and appreciate the party's military line and more profoundly understand the party's direction of coordinating the economic and national defense tasks so that we can take the initiative in smashing all schemes of the enemy. Only by doing this will we be able to successfully fulfill the two strategic tasks of national defense and socialist construction and effectively implement the party's military line on the all-round national defense and public security maintenance concept among the masses and on militant alliance.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN ADDRESSES ARMY REPRESENTATIVES

BK221342 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Yesterday morning, Comrade General Secretary General Kaysone Phomvihan gave a speech at the second day of the annual conference of representatives of Army cadres at the National Defenese Ministry in Vientiane capital. In his speech, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan hailed and highly valued the achievements and successes scored by our entire party, Army, and people over the past 10 years.

He said: Generally speaking, our country has existed in peace, thus allowing our people of all tribes to peacefully earn their living and live in peace. At the same time, the comrade also expressed satisfaction with and hailed the growth and development of the Army over the past 10 years both in the quantitative and qualitative aspects. As a result, the forces in our entire Army always act as a vanguard force and sharp and faithful tool of our party to fulfill all duties in the revolutionary cause entrusted by the nation and people.

Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan also pointed out certain problems remaining within the ranks of our armed forces and outlined a profound guideline for fulfilling the national defense and public security maintenance work in the immediate future, that is, to consolidate expeditiously and build the Army into a model modern army step by step so as to ensure its combat readiness and to enable it to fight victoriously.

Attending the lecture given by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan were Comrade General Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and national defense minister; comrade members of the party Central Committee; Deputy Defense Ministers Lieutenant General Somsak Saisongkham, Major General Osakan Thammatheva, and Major General Choummalai Sai-gnakon; senior and intermediate-ranking military officers; representatives of outstanding heroic emulation combatants; and representatives of all units, factories, hospitals, and schools throughout the Army.

DISTRICT PARTY COMMITTEES HOLD CONGRESSES

BK221334 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] So far, party committees of the production foundations in many districts have successfully closed their respective congresses, including the second congress of the party committee of Vapikhamthong District in Saravane Province with participation of more than 60 comrades, the second congress of the party committee of Sanasomboun District in Champassak Province with participation of more than 80 comrades, and the third congress of the party committee of Gnot Ou District in Phong Saly Province with participation of more than 60 comrades.

The congresses studied and reviewed the political reports presented in the previous congresses and the new ones presented at these congresses so as to pinpoint the strong and weak points as well as problems remaining from last year. They unanimously outlined new directions for their tasks, aimed at fulfilling the objectives of all spheres of work. Each congress also cast ballots to elect a new district party committee. For instance, the party committee of Vapikhamthong District is composed of 18 members, Sanansomboun District 18 members, and Gnot Ou District 17 members.

NSC TO REDUCE NUMBER OF EXPORTS BANNED FOR LAOS

BK200329 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] The National Security Council [NSC] has agreed to reduce items on the list of "strategic goods" banned for export to Laos, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday.

At present 270 strategic goods are covered by the ban, but Air Chief Marshal [ACM] Sitthi said he did not yet know how extensive the cutback would be.

He said that the details were being finalised by the National Security Council.

The minister also confirmed that a high-level Thai delegation may visit Vientiane next month to seek improved relations between Laos and Thailand.

He was speaking to reporters at Don Muang Airport before leaving to attend the ASEAN-EC Foreign Ministers meeting in Jakarta.

Asked if a date had been set for the Thai delegation to visit Laos, ACM Sitthi said:

"Let's wait and see. It won't be long. It may be next month."

ACM Sitthi has said that if the Thai-Lao boat races over the weekend went well, he would upgrade the level of the Thai delegation to Laos.

At first Thailand considered sending a team comprising directors general, but ACM Sitthi said last week that he may upgrade the team to include officials of the Foreign Ministry, National Security Council and military.

The foreign minister said that according to reports he had received, the weekend boat races had gone well, but "we must do our homework first" before deciding on the team to Vientiane.

He said he would discuss details when he returns from Jakarta on Wednesday, and after talks with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulnon and relevant government agencies on the level of the delegation.

Border trade, timber sales and communications are topics he considers likely for discussion by a Thai delegation to Laos, he said.

He said it is most important that such talks be held in a cordial and sincere atmosphere rather than with an exchange of angry words.

"We are sincere (in our attempts for better relations) and we hope the Laotians are as well," he said.

Asked if Thailand would consider opening more border trading points ACM Sitthi said: "We will take things slowly. We won't do anything too hastily."

He said: Generally speaking, our country has existed in peace, thus allowing our people of all tribes to peacefully earn their living and live in peace. At the same time, the comrade also expressed satisfaction with and hailed the growth and development of the Army over the past 10 years both in the quantitative and qualitative aspects. As a result, the forces in our entire Army always act as a vanguard force and sharp and faithful tool of our party to fulfill all duties in the revolutionary cause entrusted by the nation and people.

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ACM Sitthi said he already has someone in mind to lead the Thai delegation, but declined to name the official.

Chawalit Supports Move

BK220929 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Oct 86 p 13

[Text] A joint government committee yesterday agreed to free 170 items from the list of strategic goods banned for export to Laos, a senior government source told the BANGKOK POST.

Meanwhile, Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said in an exclusive interview yesterday that he would provide his full support to ease the ban on exports of these strategic items to Laos as it would tremendously benefit Thaiand.

According to the source there is a ban on export to Laos of 273 strategic items and the 170 items to be freed come from the first category of the strategic goods list consisting of 205 items.

The source said that about 30 items might remain under a "complete ban" because they could be used to make explosives.

Most of the 170 items taken off the complete ban list are chemical products.

The 273-item strategic goods list comprises of two categories: the first are goods completely banned for export while the second category, totalling 68 items, are allowed to be exported at the discretion of the Government.

The source said that yesterday's committee was chaired by Foreign Trade Department Director-General Oranut Osathanon.

Members of the committee present during the meeting included representatives from the National Security Council (NSC), Customs Department, the Foreign Ministry's Economic Affairs Department, Police, the First Army Region and the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC).

Although the committee agreed to the cutback, final approval of the exact items to be taken off the list must be made by NSC.

Commerce Ministry sources told the POST yesterday that NSC may meet on the issue ths week, adding that a final announcement should be made before the end of the month.

The senior government source added that a number of items would also be taken off the list of 68 items in the second category.

One item that would certainly be taken off this list is canned food, the source said.

The source added that once NSC considers the final lists, details would be sent to the Commerce Ministry which will announce the changes.

At the same tie, Gen Chawalit, who described Laos as the major market for Thai products, said Thailand should fully take the opportunity "under the present limited markets overseas."

Currently, several types of strategic products exported to Laos by other countries come from Thailand.

"Instead of allowing a third country to take such advantage, we should grab the opportunity so as to benefit local producers of the products," Gen Chawalit said.

While stating that the political and trade issues should be separated, Gen Chawalit said if asked by the Government, he would be ready to provide his full support on the issue.

He said most of the products required by Laos were industrial goods which could be produced by local manufacturers.

"Although some of these items are strategic ones, detailed consideration should be made on an item-by-item basis and see what relaxation could be made," Gen Chawalit said.

The senior military officer also noted that several local traders were selling these products to Laos despite the current restrictions.

Gen Chawalit expressed confidence that although the issue has yet to be finalised, he expected no problem. "I think the potentials are bright, once we ease our export ban," he added.

In 1981, the Commerce Ministry banned the export of 273 strategic items to Laos, linking them with national security due to the changes in its ruling system at that time.

The 273 strategic items include four mineral products, 178 industrial chemicals, 25 combat field items, 17 machinery, electrical application and related parts, 17 automotive parts, one rubber product, 25 metal and metal-made products, three products related with lighting, sound and measurement instrument, and three miscellaneous items.

A total of 488.7 million baht worth of Thai goods were exported to Laos last year, as against a mere import of 34.5 million baht. Exports during the first seven months of this year totalled 282.83 million baht, while imports were valued at 16.8 million baht.

LPDR AGREES TO SEND DANCE, ACROBATIC TROUPE

BK200331 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] The Laotian Government has agreed to send dance and acrobatic troupe to perform at Chulalongkon University in December as a gesture to promote Thai-Lao relations, an organizer of the programme said.

Dr Khothom Ariya, vice president of 1986 Coalition for Peace and Development, told THE NATION that the agreement was made during his meeting with a Bangkok-based Laotian diplomat last Friday when he extended the invitation on behalf of the peace-promoting group.

Dr Khothom, also a lecturer of the university's Faculty of Engineering, said the performance is tentatively set for December 13-14 at the main conference hall of the university.

He said he had already delivered a letter to the Foreign Ministry to inform the officials of the coming of Laotian troupe. He said he hopes the Thai officials would have no objection.

The invitation was made at a time when the Thai and Laotian governments are more willing to better their ties.

The group chooses Laos as its 1986 campaign subject since it views that Thailand and Laos can have improved relations.

The group in June organized a seminar which resulted in an urge for the two governments to be more determined in improving their bilateral relations. Dr Khothom said the invitation for Laotian troupe is a follow-up activity.

He said details of the planned programme will be more precise by further discussions with the Laotian Embassy.

He said he will hold a meeting with members of the Press to talk about the programme on October 31 at his office at the Faculty of Engineering.

PRC VICE PREMIER TIAN JIYUN, DELEGATION ARRIVE

BK211433 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] PRC Vice Premier Tian Jiyun and his delegation arrived at Don Muang Airport this evening for an official visit as guests of the government. They were greeted by Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin and Deputy Foreign Minister Second Lieutenant Praphat Limpaphan at the airport. The PRC vice premier will stay in Thailand until 28 October. His trip is mainly aimed at promoting investment between the two countries. He will pay visits to various factories and food processing plants in both Bangkok and the provinces and will sign an agreement on avoidance of double taxation and prevention of tax evasion.

ICELAND PRIME MINISTER VISITS; COMMENTS ON SUMMIT

BK200313 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] The Reagan and Gorbachev meeting in Reykjavik last week moved the world closer to nuclear disarmament; according to Iceland's visiting Prime Minister Steingrimur Hermannsson.

Mr. Hermannsson said yesterday the superpower meeting turned the small country of 240,000 people and only 500 policemen upside down.

"The Soviet ambassador to Iceland called on me two weeks before the summit" he said. "The US ambassador came an hour later and wanted an immediate decision on holding the summit in Iceland.

"We have only 500 policemen and only 10 of them are armed," said the rugged premier. "We had only 11 days to prepare, a very short time really."

But he said: "I agreed on the spot.

"Acknowledging that Iceland had a small police force and no army, the Soviets and Americans brought in their own security."

Surprisingly, Mr Hermannsson said, the Soviet and American security forces showed excellent cooperation. "They worked together as if they had been friends all their lives. I'm sure the KGB and CIA know each other well."

The cost of the summit was high and although they could charge the superpowers for the use of the facilities, it was difficult to send them a bill for the civil servants' overtime.

The only thing posing problems for the Icelandic authorities was 2,500 foreign journalists shut out from meeting the leaders.

Personally, Mr Hermannsson said, he supported nuclear disarmament. Of the chances that the U.S. and Soviet Union will agree on disarmament, he said: "I'm more optimistic now than before.

"Both superpower leaders put forth proposals that were new and very far-reaching," said Mr Hermannsson.

"I found Mr Gorbachev... I have the feeling he is of a very new tribe," he said of his half-hour meeting with each of the two leaders.

While there was fear the Soviet Union, superior in conventional warfare, would invade Western Europe if all their nuclear weapons were destroyed, Mr Hermannsson said he did not think that was likely.

Iceland, which has strategic control of the sea lanes to the Atlantic used by Soviet submarines, is a member of NATO, he said, with a U.S. surveillance base there. But it also has good relations with the USSR in both economic and cultural affairs.

Mr Hermannsson said he plans to improve Iceland's tourist industry which now has 90,000 annual visitors and grew by 13 percent last year.

After suffering a 130 per cent inflation rate some years back, he said, this has now been reduced to about 10 per cent.

Few immigrants settle in this Arctic wilderness, but he said there were 40 Vietnamese residents running restaurants.

DEPUTY MINSTER MEETS SOVIET TRADE OFFICIAL

BK210841 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] The deputy chairman of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, D.M. Baranov, is currently visiting Thailand to meet with his Thai counterpart to expand bilateral trade. He met with Deputy Foreign Minister Sub Lieutenant Praphat Limpaphan this morning.

Trade between Thailand and the Soviet Union in the past has been in Thailand's favor. The Soviet Union imported rice, corn, tapioca, and textiles from Thailand. Thailand imported machinery from the Soviet Union. During today's meeting, the Thai deputy foreign minister pointed out to the Soviet visitor how trading with Thailand can help the Soviet Union save on transportation costs.

[Begin Praphat recording] I pointed out to him that the Soviet Union would be able to save on transportation costs by importing goods from Thailand -- goods for animal or human consumption and for distribution to the Soviet people in the eastern part of the country. This will help the Soviet Union reduce transportation costs to less than one-third of its costs to import goods from Europe, the United States, or even from the western part of the Soviet Union itself. I urged the Soviet Union to take this into consideration. Meanwhile, we did not rule out Soviet opportunities to sell to Thailand. We only asked the Soviet Union to improve its products to make them more suitable for use in our country. [end recording]

NAEO NA EDITORIAL VIEWS CHAWALIT'S 'WARNING'

BK211152 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 16 Oct 86 p 3

[Editorial: "The Army Chief's Warning"]

[Text] No matter what his intention, the warning by Army Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut is worthy of attention by the political parties in the present coalition government.

Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said that speaking on behalf of the Army and the Armed Forces which have a close relationship with the government, they support the government. But if the government does wrong things or does not take a correct stand, no amount of support will be able to save the government.

The comment by the army chief came amid the serious conflict between the Democrat Party and the Social Action Party over the Democrat Party's abstention in the voting at the end of the no-confidence debate against Commerce Minister Police Captain Surat Osathanukhro concerning his permission for the import of illegal logs from Burma. The Democrat Party's move was tantamount to giving no confidence to the minister in the same coalition. The Social Action Party, meanwhile, insisted that its minister did nothing wrong and therefore does not have to resign his cabinet post, thus carelessly discarding political etiquette.

The reports on money dumping in the last election created fear in the public about the possiblity of political businessmen trying to make profits from the cabinet posts to recoup what they have invested in order to gain those ministerial positions. This has created suspicion among the people and the government has become discredited in the eyes of the public.

While the country is beset by various problems, especially economic and financial problems, the government does not have time to tackle them at all. On the contrary, it has become the topic of one scandal after another. The Democrat Party which is the core of this coalition is beset by false pride and inner conflicts. There has been an attempt to oust Party Leader Phichai Rattakun. All this has caused the people to become weary of their government.

We believe that Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut firmly upholds democracy. Any coup d'etat by the Army is therefore far from our thinking. The army chief's warning is rather aimed at giving some thought to the political parties in the coalition. Gen Chawalit said that there is a need for power to solve national problems. It does not mean absolute power, but a just and correct power based on righteousness. We need stability in order to solve national problems. Anyway, the future looks rather gloomy.

According to an old saying, we must stop and listen even though it is a warning from a lizard. As this is a direct warning from the army commander in chief, political parties should pay attention.

COLUMNIST ON CHAWALIT, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

BK221312 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 22 Oct 86 p 6

[Column by Kittichai Inthanurak]

[Text] Why were many groups of individuals so worried about the political situation right after Army Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut presented a working policy to the Administrative Committee and the Advisory Board of the "Army Meets the People" radio program during a meeting on the afternoon of 14 October?

The army commander's statement on the political conflicts, uniformity in thinking, the need for the "power" to solve the country's problems, and, in particular, his reiteration that the army should judge the government's performance on the basis of "what is right and what is wrong" are "homework" for everyone to ponder. Newspapers made big headlines and commented extensively on this issue for a few days.

Although the army commander did say that the "power" must be a just and correct power which is based on righteousness, his remark has caused general concern about the future political situation.

As politics in the National Assembly during the past 2 weeks was dominated by the "no-confidence" motion against Commerce Minister Police Captain Surat Osathanukhro, a week later Gen Chawalit said in his speech at the Army Operations Center that "the state mechanism has begun to move in an inappropriate direction thus reviving the conditions of [people's] war." Since then, the political situation has taken on a more sombre look.

The army is part of the state mechanism and is controlled by the government. However, the army or the three armed forces have been well organized with chain of command, iron discipline, and developed technology in their hands. As an institution, they are "extremely sensitive politically." The army seems to be more powerful than any other institution in the society.

In principle, "politicians" are the "representatives" of the people and through them the people can legally use their political power. But their image seems to have been tarnished as there have been cases of their colleagues becoming involved in the business of making huge profits from government agencies and state enterprises. The "illegal tourist bus" business, the asphalt purchase scandal, the poor performances of the Bangkok Mass Transport Organization and the Rapid Transport Organization, the airport controversy, the illegal monetary trading, ore smuggling, and marijuana and narcotics trafficking have tarnished the real image of the honorable "representatives" of the people.

It is honorable representatives like these who undermine the political institution, the tool for developing democracy in the country.

Ministries, departments, and state enterprises are easy prey for these politicians who try to influence and place a tight grip on all these agencies while neglecting other problems which often lead to tremendous losses in the society.

In short, we can say that politicians are groups of individuals who have merged with political parties and, exploiting their political status as their bargaining power, seek profits for themselves and their colleagues.

Political ideologies, policies, and causes are only things that they talked about during their election campaigns to deceive the people to vote for them. The National Assembly is seemingly occupied by hooligans. There are some politicians who used to be reputed for adherence to their "principles" or following their own "line." Everyone is now trying all ways and means to make a profit and gain personal fame.

For this very reason, why shouldn't the military, as a subordinate of the government, dare to criticize the government's performance or say that the ministers of the "Prem V Government" are reviving conditions of war?

Have politicians done anything to maintain prestige and pride of the parliamentary institution?

Naturally, in crisis the "weak" can be highly patient while the "strong" are not and often take the opportunity to use their "power" to unilaterally solve problems. If that happens, there is no use in arguing about who undermined the democratic system.

ARMY RADIO ON CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION

BK220941 Bangkok First Army Division Radio in Thai 2300 GMT 21 Oct 86

["Sayamanusati" program]

[Text] Good morning, listeners. Today the "Sayamanusati" program will talk with you about the current political situation once more. We have told you before that politics, the economy, and the military are like the three legs of a tripod. The tripod will collapse if one of its legs is not in the proper position. Of the three legs, politics is more important than the other two. In the past, major stress was placed on the military, and the country was able to survive. However, at present, politics is placed ahead of the military. As a result, the country has been facing more problems with each passing day. This is because the political parties and politicians themselves create those problems.

For this reason, the Army commander has once again stressed that politicians must make a joint effort to create political stability. Without political stability, we will not be able to solve economic and social problems. In the old days, the leaders of the military and government were the same people. The government could make any mistake, and the military would continue to support it. In other words, the powers of the military and politics were not separated. From the point of view of political science, this is a dictatorial administration. Therefore, the Army's commander's initiative to separate the military from politics is appropriate under the democratic system. Another major issue he mentioned during a press interview was the conflict among the parties in the coalition government. He said he could only follow the developments. How could he tell the prime minister to do this or that?

Another point to ponder is that the present Army commander will not allow the military to interfere in politics. Moreover, he subscribes to the policy of politics leading the military, as he has always pledged verbally and in writing. He always does what he says.

Some politicians make all kinds of promises during their election campaigns, boasting that they will do this and that for the people and the country. The people believe them, voting for them in hopes that they will help solve their problems. After entering parliament, however, they do nothing for the people. There is nothing they can do. In fact, they try, but there are many more problems than they can cope with. Because of such a setback, the political situation has become more tense.

Reporters attempted to ask the Army commander questions on different issues while he tried to answer as many as he could. We in the mass media should be aware of our national security. Certain questions, if answered, can affect national security. Normally, reporters want as much news as they can get. However, it would be better if they were more careful in presenting news pertaining to national security.

Asked about the situation along the Thai-Cambodian border, the Army commander said that the situation in Ban Kruat District of Buriram Province has already returned to normal. We have driven the Vietnamese troops out of the area, which is now fully under our soldiers control. We would like to add that Ban Kruat District is an important area where the Communist Party of Thailand wants to set up its command headquarters. We therefore built a road between Ta Phraya and Lahan Sai. We have spent a lot of money and lost many lives among our soldiers and workers to build this road. At present, the villages in this district are enjoying peace.

Dear listeners, some politicians said that communist Vietnam has never posed any threat to Thailand. Such a statement does not hold water. History has proved that they will conceal their real objective and wait for an opportunity. They always cause trouble whenever they have an opportunity.

It is generally accepted that politics means the administration of the country. If politics fails and the government lacks stability, the administration and development of the country will also fail. Although the opposition has gone on the offensive at beginning, the parties in the coalition government must learn their lesson, correct their mistakes, compromise, work closely together, eliminate their weaknesses, and take their turn to launch a political offensive. They must be prepared to cope with any situation and unite to help create stability for the government. With confidence in the government's stability, foreign investors and tourists will come to our country. Let us unite.

CHAWALIT ON URGENT NEED FOR POLITICAL STABILITY

BK230137 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said yesterday that there is an urgent need for political stability to allow the Government to tackle economic problems effectively.

Pointing out that economic prosperity was the key to the people's well-being, Gen Chawalit said the Government would not be able to attain this goal no matter how hard it tried "unless there is political stability."

"This is why I always emphasise that we must have political stability now," Gen Chawalit said.

Asked if the controversy involving Commerce Minister Surat Osathanukhro had any effect on the country's political stability, Gen Chawalit said he had no authority to comment on the matter.

"What I am saying is a matter of principle in general. Everything should be based on correctness," he said, adding that it was none of his business whether Minister Surat resigned or not.

But he said the problem should be tackled at its root. "That should be the principle. Nothing can last if it is based on incorrectness," said the Army chief.

Gen Chawalit confirmed that he met Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon before the premier left for Switzerland on Monday night.

The Army chief said he was invited by Gen Prem to have dinner with him. He denied Gen Prem had told him of his views on the issue of Minister Surat.

PREM LEAVES FOR VISITS TO SWITZERLAND, ITALY

BK220949 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon left at 2400 on 20 October for Lausanne, Switzerland, to represent the Thai people at the 86th birthday anniversary of the princess mother. Admiral Sonthi Bunyachai, General Thianchai Sirisamphan, Phong Sarasin, Major General Chatchai Chunhawan, General Prachuap Suntharangkun, General Han Linanon, Michai Ruchuphan, Admiral Supha Khotchaseni, and General Chawalit Yongchaiyut went to see the prime minster off at the Air Force Command.

Gen Prem Tinsulanon had an audience with the princess mother at 1200 today to offer her birthday wishes. The prime minister will stay in Switzerland for 2 days and will visit Italy for 2 days. He is scheduled to return to Thailand on 25 October. No reporters accompanied the prime minister on this trip.

VO DONG GIANG VISITS JAPAN 19-22 OCTOBER

BK221452 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1442 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] At the invitation of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, Minister Vo Dong Giang visited Japan from 19 to 22 October after he had attended the 41st UN General Assembly.

During this stay in Tokyo, he held talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari about the relations between the two countries and the international issues of common interests to both sides. Minister Vo Dong Giang called on the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee and contacted the Alliance of Japanese-Vietnamese Friendship.

ENVOY TO UN ADDRESSES DEBATE ON REFUGEE ISSUE

OW161521 Hanoi VNA in English 1443 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 16 — "Massive flows of refugees usually impose great political, economic an social burdens not only upon the receiving countries but also upon the countries of origin, in the form of an exodus of their labour force, a "brain drain" as well as political and social instability", said Ambassador Bui Xuan Nhat at a UN debate on Oct. 14 on "international cooperation in preventing new exoduses of refugees". The negative effects on the social order and security of the refugees' native countries are seriously aggravated when refugees are used for political purposes, said the acting head of Vietnam's permanent mission to the UN.

Bui Xuan Nhat pointed out that the refugee issue should be taken into account and resolved with humanitarian spirit only and should not be used for political purposes. He stressed that the most important principles must be applied to prevent new exoduses of refugees, namely, states and governments should not interfere in any form in the internal affairs of other countries and they should respect the latter's independence and sovereignty.

On the refugee issue in Southeast Asia the Vietnamese representative said: "The Indochinese peoples have been victims of successive wars of aggression by colonialist and imperialist [sentence incomplete as received]. They are now facing a multi-faceted war of sabotage and the policy of economic blockade and embargo by the expansionists in collusion with the imperialist and hostile forces, plus the incitement of people to leave their countries with the aim of weakening and creating instability in these countries. These are the root causes giving rise to massive flows of refugees from Indochina".

Bui Xuan nhat called upon the concerned countries to promote cooperation with Vietnam in resolving the refugee issue. He appealed to the international community for further assistance to Vietnam to overcome the consequences of war and develop its national economy, contributing to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

PHAM HUNG SPEAKS AT CUU LONG PARTY CONGRESS

BK221007 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] As reported earlier, the party organization of Cuu Long Province held its fourth congress from 6 to 10 October. Comrade Pham Hung, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee [bis thuw trung uwowng dqangr] attended and addressed the congress. [The VNA press review for 21 October, in pointing out that NHAN DAN carries the text of Pham Hung's speech at the Cuu Long party congress, identifies Pham Hung as "Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers."]

In his address, Comrade Pham Hung agreed with appraisals and conclusions of the Cuu Long party organization's political report concerning the province's great achievements, its shortcomings, and the guidelines and targets of its socioeconomic development for the 5 years from 1986 to 1990. He then dealt with the questions of building the province's economic structure, combining the promotion of production with the achievement of mastery in distribution and circulation of goods, and combining economic building with the consolidation of national defense and security. While expounding on these three major issues, Comrade Pham Hung dissected the characteristics of Cuu Long Province's economic development in relation to the socioeconomic situation of the entire country and to the world and regional situation, thereby enabling the Cuu Long party organization to see more clearly the province's role and the direction it must follow in the period ahead.

Regarding the question of building the province's economic structure, Comrade Pham Hung pointed out: Cuu Long has 185,000 hectares of arable land, a long coast, both fresh and salt water areas, a population of almost 1.8 million, more than 700,000 laborers, and a climate favorable for agricultural development. The province and all its districts have finished formulating their master plans for socioeconomic development. This represents a very basic advantage that will help Cuu Long satisfactorily exploit its potentials in the days ahead to attain its three main objectives: producing grain and foodstuffs, providing raw materials for industry, and procuring goods for export.

He stressed: We must develop agriculture in both crop planting and livestock raising with the number one objective being to find a steady solution to the grain problem, gradually advance agriculture to large-scale socialist production in a structure wherein agriculture and consumer goods industry are closely and correctly combined, and serve the cause of the country's socialist industrialization.

We must advance agriculture to large-scale socialist production on the basis of ceaselessly consolidating and improving the socialist mode of production in agriculture and making effective use of Cuu Long's work force, land, riverways, and sea areas. advancing agriculture to large-scale socialist production definitely does not mean that agriculture should be developed separately. On the contrary, this development must be carried out within a structure in which agriculture is closely and gradually combined with industry in both their scale and their pace in order to achieve the highest possible socioeconomic efficiency and fulfill the targets set for each specific period. The development of agriculture must be combined with the development of the cnsumer goods industry in both scope and scale, including the food processing industry, small industry, and various artisan and handicraft sectors and trades in the urban and rural areas. It must also be combined with the building of the infrastructure of socialism and the expansion of the communications and transportation systems.

Only by promoting the production of consumer goods and the processing of agricultural products will we be able to aise the value of farm produce, expand the domestic market, and create important sources for export products. Only by stepping up the consumer goods production industry will we able to stimulate agricultural production, broaden the division of labor, create more jobs, develop the economy, raise labor productivity, increase the number of products, boost national income, achieve the accumulation of capital from sources within the national economy, and contribute to the cause of national industrialization.

Comrade Pham Hung also pointed out: While building the province's agro-industrial economic structure, we must pay attention to building the agro-industrial economic structure at the district level.

Concerning the question of combining the promotion of production with the achievement of mastery in the distribution and circulation of goods, Comrade Pham Hung stressed: In the present situation, we must profoundly understand and clearly realize the need to closely combine the promotion of production with the achievement of mastery in the distribution and circulation of goods. This means that in leading production, we must control the results of production; in leading the distribution and circulation of goods, we must control the market and price; and in leading the efforts to protect socialist property, we must struggle against enemy sabotage and corruption and resolutely punish dishonest traders, speculators, smugglers, and those who disturb the market. All these tasks constitute a whole in socialist economic activities, in emplementing the state plan, and in the process of socialist industrialization.

Then, Comrade Phan Hung analyzed the relationship between socialist transformation and the perfection of socialist production relations, considering it a regular and continuous task during the transition period.

Socialist transformation is the hard and dangerous struggle between the two paths to settle the issue of who directs whom, between the socialist and nonsocialist economies. In this struggle, the socialist economy must surge forward continuously and vigorously to master the economy, seize the lead and control power, and win the final victory.

Socialist transformation must follow rules and agree with the compatibility between the production relations and the nature and standard of production forces. It is not merely a change in ownership but it is aimed at settling the problem of production relations uniformly in all the three systems of ownership, management, and distribution.

The highest goal of socialist transformation is to promote the development of production forces so that everyone has a job, social labor productivity increases, and the people's livelihood improves. Transform to build and build to transform better.

Comrade Phan Hung also stressed: At the present time, the state must surge forward to master the social market and control the distribution and circulation to effectively support production. To be able to do so, it is imperative to perform the planning task well, use plans as centerpieces, and carry out socialist economic accounting and business. We must regularly improve the planning task to constantly enhance the position and quality of plans. In particular, we must formulate plans at the very grass-roots level and balance plans for each district.

The planning task must play an increasingly decisive role in the development guidelines and the vital domains of the national economy. It must be able to control the operations of the state-owned and collective economies, and guide the activities of other economic elements. We must not operate strictly in accordance with a rigid plan but must know how to apply the special laws of socialism to the various laws of goods production including the law of values, how to use the relations of goods and currencies and the market relations, and how to combine production closely with distribution and circulation.

As regards the problem of building the economy and consolidating national defense and security, Comrade Phan Hung specified: We should make each cadre and each party member, and all the people in the province clearly realize the current situation in our country which requires us to struggle in all circumstances to successfully implement the two strategic tasks of building socialism and firmly defending the socialist Vietnam fatherland.

The socialist fatherland is not simply a geographical concept encompassing lands, rivers, mountains, territorial waters, and airspace; it also embodies the socialist system with a new economy, a new culture, and a new type of socialist man. The fatherland is also identified with the Communist Party -- the nucleus of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the force that leads and organizes all the successes of socialism. For this reason, defending the socialist fatherland means not only to safeguard national sovereignty and territorial integrity and protect every inch of land from violation by the enemy, but also to ensure the political security of the socialist system, preserve the lines and organization of the CPV, protect the state of dictatorship of the proletariat, maintain the unity of the people of various nationalities, and protect the worker-peasant alliance.

It is necessary to develop and protect the new economy, the new culture, and the new type of socialist man; and to preserve the purity of Marxist-Leninist ideology that has systematically taken shape and developed in the course of socialist construction in our country. Obviously, every success of socialism, be it big or small, may be undermined by the enemy unless it is closely guarded, thereby seriously affecting our momentum to surge forward. Therefore, defending socialism in its meaning as the fatherland must become a habit well ingrained in the thought and action of every member of the Communist Party and every socialist citizen in any field of activity.

The concept of defense must be well blended with a high sense of revolutionary vigilance to become a widespread and regular feature of all of our normal daily work, production, and combat activities for national construction and defense.

We must closely link the implementation of socioeconomic tasks with efforts to counter sabotage activities by the enemy and maintain national defense and security, and closely combine national defense work with the maintenance of security and social order. Production must go together with efforts to protect production. Internal security must be linked with efforts to purify our internal ranks and to resolutely do away with manifestations of negativism.

Ending his speech, Comrade Pham Hung recalled the traditions established by the party organization and people of Cuu Long Province during the various periods of revolutionary struggle, and he expressed the belief that guided by the glorious revolutionary traditions of the party organization, all the members of the Cuu Long provincial party organization will unite singlemindedly, strive to develop the achievements and progress already recorded, overcome their mistakes and shortcomings, resolutely do away with the system of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies, practice economic accounting and socialist business with planning as the kingpin, and definitely prevent the free market from adversely affecting the livelihood of the laboring people, cadres, and members of the Army and public security forces.

With a new way of thinking, a new organization, and a new workstyle, he said, Cuu Long will overcome all difficulties, creatively develop all its existing capabilities into a new source of strength, and strongly surge forward to successfully carry out the resolution adopted by the congress. It is firmly believed that the province will record new, yet greater achievements in making Cuu Long prosperous, strong, and beautiful and bringing a plentiful, happy, and civilized life to the compatriots of all nationalities.

DELEGATES ATTEND NAVY'S PARTY CONGRESS

BK160545 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 9 Oct 86

[By station correspondent Si Thoai]

[Text] The 248 delegates selected from among the basic party organizations who attended the Navy's party congress symbolized the intelligence, heart, sentiment, and sense of political responsibility of more than 10,000 party members who are thinking and acting in the spirit of giving everything to build and firmly defend the country's sacred seas and islands.

I met party members representing the three generations that are living in the large outlying sea areas on the country's islands. They gathered here at this great quinquennial festival. I shook hands with all the elders and friends, my comrades of several generations, who share one life of attachment to the immense ocean. They were sincere, open-hearted, eager, kind, very approachable, and sympathetic.

I listened emotionally to the delegates' statements at the congress and to their heart-to-heart talks with one another during refreshment breaks. They talked about themselves, and each one mingled with others to become as one single person. Some comrades reflected on and spoke of facts. Facts discussed here were of the revolutionary cause of the party which materialized through the various draft documents of the sixth party congress. These documents have been studied and discussed by the delegates since the congresses of basic party organizations. At this congress, they discussed the documents even more profoundly and focused on more vital issues such as food, clothing, housing, work, education, medical treatment, movement, and fighting the enemy for our national defense, matters which are of primary concern to the party.

If we look at the important issues of the current situation and examine the real works which the party is leading and the state is doing to gradually stabilize the people's moral, material, and social lives, confidence prevails, not only in the congress, but also among the people.

On the work of the party organization itself, more of the participants in the congress made statements because they had more time and more issues to discuss thoroughly in order to present contributions made by their own party organization and their own force to the common task of the party which is very heavy yet very glorious. I listened carefully to each viewpoint, word, and statement by every delegate. I also read each sentence, line by line, of the Navy's party political report to learn about the good points, shortcomings, and their causes of the past 5 years. The leading guidelines, policies, and measures for the next 5 years were unanimously agreed upon by all delegates. Everyone wanted to further clarify and discuss more thoroughly the issues of personnel, ships, fish, weapons, and ammunition, and the clothing and food of coast guards, looking for ways to raise the combat strength of each detachment and each ship. These issues cannot be overlooked, there will be no peace on the sea or work done at sea. This is the reason why strategic issues have become urgent and imminent, calling for the intelligence of the party and congress participants to lead, organize, and command the entire Navy to operate along the party line and in accordance with the resolution adopted at this congress.

There were also many views and questions urging clarification and specification; namely, why the combat strength and duty performance of some units are still unsatisfactory; why the preventative maintenance of ships, weapons, and other facilities is still deficient; why some units have not complied with disciplinary regulations and state law, and still violate the Army's traditions; and why some units still rely on higher echelon assistance and have not positively cared for troops' livelihood.

In answering the above questions, the delegates to the congress unanimously reached the most positive conclusion that the Navy's party must make every effort to uphold self-reliance, self-support, solidarity, and singlemindedness to overcome difficulties and vigorously accelerate all activities in the spirit of renovating thinking, command methods, and cadre work, then the Navy's sixth party congress resolution will certainly be implemented step by step with success.

There were so many views and hearts in the congress imbued with frankness, democracy, adequate sense of responsibility, militancy, and a high concentration which urged each delegate to think and do something to make the Navy's party wholesome and strong so that the force could victoriously fulfill all its assigned tasks and remain worthy of the confidence of the party, the state, the people, and friends, and also worthy of its glorious traditions of over 30 years of construction, combat, and growth.

FLOODS DAMAGE CROPS, PROPERTY IN HOANG LIEN SON

BK170915 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] On 12 October, a sudden rush of water at unprecedented speed from the upper reach of the Chay River running through Hoang Lien Son Province resulted in a flash flood that caused considerable losses of crops and property to Bat Xat, Bao Thang, Bao Yen, Van Yen, and Tran Yen Districts and Lao Cai and Yan Bai Cities.

According to initial statistics, 1,651 hectares of earing 10th-month rice in the high-yield rice area of Bat Xat District were deeply flooded, with 905 hectares considered completely lost, while the yield of the remaining area will be greatly reduced. A total of 671 houses were inundated, and others were washed away. Many roads were damaged. Four persons were reported killed or missing. Large quantities of agricultural products and a number of grain and foodstuff warehouses were damaged or washed away.

The party and people's committees of Hoang Lien Son Province have promptly guided the implementation of urgent measures to overcome the aftermath of the flash flood and to restore production. In the immediate future, the province will try to wash the silt off the remaining 10th-month rice plants quickly after the water recedes. It will organize the peasants to harvest the 10th-month rice crop fully, try to prevent waste and shortfall, urgently harvest cassava and process dried manioc, and take advantage of the still sunny weather to begin work immediately on winter crop production and satisfactorily prepare for the forthcoming winter-spring crop by growing short-term corn, potato, vegetable, and subsidiary crop varieties. The province will also provide more supplies, fertilizer, and seed for the flooded areas to make up for their losses of supplies and grain, will restore communications routes, and aid those families made homeless by the flash flood.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON NONSPECIFIC CONTRACTS

BK180948 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Oct 86

[NHAN DAN 11 October editorial: "Overcome the Situation of Nonspecific Contracts in Agriculture"]

[Text] The application of product contracts with labor groups and laborers is aimed at promoting family production work and strengthening the workers' responsibility, obligation, and interests. This is a progressive form of management designed to ensure success in organizing new production relations and enhance the workers' capability, thereby bringing about better economic results.

After applying the system for the past several years, it has been found that product contracts have helped develop the collective mastery spirit and integrate potentials of the labor forces and money and materials of families to accelerate production, thereby increasing the production output of various crops.

In applying product contracts to agriculture, it has been found that the system has encouraged cooperation in productive labor, especially between state-run, collective, and family production establishments. State-run and collective production establishments are responsible for the production of key industrial products to serve agriculture and other important material and technical bases of agriculture in order to help families of cooperative members accelerate production. This cooperation has created a combined strength. As a result, it helps to oppose the nonspecific contracts system which does not encourage cooperation and efforts to increase labor and biological productivity.

Moreover, nonspecific contracts also created complicated social problems in rural areas. Many families became poor when they would not resume simple production due to insufficient facilities. Some establishments satisfactorily carried out the product contracts systems, while others applied nonspecific contracts to cooperative members. There are many factors leading to the practice of nonspecific contracts. These include the shortage of material and technical bases, poor supply of raw materials, and loose management at various establishments. These adverse factors vary with each establishment, thus we must find out the main cause to eliminate the difficulty. Some shortcomings require gradual efforts to be overcome, especially shortcomings in building material and technical bases for agriculture and those in accelerating production at different localities with diversified conditions — some places plant one crop a year, while the others plant two or three crops; some places have water conservancy projects, while the others rely on land and weather conditions; some have sufficient draft animals, while the others have a shortage.

For this reason, we must implement the product contracts system in a flexible manner, not mechanically. First, we must surge forward to provide sufficient facilities for families to resume production according to their conditions. All localities can satisfactorily reserve seed and carry out vegetation protection work with different methods. They should not assign these tasks to an individual cooperative member. Localities with water conservancy projects must strive to fulfill set plan norms in regulating irrigation work and avoid letting each family carry out this task by themselves which might lead to squabbles over water resources and better places for cultivation. Places with insufficient draft animals must surge forward to prepare land by suitable methods such as providing manpower for families which have a shortage of draft buffalo to help them reduce expenses in land preparation work.

We must strictly control distribution of raw materials and oppose embezzlement in order to formulate plans on the distribution of materials in advance so as to control the source of goods.

Nonspecific contracts are a shortcoming that we must strive to overcome. It is, however, not a cause created by the application of the product contracts system. In a society where the state totally controls raw materials for agricultural production such as fuel, fertilizer, and insecticide, various state-run and collective establishments must take responsibility for accelerating the production work of families which have accepted work under the product contracts system.

Meanwhile, we must oppose the concept of maintaining nonspecific contracts by administrative committees and agricultural supervisory teams which are not positively trying to overcome their shortcomings in order to encourage cooperation in production with families of cooperative members.

All central, provincial, and district sectors as well as grass-roots units are responsible for the prevailing nonspecific contracts. As a result, various echelons and sectors are duty-bound to help grass-roots units to eliminate nonspecific contracts. Party committees of various echelons must strictly inspect their shortcomings in eliminating nonspecific contracts in order to gradually overcome them. In carrying out this task, they must avoid the practice of establishing work units and teams just for form's sake which do not bring about concrete economic results and win the consensus of the majority of cooperative members.

VO NGUYEN GIAP CONGRATULATES USSR'S MARCHUK

OW211904 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 21 -- Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap has sent congratulations to Guriy Marchuk, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the Soviet Union, on his election as president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES OUTGOING THAI ENVOY

OW211935 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 21 -- Thai Ambassador to Vietnam Atsada Chaiyanam today paid a farewell visit to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong before leaving for home for a new assignment.

Chairman Pham Van Dong had a cordial conversation with the Thai diplomat.

CORRECTION TO TRUONG CHINH ADDRESS TO HANOI CONGRESS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Truong Chinh Addresses Hanoi Party Congress," published in the 22 October Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT beginning on page K 1:

Page K 5, paragraph one, lines three and four should read ...encouragement, for the progress of the capital is a common source of joy for the people... (changing "purpose" to "progress" and "pride" to "joy")

AUSTRALIA

EVANS SAYS NO PLAN TO RENEGOTIATE ON PINE GAP

BK230658 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] There will be no change at this stage to Australia's arrangement with the United States over the joint defense facility at Pine Gap near Alice Springs. The government defense spokesman in the Senate, Senator Evans, says although there is now an option to renegotiate the agreement, the government does not intend to do so. His comments came on the 9th day of a women's peace protest outside Parliament House in Canberra calling for an end to the American presence at Pine Gap.

HAYDEN RAPS U.S. CATTLE OFFER TO PHILIPPINES

BK200858 Melbourne Overseas in English 0830 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has strongly criticized American approaches to sell subsidized cattle to the Philippines. Mr Hayden told Parliament the United States was not fair dealing in its plan to offer a concessional finance package to win a Philippines cattle contract. Tony Hill of our Canberra office says the foreign minister described the American approach as an extension of Washington's agricultural subsidization policy.

[Begin recording] [Hill] Mr Hayden said the Philippines had called for offers from countries such as Australia and United States to supply a live cattle contract. He said the United States was expected to offer a 7 to 10 years concessional finance package and interest rates of 4.5 percent to support its bid. Mr Hayden said the Philippines Government was anticipating severe competition between the U.S. and Australia, and he quoted a deputy minister in the Philippines Ministry of Agriculture and Food as saying there is a brewing cattle war between the United States and Australia and this is definitely to our advantage.

Mr Hayden said the United States' subsidized offer was likely to be the determining factor in who won the contract.

[Hayden] It is quite clear that there is America-Australia interest involved in this, and there is further evidence, on the basis of information being provided, the United States of America is not fair dealing or intends to not fair deal. And that this, probably more than anything else, will determine the outcome of the offers which are made. [end recording]

PLAN TO PROBE CAMBODIAN ATROCITIES PUT TO UN

BK210113 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0030 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Members of the United Nations are studying an Australian proposal that an independent body investigate atrocities allegedy committed by Cambodia's former Khmer Rouge leaders. Radio Australia's United Nations correspondent, Andrew (Krueger), says the proposal is part of a Hawke government's initiative to overcome a key obstacle to peace talks in the country now known as Kampuchea. He says that if the proposal is successful it could form an integral part of a plan to get Vietnamese troops out of Kampuchea by enabling a negotiated settlement to return the country to a state of neutrality.

Vietnam and the Kampuchean government it supports in Phnom Penh have refused to negotiate a settlement of the Kampuchean conflict with any of the surviving Khmer Rouge leaders whom Vietnam overthrew in 1979.

Australia's ambassador for the UN, Mr Richard Woolcott, outlined the proposal in the General Assembly yesterday. Mr Woolcott explained that the idea of excluding from the peace talks anybody found to have committed atrocities in Cambodia had first been raised by Australia's foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, in bilateral talks with his counterparts in Southeast Asia.

Our UN correspondent says it is the first time the world body has had a chance to consider the Australian proposal. The General Assembly is currently debating a resolution calling for the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea submitted by the six member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, ASEAN.

NEW ZEALAND

LANGE RESPONDS TO REPORTS ON INTELLIGENCE LOSS

HK210351 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 7 Oct 86 p 13

[Text] NEW ZEALAND PRESS AGENCY -- The Prime Minister, Mr Lange, has taken issue with Ministry of Defence statements that New Zealand has lost a large degree of intelligence ability as a result of the ANZUS row.

Ministry officials told a parliamentary select committee in a written answer last week they were concerned the loss of US intelligence co-operation meant New Zealand had an "incomplete picture" of ship movements, particularly within the Pacific.

However, Mr Lange said yesterday there had been no impairment of New Zealand's defence capabilities.

Reported Ministry comments that New Zealand had lost 80 percent of its intelligence information were "totally wrong." Mr Lange said it might be closer to the mark to say New Zealand had lost 80 percent of overseas-sourced intelligence assessment.

Mr Lange said raw intelligence, which New Zealand' was continuing to receive, was "the difference between reading the book review and the book. We now have to read the book."

TALKS WITH PAPUA NEW GUINEA ON BORDER OPEN

BK201356 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Indonesian and Papua New Guinea [PNG] delegates of the Joint Border Committee today began their 4-day meeting in Bandung on the issues of border crossers, border mapping, exchange of information on development, and cooperation on search-and-rescue operations along the Irian Jaya-PNG common border. The meeting was attended by 14 PNG and 25 Indonesian delegates.

Speaking in his capacity as Indonesian chief delegate in the presence of PNG Foreign Minister Legu Vagi, Home Affairs Minister Suparjo Rustam said that the Joint Border Committee had proven itself to be capable of solving a number of problems existing in the common border. Touching on the Irian Jaya border crossers, Suparjo Rustam stated that about 5,000 of them had voluntarily returned to Irian Jaya from PNG. He stressed that the Indonesian Government always welcomes their return, guarantees their safety, and arranges for their resettlement in villages with excellent facilities.

However, Suparjo noted that despite the progress achieved by the Joint Border Committee, he though it was still necessary to streamline the working mechanism of this organization and improve its efficiency, especially during the current economic situation.

Suharto Meets Vagi

BK211357 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Accompanied by Home Affairs Minister Suparjo Rustam and Papua New Guinea [PNG] Ambassador to Indonesia Brian Amini, PNG Foreign Minister Lagu Vagi paid a courtesy call on President Suharto in Jakarta today. The PNG foreign minister is visiting Indonesia to attend the Joint Border Committee meeting in Bandung.

Speaking to newsmen, Legu Vagi said PNG proposed a 10-km area from the common border to be used for search-and-rescue operations by both countries in the event of natural disasters or other emergencies. Legu Vagi also expressed satisfaction that the Bandung meeting was held at the ministerial level, which he described as reflecting the advanced level of relations and mutual understanding between Indonesia and PNG.

Legu Vagi added that the two countries will sign a treaty of friendship in Port Moresby on 27 October.

MALAYSIA

MINISTER WARNS OPPONENTS OF NEW ECONOMIC POLICY

BK191541 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] The government will take stern action against those groups that try to destroy the New Economic Policy (DEB) [Dasar Ekonomi Baru], even if they are Barisan Nasional component parties. The government's patience on this matter is limited and it will not hesitate to take action against the groups. Deputy Finance Minister Dakut Saburuddin Chik said this when opening a seminar on bumiputera [indigenous people] economy awareness in Tasek Gulugor, near Butterworth today. He said the objectives of DEB will be achieved if bumiputera are capable of competing with nonbumiputera.

GOVERNMENT NO LONGER ALLOWING FOREIGN WORKERS

BK171250 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] The government is no longer allowing any more foreigners to work in the country as the unemployment rate is now becoming serious. The minister of labor, Datuk Lee Kim Sai, said the move was effective from last month. Some 4,000 applications for working permits have been rejected. Speaking to newsmen in Kuala Lumpur, Datuk Lee disclosed that the permits of foreign workers who are employed as laborers in estates and domestic servants will not be renewed. He warned that any employers employing illegal immigrants will be prosecuted under the labor law.

MINISTER WARNS OF 'NEW BREED' OF COMMUNISTS

BK211217 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 20 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Raub, Sunday [19 October] -- Deputy Home Affairs Minister Datuk Megat Junid Metat Ayub today warned of a new breed of "modern communists" who infiltrated the community in villages and towns.

He said the government was now checking whether these communists had infiltrated societies and other organizations especially those with foreign links.

These communists might also have links with Zionists, he added.

Datuk Megat Junid was addressing Rela [People's Volunteers Corps] members when he opened a course for them.

He said the people should be aware of these communists while at the same time be on the look out for any upswing in activities by "traditional" communists in the jungle.

"Although 2,100 of the 2,200 members of the Communist Party of Malaya are in Thailand, we must also be wary of the remaining 100 still in Malaysia.

"Recent discoveries of temporary camps and communist supply dumps show that the remnants are still active.

"We must always be on the alert and not assume that these 100 terrorists cannot affect national security.

"They can wreak havoc with outside help although their number is small."

SINGAPORE

TIME MAGAZINE CIRCULATION TO BE CUT IN HALF

BK161120 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 16 Oct 86 p 1

[By Alen John]

[Excerpt] TIME magazine, the U.S. international weekly, is the first foreign publication to have its local circulation cut because of its refusal to correct factual errors in an article about Singapore early last month.

From Monday, its circulation here will be halved to 9,000 and on Jan 1 next year, it will be cut again, to 2,000.

Each restricted copy will be marked on the cover with a perforated white sticker bearing a number and the words "Approved for Distribution". Copies will be made available at public libraries.

The reason for the government action is TIME's continued refusal to carry a government letter pointing out factual errors in a report in the Sept 8 issue on Singapore and opposition MP Mr J.B. Jeyaretnam.

In gazetting the order yesterday restricting TIME's sales, the Government used its new powers under the recently amended Newspaper and Printing Presses Act.

"The amendment to the Newspaper and Printing Presses Act is to discourage foreign publications from biased reporting on Singapore. Persistent refusal to publish corrections is an example of bias," a Communications and Information Ministry statement said yesterday.

The restriction takes effect with the magazine's Oct 27 issue. No decision has been made on how long TIME's circulation will be kept down.

The matter will be reviewed next year — at the earliest -- said the Minister of State (Communications and Information), Mr Wong Kan Seng, yesterday. [passage omitted]

NEW AIR AGREEMENT REACHED WITH SOVIET UNION

BK211222 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Singapore and the Soviet Union have revised their air services agreement after 2 days of talks in Moscow. The new agreement will allow the Russian national carrier, Aeroflot, to continue to pick up passengers on the New Delhi-Singapore route, while SIA [Singapore Airlines] can do the same between Bombay and Moscow, when it begins services to Moscow. According to a Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore news release, both Aeroflot and SIA can operate three services a week, each using any type of plane.

NDF CONSENTS TO REGIONAL CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENTS

HK231218 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 23 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Local New People's Army (NPA) commands may enter into peace talks with the local governments in their areas, Arno Sanidad, legal counsel for the National Democratic Front's [NDF] peace negotiators said yesterday.

However, "the finalization of agreements to cease hositilities must be coordinated with and integrated into the national peace talks."

Sanidad issued the clarification in the light of the many peace initiatives reported between local NPAs and local governments in many places in the country. These local initiatives have been interpreted by observers to mean that the NDF has lost control of its regional, provincial and local commands.

NDF chief national peace negotiator Satur Ocampo said last month that the NDF's policy is to "centralize on the national level, talks for peace, including cease-fire talks."

However, he explained that "as part of our work to enhance the economic and social welfare of our people, we are open to discussing with local civilian officials areas of cooperation on how the people's livelihood, the people's security, the people's general welfare can be enhanced."

Peace feelers from local NPA commands have been reported in Davao, Negros, Samar, Bulacan, Quezon and the entire island of Mindanao. So far, two agreements have been reached. The first, in Davao del Norte, resulted in a short-lived cease-fire that collapsed after 13 days when a company of Scout Rangers was ambushed by the NPA for allegedly conducting military operations in a cease-fire zone.

The second is a limited cease-fire in the Bondoc Peninsula of Quezon which was reached so that the release of two AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] officers captured by the NPA, Lt. Romeo Gan and Sgt. Domingo Causapin, Jr., could be worked out.

Last week, President Aquino held a half-hour peace dialogue with two NPA leaders from the Panay command during her visit to Iloilo City.

Sanidad said that the NDF negotiators take cognizance of the "particularities" of certain areas such as existing "rapport" betwen the rebels and the local government, church and civic groups. "The NDF cannot snub these," Sanidad said.

The NDF also recognizes that although what is known as "the insurgency problem" is not a local but a national issue, there are problems that are particular to certain areas and must be tackled locally Sanidad said.

Sanidad said that even on the local level, the NDF goes by its four basic conditions for a cease-fire. "If these conditions are achieved locally," Sanidad said, "why not agree to a cease-fire?"

The four conditions: Removal of all AFP detachments and checkpoints from and near areas under NDF control; dismantling of all units of the Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF); disarming of all private armies and fanatical groups; and the return of control over police forces to local government authorities.

NDF SAYS DEADLINE WILL ENDANGER PEACE TALKS

HK231219 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 23 Oct 86 pp 1, 3

[By staffmember Paulynn P Sicam]

[Text] The National Democratic Front (NDF) yesterday warned that a peace talks deadline being demanded by the Aquino government "will be detrimental in the long run."

NDF lawyer Arno Sanidad was reacting to a statement by President Aquino before the Sigma Delta Phi sorority yesterday that she was growing impatient with the delays in the peace talks and would impose a deadline in the search for peace "through talks." Sandidad described the President's statement as "strong."

"Undue pressure put on one party or the other may result in a rushing to agree" which, he said, may lead to premature agreements.

"Considering the monumental importance of the issue involved and considering that situation has been going on for at least 17 years, there should be more consideration given to time," Sanidad said.

He said that even the Constitutional Commission needed more time than the President originally allotted it to write a draft Constitution.

"You cannot establish peace by establishing a deadline," he said. To achieve peace, he stressed the need for "continuous negotiations and continued talks." Establishing understanding, he said, "will take some time."

Sanidad said that the President could mean one of two possible deadlines: A deadline for a cease-fire so that talks can begin, or a deadline in which to finish everything.

The former, he said, is "not unreasonable but difficult" since the mechanics of a cease-fire take time to work out. He also mentioned that the NDF panel is still working under the difficulty of having no immunity and safety guarantees it has requested from the government.

The latter, he said, is a difficult matter because a deadline imposed before the granting of safety and immunity guarantees would "put pressure on the NDF," Sanidad said, because they would not be able to meet freely with their people.

Any delay in the peace talks, Sanidad said, "is not the fault of the panels."

AQUINO SAYS 'NO FALLING-OUT' WITH ENRILE

HK230157 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpt] President Aquino and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile patched up their differences and agreed to join hands in solving the problems confronting the country. The president and the defense minister met Tuesday night at the residence of University of the Philippines President Edgardo Angara in Makati. In opening yesterday's cabinet meeting, the president announced that she did not think there will be any problems after her talk with Enrile. During the cabinet session, Enrile was reported to have actively participated in the discussions. Later, the president spoke at a luncheon of the Sigma Delta Phi Philippine Alumni Association at the Manila Hotel. She said in her speech that some of the officers-in-charge have fallen way below her expectations. The complete details from Art Pabellon:

[Begin recording] [Pabellon] President Corazon Aquino yesterday said that there is no falling-out between Minister Enrile and herself. She announced this before the officers, members, and guests of the Sigma Delta Phi Alumni Association at the Manila Hotel yesterday. In her speech, she said:

[Aquino] You have heard many rumors these past few weeks -- rumors of a coup to be staged by Minister Enrile, rumors of counter-action taken by the government. The [words indistinct] was yesterday where on the one hand, I was (?told) that I had ordered the arrest of Minister Enrile; and on the other, that Minister Enrile had [words indistinct] by calling on the service chiefs to declare their loyalty one way or the other. [Words indistinct] with an alleged press conference [words indistinct]. Those of us who actually made a revolution and [words indistinct] who merely talk about a (?good) coup or revolution have nothing to gain by falling out with each other. We have, on the contrary, a lot to lose by doing so -- not least the meaning of the sacrifices we respectively made to restore democracy to our country and the trust reposed on us by the millions of Filipinos who made the same sacrifices with us.

(?Once) we fall out with each other, the only winners are the enemies of freedom -- the Marcos loyalists and the diehard communists. [Words indistinct] ignoring our offer of peace and our people's [words indistinct] desire to see an end to killing and fear, [words indistinct] their real intentions for our people, the real character of their regard for our people's well-being. This is why there is no falling-out between Minister Enrile and myself. [passage omitted] [end recording]

'Orderly' Cabinet Meeting Reported

HK221327 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] At Malacanang, the Cabinet's regular meeting was held today with no tensions, arguments, or debates among cabinet members. This was the report from Malacanang in response to various speculations that a heated exchange of words would take place among some cabinet members.

Ben David, former newspaper columnist and now an information officer of the Philippine Embassy in the United States, said that the Cabinet meeting proceeded in an orderly fashion. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile was among those who attended the meeting.

Meanwhile, Agrarian Reform Minister Heherson Alvarez denied that he was challenging Enrile to resign from his post. For the full report, we listen to Joy Custodio.

[Begin recording] Alvarez made the declaration in response to published reports that he is opposing Enrile. According to Alvarez, a reporter had asked his opinion about Enrile's actuations in recent days where he attacked President Corazon Aquio's policy toward the insurgency problem. Alvarez replied that in a democratic country like the Philippines, different opinions are needed and could be helpful, and are just a normal phenomenon in a democracy. He added that only President Aquino could tell Enrile to resign. He also said that President Aquino should have a dialogue with Enrile in order to iron out whatever differences they have.

As for the alleged cabinet move to dismiss Enrile, Alvarez professed to have no knowledge of such an intention. He added that he has great respect for the defense minister and that this dated back to his youth because both of them come from Isabela. [end recording]

AQUINO TO PURGE UNFIT LOCAL OFFICIALS

HK221121 Hong Kong AFP in English 1113 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 2 (AFP) — Philippine President Corazon Aquino announced Wednesday an impending purge among appointed local government executives following widespread complaints of incompetence and absenteeism.

"By and large our appointments were good. But quite a few... have fallen way below our expectations," she told a women's association here. Without naming anyone or citing any figures, she said such officials were "soon to be discharged" after a sweeping review in which she will take part.

Mrs Aquino had abolished the national assembly and appointed thousands of new city and town mayors, provincial governors, and local legislative council members to replace supporters of deposed predecessor Ferdinand Marcos after the February revolt that swept her to power. But citizens and officials alike have complained that many of the appointees had abused their powers or were incompetent, observers said.

"These officials, who derive their mandate only indirectly from the people who put my government in place, have betrayed the trust I reposed in them by a gross and inexcusable indifference to the efforts of the national government to bring peace, democracy, and social services to the people," she said.

Express Optimism on Negotiations

OW230603 Tokyo KYODO IN English 0535 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Oct. 23 KYODO — President Corazon Aquino Thursday expressed optimism about a cease-fire with communist-led rebels a day after saying that she would soon fix a deadline for the peace talks with the left-wing coalition, National Democratic Front (NDF).

"Of course," she said when asked by reporters if she was still optimistic about a cease-fire but did not reply when asked if the talks, which have been stalled, were moving forward.

She did not say when she will announce the deadline. "You will know," she told reporters who tried to interview her after she addressed a conference of the Ministry of Health.

NDF lawyer Arno Sanidad, reacting to Aquino's luncheon speech Wednesday, was quoted by the MANILA CHRONICLE saying that "undue pressure" on any party in the talks may lead to premature agreements. "You cannot establish peace by establishing a deadline," Sanidad said, pointing out the insurgency has been raging for the past 17 years and time is needed to develop understanding on both sides.

Aquino told Health Ministry officials that more Filipinos die of disease than from insurgency but this is the problem "that grip our headlines, although they are problems for which the solutions are far more difficult to find."

"The enemies of democracy are testing the strength of the bond that holds our government and our people tied in a common resolve to achieve progress and keep our freedom.

" ... Our enemies are using the slow pace of progress to weaken that bond," said Aquino, who was swept into power in a civilian-backed military revolt which ousted the 20-year rule of Ferdinand Marcos last February.

AFP DECLARES ITSELF 'NEUTRAL' IN POLITICS

HK221110 Hong Kong AFP in English 1105 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 22 (AFP) -- The Philippine Armed Forces high command Wednesday declared itself neutral in politics, but urged President Corazon Aquino to set a deadline on peace negotiations with communist rebels. Mrs Aquino, in a pledge seen by observers as a concession to maverick Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, earlier said she would soon announce a deadline and advance it if the rebels attacked any government centers.

Top Armed Forces officials said in a statement after a conference that the military "stands squarely in the center of various sectors of our society, exercising its constitutional and statutory mandate to protect our people and ensure the integrity of the republic."

On the government's ongoing talks with communist insurgents, the statement said: "Any peace talks must take a definite direction and dimension to include a finite time frame in so far as the government is concerned."

The command conference was a long-scheduled routine meeting, spokesmen said.

Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos told conference participants to stay away from politics, the official Philippine News Agency said. "In order to remain professional, the (Armed Forces) must continue to be apolitical and non-partisan, for it is only through unity and impartiality that the organization can effectively fulfill and accomplish its mandated missions," Gen. Ramos was quoted as saying.

The military has been critical of the peace talks and has pressed for a tougher stance on the 17-year-old insurgency. Gen. Ramos went to the presidential palace after the conference, aides said.

RAMOS WARNS AGAINST POLITICS IN MILITARY

HK221221 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpt] No member of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines [NAFP] ahould interfere or participate in politics. This was the warning issued by NAFP chief General Fidel Ramos during the 2-day conference of top military officials at Camp Aguinaldo. According to Ramos, military officials or personnel who participate in politics should resign or take leave from their military organization. At the same time, he reiterated that the foremost task of the military is to uphold the constitution, protect the people and the flag. More from Bess Luarca.

[Begin recording in English] The recent turn of events has placed the military organization in the political limelight and some New AFP members have misconstrued the newly acquired freedom of action as a chance or opportunity to participate in partisan politics. The New AFP chief pointed out that partisan politics tend to divide the organization the moment the interests of political parties are involved. And when unity could no longer be achieved, the military stands to be the impartial [word indistinct] and protector of the people, the nation and the constitution and the flag, he added. [passage omitted]

RAMOS CITES NEED FOR CONSTITUTION RATIFICATION

HK211301 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 21 Oct 86 pp 1, 7

[Text] Armed Forces chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos Friday said the immediate ratification of the Constitution by the people and the coming local elections would contribute to the solution of the insurgency problem.

Ramos said it would also help stabilize the political situation in the country, accelerate economic recovery and neutralize the communist threat.

He told a national marketing conference of the Philippine Marketing Association at the Philippine Plaza hotel that "while we have forged ceasefire agreements with the Cordillera People's Alliance and the Moro National Liberation Front and captured a top communist leader, the prospects for solving the insurgency problem remain uncertain."

He stressed that the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]/NPA/NDF [National Democratic Front] insurgents and the MNLF rebels will not easily lay down their arms after waging war for several years against the government.

Ramos said the rebels have not renounced the use of force in the pursuit of their objectives, and that they will most likely exploit the ceasefire to enhance their respective political goals, engage in logistics buildup and consolidate their forces.

He said any peace formula must be the result of a collective and integrated effort of all sectors of society and not just of the military.

He also said it is necessary that the pace of economic recovery be accelerated to blunt the communist attraction, especially [passage illegible] advantage of the poverty of the people.

PARTIDO NG BAYAN TO JOIN CHARTER PLEBISCITE

HK210359 Manila THE MANILA JOURNAL in English 19 Oct 86 p 12

[By Rhony Laigo and Consuelo Micaller]

[Excerpt] The leftist Partido ng Bayan [PBN] will participate in the coming Jan 23 plebiscite for the ratification of the 1986 Constitution.

PNB President Rolando Olalia said that the national executive council of the party decided yesterday to participate in the plebiscite for the new charter which he considers "okay" in its general provisions.

The PNB, which claims to be "the party of the oppressed masses" boasts of a more than 2 million membership.

However, Olalia said the party still has to decide on what form of campaigning it will do. He added that as chairman and president of Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) and National Federation of Labor Unions (NAFLU) he is disappointed over the provision on labor in the charter.

Citing the second paragraph of Article XII which states that "It (government) shall guarantee the rights of all workers to self-organization, collective bargaining and negotiations, and peaceful [and] concerted activities... and benefits as may be provided by law." Olalia pointed out that such is still subordinate to the decision of the Congress.

He explained that the Congress may alter the provision.

Former Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) chairman Jose Ma Sison, member of the PNB preparatory commission, said the 1986 Constitution is better than the 1973 charter although it does not liberate the people from foreign domination, of presence of the U.S. military facilities in the country and the continuing monopoly of the elite class in the society.

Sison also said that PNB should decide now whether to campaign for the ratification of the new Constitution or not.

As of presstime, however, the PNB has yet to decide whether it will do so. But observers noted that the left-leaning party will campaign for its ratification.

The reason for this is the fact that the party has targetted 20 percent of the seats in the 200-member Congess in the coming elections. [passage omitted]

NACIONALISTA PARTY OPPOSES DRAFT CONSTITUTION

HK211247 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 21 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] The head of the political party identified with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile urged yesterday the rejection of the 1986 constitution, claiming it contains provisions that are "socialistic in character" and "anti-American."

Former MP Renato Cayetano, secretary-general of the Nacionalista Party, said his group will actively campaign for rejection when the draft charter is presented to the people in a plebiscite next year.

Cayetano, a close ally of Enrile, described the constitutional plebiscite, scheduled on Jan. 23, as a "vote of confidence" in President Aquino's Government.

Cayetano, speaking at the "Kapihan sa Manila" [Manila Coffeeshop] at the Manila Hotel, said his party had decided to oppose the draft constitution if the committee that drafted it decided against calling new presidential elections.

The Constitutional Commission, which completeed its draft last week, decided to extend Mrs. Aquino's term until June 30, 1992.

"But now we have more reasons to campaign against it," he added. "There are many more controversial provisions that we felt will bring about discord."

Among others, Cayetano cited a provision stating that the country "adopts and pursues a policy of freedom from nuclear weapons in its territory."

"Nuclear-free philosophy is just a euphemism for anti-American bases," Cayetano said. "After all, you cannot have an American base in the Philippines without somehow having nuclear weapons, say, on an attack carrier or mobile flotilla." [passage omitted]

TOLENTINO CAMPAIGNS AGAINST NEW CONSTITUTION

HK221507 Hong Kong AFP in English 1431 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Baguio, Philippines, Oct 22 (AFP) — Opposition leader Arturo Tolentino launched here Wednesday his provincial campaign against the ratification of the new Philippine constitution. Mr Tolentino, a former foreign minister and runningmate of deposed president Ferdinand Marcos in the February presidential elections, told a news conference that the new charter "contains several serious defects".

He said he will hold talks with opposition leaders starting in this northern resort city in a nationwide campaign for the rejection of the constitution in a referendum tentatively set for January 23. A 48-man panel handpicked by President Corazon Aquino began drafting the new charter in June after she abolished the 1973 constitution and the national assembly. The draft was finished last week.

Among the alleged flaws cited by Mr Tolentino was the commission's dropping of Manila's 23-year-old claim on the Malaysian state of Sabah by omitting a phrase implicitly describing the country 's historical claim on the oil and timber-rich state. He also criticized the commission's decision to set the next presidential polls for 1992, giving Mrs Aquino a six-year term. The opposition has been demanding new presidential elections, but Mrs Aquino has rejected the demand.

KBL SAYS AQUINO LACKS 'CAPACITY TO GOVERN'

HK220004 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 21 Oct 86 p 23

[Text] The Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) yesterday cited reasons for a growing perception that the Aquino administration "simply lacks the capacity to govern the nation."

The KBL also asked President Corazon C. Aquino to inhibit herself from campaigning for the ratification of the proposed constitution "on moral principles."

Former Speaker Nicanor Yniguez, acting KBL president, said the inclusion of the controversial transitory provision extending her term of office to over six years rendered Mrs. Aquino's support for the charter's ratification "highly anomalous and morally indefensible."

"This becomes more so with the use of government facilities and personnel in her campaign for the draft charter's ratification," Yniguez said.

Stressing that the Aquino government has lost control of the national situation and is in danger of being overtaken by events, Yniguez said Mrs. Aquino should not seek to legitimize her regime through the constitutional plebiscite.

"This is so," Yniguez said, "because Mrs. Aquino's continuing hold of the presidency has become untenable." He cited the following reasons:

-- The breakup of the coalition supporting her government.

-- Her failure to pursue an effective and coherent policy in dealing with the insurgency problem enabled the communists and the insurgents to gain extensive propaganda mileage and the status of belligerents.

-- Her compounding of the secessionist problem in southern Philippines by giving Nur Misuari undue importance to the chagrin and consternation of the truly credible and established Muslim leaders.

-- The ridiculous manner the Aquino government has been handling serious problems spawned by officers-in-charge.

-- Her helplessness in arresting the worsening socio-economic situation.

Former Rizal Governor Isidro Rodriguez, KBL executive vice-president, said the Aquino government cannot last long because "it has been a dismal failure; it operates in a public vacuum, resulting from her failure to lay down a clear and definite agenda for political normalization."

He said the volatile political situation may erupt any moment now, unless the Aquino government calls for immediate presidential and local elections.

BUTZ AQUINO EXPLAINS STRATEGY ON MUSLIM TALKS

HK221257 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Butz Aquino emphatically stated that the government will talk to other Muslim groups as well as Nur Misuari's Moro National Liberation Front. He said that there is no reason why the government should not talk to the the other Muslim goups, particularly since its primary objective is to achieve peace in Mindanao.

[Begin Aquino recording] If they [MNLF] really would not budge and nothing is happening, then we will move to the other side. That was what we were thinking. In the past, Marcos talked to them all at the same time, and nothing happened. So, at present, our policy is to recognize one without antagonizing the others. I am sure that before negotiations go into full gear, others will also be consulted. That could have been the agreement. However, many people are in a hurry. They thought that they had been forgotten or neglected, that we were already negotiating. So many assumptions. In addition, our papers carried exaggerated reports, thus, some misunderstandings cropped up. [end recording]

At the same time, Butz Aquino reported that Nur Misuari will be entering Zamboanga City tomorrow after he had agreed to reduce the number of his accompanying bodyguards. His trip to Zamboanga forms part of his consultations with the people there.

NPA REPORTEDLY PLANS TO RESCUE SALAS FROM JAIL

HK210101 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 20 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[By Vic Vega and Marvyn Benaning]

[Text] Intelligence men of the Western Police District (WPD) yesterday prepared to mount a massive search for expert Red commandos who are in Manila to rescue Rodolfo Salas, alleged New People's Army (NPA) chief now detained at Camp Crame.

Reports reaching the intelligence division of the WPD said a crack NPA group of youths equipped with sophisticated firearms and veterans of guerrilla operations are undergoing training in undisclosed places in Manila in preparation for its do-or-die mission.

The reports added that the group is led by a professional NPA cadre known for his exploits in the battlefield. Many of those recruited to this group, the report said, have been in NPA guerrilla fronts for the past two years.

Sources at the WPD told THE MANILA TIMES that the alleged NPA commando group is well-trained, well-disciplined and had distinguished careers in Northern and Southern Mindanao, Quezon-Bicol border area, Cagayan and Central Luzon.

Police intelligence said the same commando group has access to sophisticated communications facilities and maintains a counter-intelligence network that could possibly have highly placed "moles" in the military.

The reports said a Philippine Constabulary (PC) officer who went underground last month is in charge of the daily training of the commandos.

The officer, the reports added, had a sterling military record before he finally called it quits.

In another development, police officers and residents of the Islamic Center in Quiapo will have a dialogue at 6:30 p.m. today to defuse tension between Manila policemen and Muslms in Quiapo.

Muslim residents of the area asked for the meeting to thresh out their grievances against police elements who reportedly have shot and killed several Muslims this month.

Muslims claimed that a Manila cop, Pat. Moises Arcangel, shot and killed a suspected Muslim snatcher in Quiapo the other day, while several others were kidnaped and summarily executed by policemen in retaliation for the killing of Cpl. Manuel Malasia in Quiapo earlier this month.

As this developed, agitated Muslims in Quiapo warned policemen to stop their killing spree of innocent Muslims or face serious consequences.

Last week, Islamic Center residents demonstrated before City Hall to denounce what they called "systematic killings of Muslims" by abusive policemen in Quiapo.

But police claimed that the shooting of Muslims recently was actually carried out by lawless elements and members of notorious holdup gangs victimizing students, employees and residents.

Col. Edgar Dula Torres, acting WPD superintendent, will represent Manila Acting Mayor Mel Lopez, Jr. in the dialogue.

MINISTER FAVORS REPEAL OF ANTISUBVERSION LAW

HK210531 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 19 Oct 86 pp 1, 7

[By Lindablue F. Romero]

[Excerpt] Justice Minister Neptali A. Gonzales said yesterday he favors the repeal of the anti-subversion law which outlawed the old Partido ng Komunista ng Pilipinas, but stressed the issue should be discussed in the peace talks between the government and the rebels.

This was Gonzales' reaction to National Democratic Front peace negotiator Satur Ocampo in a statement that he is open to legalizing the Communist Party of the Philippines and other underground organizations if the government repeals the anti-subversion law.

The justice minister, however, emphasized that "there must be a demonstration of interest on the part of the other side (rebels) to join us in our road to peace."

Gonzales added that the rebels should agree to a ceasefire while the peace talks are going on. [passage omitted]

INTELLIGENCE DOCUMENTS REPORTEDLY MISSING

HK221247 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] It was revealed today that many documents are missing from the dissolved National Intelligence and Security Authority. This was disclosed by Brigadier General Luis Villareal, director general of the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency or (NICA).

According to Villareal, the missing dossiers contained information against some media people, military officers, and political enemies of former President Marcos. Also included in the missing dossiers are the identities of no less than 600,000 persons who allegedly opposed the Marcos administration.

At the same time, Villareal told defense reporters that many NPA members have expressed their willingness to return to the fold of the law; he added, however, that these rebels are afraid their colleagues will take revenge against them.

The NICA director general said that most of those who wish to surrender did not believe in communism, and the main reason for their joining the NPA was that they were victims of abuses of some military and government officials.

FARMERS TO BE GIVEN EMANCIPATION PATENTS

HK220511 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The government will grant ten thousand emancipation patents to farmers in the very near future, according to Agrarian Reform Minister Heherson Alvarez. He said this upon the signing of the first batch of patent forms. Alvarez said the first 4,000 patents will be given to farmers in [words indistinct]. He said [words indistinct] a million patents to 600,000 farmers in the entire nation by the end of this year.

IMPACT OF DEBT RESCHEDULING ON ECONOMY REPORTED

HK210511 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 20 Oct 86 p 2

[By reporter Daniel C. Yu]

[Excerpt] Deficits in the country's international payments will continue until 1992 if foreign debts will not be rescheduled and no new money becomes available, according to Central Bank projections.

The projections, a copy of which BUSINESS DAY has obtained, show that without a debt rescheduling and new money the balance-of-payments deficit will increase from $800 million this year to about $1.9 billion by 1989 and as much as $2.7 billion by 1992.

The Philippines needs to raise $2 billion this year and $3.5 billion by 1992, according to the projections.

With a debt restructuring and new money, the balance of payments will register a surplus of $1.2 billion this year, $600 million in 1989 and $800 million in 1992.

Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin says if the new government's economic recovery program goes well, the Philippines will be able to resume normal borrowing transactions in the coming years.

He says monetary authorities are hopeful that "as soon as we earn enough money in foreign exchange, voluntary (foreign) lending can be restored."

The situation of a dollar-needy debtor country paying out more dollars than it earns, is the reason foreign banks are being asked for liberal payment terms.

As long as they pay more than they earn, similarly situated countries will be working for the banks instead of using funds for development. [passage omitted]

FIJI

RESERVE BANK RULES OUT FURTHER DEVALUATION

BK210528 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The Reserve Bank of Fiji has ruled out any futher devaluation of the Fiji dollar — at least for the foreseeable future. Addressing the annual convention of the Fiji Jaycees in Suva, the governor of the Reserve Bank, Mr (Savanakar Sivatibaw), says Fiji's foreign reserves now stood at Fijian $180 million, the highest in the country's history. This is equal to more than 4 and 1/2 months of imports.

Mr (Sivatibaw) said Fiji's balance of payments were still in deficit, but the amount has been coming down in recent years. He said Fiji could now tackle investment and economic growth more aggressively and there was no reason why the currency should be weakened any further. The Fiji dollar, which is linked to a basket of five currencies, was devalued by 5 percent early this year.

KIRIBATI

GOVERNMENT NOT TO RENEW FISHING PACT WITH USSR

BK220622 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The Kiribati Government has announced it will not renew its fishing agreement with the Soviet Union. The announcement follows an agreement reached earlier this week with the United States under which Pacific island nations will receive $60 million over 5 years for fishing rights.

The Kiribati agreement with the Soviet Union which was worth about $3 million expired earlier this month. The Kiribati minister of natural resource development, Mr Babera Kirati, said the Soviet Union had wanted to reduce the number of their fishing boats in Kiribati's waters and pay less than half the present fishing rights fee for those craft.

MARSHALL ISLANDS

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH MARKS SELF-GOVERNING STATUS

BK220658 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] After 17 years of negotiations with the United States, the Marshall Islands in the western Pacific have become a self-governing nation. The Compact of Free Association now in effect allows the Marshall's government to make its own laws while remaining dependent on the United States in defense matters.

The new status was marked by a state of the nation speech by President Amata Kabua who said it was not the government, but the people of islands who should take credit for their emergence as a free nation. The change was approved by the islanders in a referendum last year. For almost 40 years, the Marshall Islands have been part of the United States Trust Territory of the Pacific islands.

The Compact of Free Association applies for 15 years and is renewable.

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SOVIET OFFICIAL ON GORBACHEV VISIT, REYKJAVIK

OW241253 Tokyo KYODO in English 1238 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 24 KYODO -- A visit to Japan by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will not be affected by Soviet-U.S. relations, Yevgeniy Primakov, one of Gorbachev's braintrusters, said here Friday.

Primakov, chief of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations, presently in Japan to attend a symposium, told a press conference here Friday that both Japan and the Soviet Union have agreed they are ready to realize a Gorbachev visit to this country, but that no agreement has yet been reached on the timing of the visit.

Primakov stresed that the timing of Gorbachev's Japan visit would be decided without regard to Soviet-U.S. relations. He said this to deny the rumor circulating in Japan that the Soviet general secretary's visit to Japan is being affected by post-Reykjavik relations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

Referring to the projected Japan-Soviet summit, Primakov said that the leaders of the two countries should sit at the conference table without prior conditions. Neither country should bring out prior conditions like an ultimatum, he said. This is aimed at applying a brake on Japan's calls for progress in the territorial issue.

He totally denied reports that on his previous visit to Japan last year he had disclosed an intention to resolve the territorial issue by returning Habomai and Shikotan, two of the four disputed Soviet-held islands off Hokkaido.

At the same press conference, Primakov disclosed that the Soviet Union's package of proposals at Reykjavik was a new strategy to win a U.S. compromise on the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). He said that the Soviets put forth the package of proposals because they expected that the U.S. would similarly make compromises on SDI in exchange for a Soviet compromise on strategic nuclear weaponry and the intermediate nuclear force (INF). He denied a U.S. explanation that the Soviet chief brought out a series of sweeping new proposals at the last minute, saying that all the proposals made by Gorbachev were discussed as related issues. Primakov accompanied the party general secretary to Reykjavik.

OFFICIALS REACT SHARPLY TO U.S. RICE TRADE MOVE

OW240455 Tokyo KYODO in English 0440 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 24 KYODO -- The government and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) Friday expressed disapproval over the move by the Office of the U.S. Trade Representeative (USTR) to put Japan's rice import restrictions on the agenda in the so-called "Uruguay round" of new global talks for freer world trade.

While welcoming the USTR's rejection of a complaint by the U.S. Rice Millers' Association (RMA), Mutsuki Kato, minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, said including rice in the Uruguay round would make the issue the most thorny in the history of Japan-U.S. trade relations.

Touching on USTR Clayton Yeutter's remark that Japan, as a member of the Uruguay round has made a commitment to roll back agricultural programs that are inconsistent with provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), Kato expressed regret that the U.S. Government did not appear to understand that Japanese import restrictions are a national trade system approved by GATT, a world trade supervisory body. While conceding that Japan had agreed to inclusion of agricultural trade in principle in the Uruguay round, Kato said that Japan has not given any commitment to allowing the rice issue to go on the agenda, adding, "I think it is not absolutely necessary."

Some government officials, however, said it would be difficult to avoid having rice as an agenda item in the Uruguay round, since the specific themes for negotiation are decided on a multinational basis. They also believe that the rice issue will inevitably be intertwined with Japan's residual import restrictions on 12 agricultural products, including peanuts, now under negotiation with the Geneva-based GATT.

Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari said Japan will continue to assert in the Uruguay round the legitimacy of putting rice under Japan's food control law in view of its importance to protect Japanese agriculture. But he added that he will take part in the new round within the framework of the ministerial declaration at Punta del Este, and try harder to seek GATT members' understanding in this connection.

Meanwhile, the Central Union of Agriculture Cooperatives (Zenchu) reacted strongly against the USTR's decision to take up the rice issue in the Uruguay round. Zenchu officials said in a statement that the Japanese government should consistently stick to a policy of self-sufficiency in rice. Zenchu, dismayed at the RMA suit, generally welcomed the USTR's rejection of the appeal as beneficial to the development of bilateral relations. But if rice is brought into the trade round, Zenchu officials fear that it may become another major factor protracting bilateral agricultural trade friction.

NAKASONE REPEATS: NO MINORITY RACES IN JAPAN

OW230955 Tokyo KYODO in English 0927 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 23 KYODO -- In an attempt to silence mounting controversy over his recent remarks, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone delared Thursday there are no minority racial groups in Japan as defined by the United Nations covenants on human rights. Nakasone told reporters in a meeting at his official residence his remark to the Diet Tuesday stating that Japan does not have any minority races was not discriminatory in nature.

Commenting on the warning he received from Justice Minister Kaname Endo Wednesday over his Diet remark concerning Japan's indigenous Ainu group, Nakasone explained he was referring to the U.N. convention in his Diet remark. He added, "But the Justice Ministry was referring to individual matters and that's how the mix-up resulted."

Justice Minister Endo told a lower house Judiciary Affairs Committee meeting that Nakasone should use discretion in his comments regarding the Ainu, a group he said is still discriminated against in Japan. The latest problem originated when Nakasone told a lower house session Tuesday "there are no minority races in Japan therefore there is no discrimination."

He went on to say "the Ainu people have already intermingled with the Japanese people" and "I myself may even have a rich infusion of Ainu blood considering my heavy beard and eyebrows."

Nakasone made headlines overseas when he told a Liberal-Democratic Party seminar on September 22 Japan is a racially homogenous nation and "level" of Americas [as received] is low due to the presence of minority groups. Since then, the prime minister has also come under attack in the Diet from opposition party ranks, as well as from the Hokkaido Utari Association, for remarks that they charge show disregard for the presence of Ainu in Japan.

Nakasone told reporters Thursday he was not aware of a discrimination problem against the Ainu, many of whom reside in Japan's northernmost Hokkaido.

"I don't know because I haven't inquired with the Justice Ministry's Civil Liberties Bureau," he said.

When the Japanese Government joined the U.N. covenants on human rights in 1979, it agreed to honor the cultural heritage, religion and language of minority groups. In 1980, however, the government submitted a report to the U.N. maintaining that there were no minority groups in Japan.

The Sapporo-based Utari group, which represents the interests of Ainu, reported that Nakasone has refused to meet with group representatives who are demanding that the government reverse its 1980 position.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda, in a separate meeting with reporters the same day, said that the term "dojin" (native or aborigine) in reference to the Ainu people should be discarded. Although Gotoda did not go so far as to recommend the abolishment of the Hokkaido Natives Protection Law (enacted in 1899), he indicated that the government was ready to consider reforms. He added, "In fact, I'm not familiar with the law and I don't know whether it's currently in force or not."

Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Chairwoman Takako Doi told the Ainu community in Hokkaido Saturday that she will seek abolition of the Natives Protection Law. Doi, the first female to head a major political party in Japanese history, also slammed government usage of the term "dojin" which she charged was discriminatory. Records show that the number of Hokkaido residents who claimed they were Ainu totaled some 24,000 in 1979. But historians maintain that the unmixed proportion of Ainu may only total some 200 at present.

KCNA DENOUNCES NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR'S REMARKS

SK240425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 24 (KCNA) -- James R. Lilley, newly-appointed U.S. ambassador to South Korea, revealed the sinister intention of aggression and plunder of the U.S. imperialists, when he was interviewed by South Korean reporters in Washington on October 22, according to a radio report from Seoul.

He prattled that the U.S. policy toward South Korea has been "successful" and the United States has made efforts for "common interests." He contended that anti-Americanism in South Korea is not a particular tendency confined to that part of Korea, but "a part of the world-wide trend" and no one can be so flawless as to deserve respect in every aspect.

He also blurted threateningly that the trade problem cannot be solved with such sentimentalism as anti-Americanism.

His rigmarole was a preposterous sophism which could be uttered only by past masters of aggression and plunder and of the colonial policy.

KIM IL-SONG VISITS LENIN, UNKNOWN SOLDIER TOMBS

SK240903 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] On the morning of 23 October, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, laid wreaths at Lenin's mausoleum and the tomb of the unknown soldier in the Red Square in Moscow.

Participating in the wreath-laying with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier of the State Administration Council, and foreign minister; Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; and our country's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR Kwon Hui-kyong, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee. Also participating were Comrade Vadim Andreyevich Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Pavel Georgiyevich Gilasvili, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian SSR; Igor Alekseyevich Rogachev, deputy minister of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Nikolay Mikhaylovich Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song first laid a wreath at the Lenin mausoleum. When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arrived at the Lenin mausoleum, Maj. Gennady (Zemenzev Bakyokin), chief of the Kremlin security, received him. Honor guards stood at the Lenin mausoleum.

After laying the wreath at the Lenin mausoleum, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song paused for a moment to meditate. Written on the ribbon that wrapped the wreath were the words, "To I.I. Lenin, Kim Il-song." The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song then toured the Lenin mausoleum.

Following this, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song laid a werath at the tomb of the unknown soldier located beside the wall of the Kremlin castle. At the tomb of the unknown soldier, Lieutenant General (Vladimir Dmitryevich Serig), chief of the security unit of the Moscow City received the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great Comrade Kim Il-song reviewed the honor guard unit.

Amid the playing of the dirge, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song paused for a moment to meditate after laying the wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier. After this, the national anthems of our country and the Soviet Union were played. Written on the ribbon of the wreath were the words, "To unknown soldiers, Kim Il-song." Following the wreath-laying ceremony, honor guard units of the Soviet Army, Navy, and Air Force held a parade.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS CONDOLENCES TO PRC LEADERS

SK240408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 23 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of condolence Thursday to Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China, and Comrade Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, upon hearing the sad news that Comrade Ye Jianying passed away after a long illness.

The message says:

Upon hearing the sad news that Comrade Ye Jianying passed away after a long illness, I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own behalf, express deep condolences to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the government of the People's Republic of China, the fraternal Chinese people and the bereaved family of the deceased.

Comrade Ye Jianying, a veteran communist fighter of the Chinese people, a proletarian revolutionary and one of the founders of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, performed big exploits for the victory of the Chinese people's revolution, the prosperity and grandeur of the People's Republic of China, the increase of defense capabilities and contributed a lot to the strengthening and development of Korea-China friendship.

Though Comrade Ye Jianying passed away, the precious exploits performed by him will remain long.

COMMENTATOR DENOUNCES ANTICOMMUNISM IN SOUTH

SK221225 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "Reckless, Frenzied Anticommunist Commotion"]

[Text] The puppets' repressive offensive against the patriotic students and democratic forces in South Korea is becoming more insane with each passing day.

The repressive offensive, which became more undiguished with the incidents of wall newspapers at Seoul University and NKDP Assemblyman Yu Song-Hwan, was schemed at the consultative meeting between high-ranking officials from the DJP and the puppet administration on 18 October. Since then, this offensive has reached a more reckless stage.

According to a report, on 20 October, the puppets began to search and investigate so-called radical leftist opposition organizations, including the Mintongnyon, labor organizations, religious organizations, and campus organizations. The report noted that the number of organizations involved in the case exceeds 30 and the number of those involved in these organizations is approximately 10,000.

Meanwhile, on 20 October, the puppet education ministry handed down so-called the instruction on special measures to guide students of all universities and colleges throughout South Korea. According to this instruction, all universities are to organize special guidance committees to individually guide and intensively control those students who have received academic punishment or criminal punishment for participating in demonstrations, as well as the leading members of student organizations and various circles.

Not only professors, but administrative officials who are known to be intelligence agents are to be included in this committee with the mission of searching the student organizations and seizing and controlling patriotic students. The so-called special measures include a directive to strengthen the patrols and checks of school facilities and to punish so-called leftist students according to the rules of the school.

The atrocious repressive maneuvers perpetrated by the Chon Tu-hwan clique are extremely wicked and violent, which even the Yusin dictator, notorious as a fascist tyrant, would not dare commit. Their maneuvers are comprehensive repressive maneuvers against all campus and democratic forces.

The rascals are frantically running amok to eliminate, from the bottom the patriotic and democratic forces in South Korea that call for the independence and democracy of society and the nation's reunification. This is an intolerable challenge to the South Korean youths, students, and people who demand independence, democracy, and reunification and is an act of the hooligans inciting [chaguk] us.

The South Korean students and people rising in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democracy was not prompted by any others but is an inevitable result of the colonial fascist rule and anti-national and anti-democratic crimes of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. Not only the South Korean students and people from all walks of life, but also assemblymen have raised their voices to oppose the national policy of anticommunism because anticommunism is a deadlock for national reunification and a pronoun of division and confrontation. Nonetheless, the puppets fabricated the incident of the wall newspaper to suppress the patriotic democratic forces by recklessly branding them leftist and pro-communist forces and linking them with us. They have arrested and imprisoned even an opposition assemblyman who presented his political views at the assembly, even violating their own law. Prompted by this, they are frantically waging a repressive crackdown. How reckless a fascist frenzy their act is!

The puppets have registered approximately 10,000 people from 30 organizations on a surveillance list and have extended the evil hands of investigation. They have organized repressive organizations in each university called Special Guidance Committees for the students in question, thus attempting to seek out all patriotic and progressive forces on the campuses. Their frantic anticommunist commotion is related to the fact that their ruling crisis has reached a deadend.

Whenever their ruling crisis deepens, the puppets attempt to eliminate factors that hinder the maintenance of power by suppressing and eradicating all resistance forces on the pretext of anticommunism -- their stereotypical trick. They are also going to press the opposition party to respond to the compromise between the ruling and opposition circles. In other words, all this is a last-ditch effort to maintain power and to realize their ambition for long-term power.

If the puppets think that they can find an exit through anticommunist suppression, they are making a serious miscalculation. It is inevitable that wherever there is aggression, nation-selling, fascism, and splittist maneuvers, the struggle for independence, democracy and reunification will be staged. The anticommunist frenzy fanned by the puppets is now being worn out The more frantically the puppets run amok with maneuvers of fascism and confrontation on the pretext of anticommunism, the more clearly their anti-national, anti-reunification, and anti-democratic nature is revealed and the greater the denunciation will be evoked by the people. The Chon Tu-hwan clique will only face such a miserable end as successive anticommunist fanatics have faced in the past.

CHON ADDRESS ON POLICE ANNIVERSARY ASSAILED

SK240354 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tu-ul: "Preaching Which Has Laid Bare Fascist Frenzy"]

[Text] Puppet Chon Tu-hwan on 21 October delivered a so-called address in connection with the anniversary of the founding of the police. In his address, he praised the puppet police, babbling about police efforts and achievements, and then instigated the police to further suppress the people. In the address, babbling about radical, left-leaning elements and showing his uneasiness about the serious crisis in the fascist rule due to the increasing anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle among youths, students, and people of South Korea, clamoring that the police must do their utmost to ensure the so-called fundamental order of the country and social stability.

Those remarks are not only violent ones challenging the patriotic people and democratic forces in South Korea who desire independence, democracy, and reunification, but they also reveal the fascist frenzy of the puppet who has tried to maintain his power by intensifying the suppression of the people with bayonets.

The puppet's remarks, which described the preservation of social order and the defense of national sovereignty as the inherent mission of the police, are indeed preposterous. South Korea is a complete U.S. colony and its sovereignty has been completely handed over to the U.S. imperialists. Such being the situation, is there any sovereignty in South Korea that should be defended? For whom should public order be maintained in South Korea, where the people's freedom and rights have been systematically trampled underfoot?

The so-called defense of national sovereignty and preservation of public order about which puppet and traitor Chon Tu-hwan clamored in his address are synonymous with the preservation of the antinational and antipeople colonial, fascist rule. Therefore, the puppet police are not only the chief means to preserve and maintain the antinational and antipeople colonial, fascist rule, but are also a shock brigade of suppressing the people.

The number of puppet police forces that have been sharply increased annually since the Chon Tu-hwan ring took power amounts to over 120,000. This number is four times as many as at the time of their founding and twice as many as in 1979 under the Pak Chong-hui regime.

The aim of the puppets' remarks of instigating the police to further suppress the people is clear. In other words, in his address, the puppet praised the police, babbling that it did an outstanding job in ensuring tight security during the Asian Games. However, the fact is completely different. Although the puppet police forces were mobilized to maintain tight, emergency security during the games, the Chon Tu-hwan ring was dealt a serious blow in security due to the massive struggle of youths and students against the Asian Games and finally lost face internationally. As long as such a situation continues, the farce of the deceptive constitutional revision by agreement and the wicked plot to deepen the foundation for long-term office through the 1988 Olympic Games will end in failure.

Such being the situation, the rascals are becoming more frantic in obliterating the patriotic and democratic forces in South Korea while branding them as procommunists and left-leaning elements. This has been clearly proven by the rascals' fabrication of the wall paper incident on the campus of Seoul National University, the detaining in prison of an opposition lawmaker who advocated reunification at the National Assembly, and the rascals' fascist frenzy in the wake of detaining the opposition lawmaker.

Even at the time when puppet and traitor Chon Tu-hwan delivered the so-called address, DJP Representative No Tae-u, at a press conference, babbled that radical, left-leaning elements should be sternly eliminated from the society at any cost. Yet, the fascist hooligans have designated some 10,000 persons from some 30 organizations as radical, left-leaning elements and put them on a blacklist. The fascist hooligans are going so far as to investigate these people, branding them as procommunists.

Chon Tu-hwan's fascist frenzy surpasses that of the previous dictators. However, the fascist frenzy is the last-ditch struggle of those who have met their doom. Although the puppets can wield their bayonets through the police forces, they will never be able to turn the situation into one favorable for themselves. The Chon Tu-hwan ring will not be able to block the struggle of the South Korean people for independence, democracy, and reunification. The puppets should be clearly aware of this and should not act indiscreetly.

COMMENTARY ON 'EXCUSE' FOR SUPPRESSION IN SOUTH

SK240917 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Commentary by station commentator: "Fascist Frenzy That Shows a Last-stage Sympton"]

[Text] The South Korean fascist clique, which has fabricated the Seoul National University wall paper incident and arrested and detained an NKDP lawmaker who demanded reunification, is using these as excuses to further strengthen the suppressive offensive against patriotic democratic forces, including youths and students.

On 18 October, the puppet administration and the DJP held a so-called high-level party and government consultative meeting with the attendance of DJP Chairman No Tae-u and puppet Prime Minister No Sin-yong. At the meeting, they devised vicious plots for suppression. It is learned that they decided to thoroughly investigate organizations related to the radical left-leaning forces and to sternly punish them. On the same day, the puppet prosecutor's office and the puppet police announced a plan to investigate in a comprehensive manner the force which is leading consciousness-raising and to investigate various movement organizations that they have branded antisocial; to write a blacklist of approximately 6,900 persons who have led the left-leaning movement for consciousness-raising since 1979; and to begin a comprehensive investigation of them. Piror to this, the puppet National Police Headquarters urgently arranged a meeting of the directors of counterespionage departments of all South Korean cities and provinces and ordered them to arrest, by the end of this month, all those who had been sought in connection with the political situation since the Inchon incident. The fascist clique is frantically arresting core student activists, while directing the spearhead of suppression at the Student League for National Salvation and other progressive student organizations. This is a desperate violent act that clearly shows their colors as anticommunist fascist maniacs, and an all-out anticommunist offensive which challenges, head on, the South Korean youths, students, and people who aspire for social independence, democratization, and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The forces that the puppets brand has radical and left-leaning are patriotic democratic forces that aspire for independence, democracy, and reunification. Embarrassed that the anti-U.S., antifascist struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people is expanding further and developing with the passage of time and that the trend for peaceful reunification is growing in all walks of life in South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is literally having a fit. Referring to the Seoul National University [SNU] wallpaper incident, the puppets babble as if the South Korean campuses have been turned into a base for the North's political propaganda toward the South. They are thus attempting to justify their suppression offensive. This clumsy method cannot convince anyone.

The wallpaper incident is a plot that the puppet Agency for National Security Planning fabricated after extensive preliminary planning. The remarks of an opposition lawmaker, which the puppets consider criminal and have treated as the target of suppression on the grounds that they are procommunist, are a just demand that cannot be viewed as a problem. He demanded reunification, because it is the supreme task for our nation. How can this be viewed as a problem? The Chon Tu-hwan ring responded to his just demand for reunification with his arrest and detention. This is an unforgivable crime against reunification and the nation.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring abruptly handcuffed the opposition lawmaker, who is said to have the privilege of exemption from liability; put numerous people on a blacklist; and is conducting a comprehensive investigation into various progressive organizations. This fascist frenzy is an expression of the last-stage symptom for the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has been driven to crisis in its rule. During his later years, the preceding South Korean dictator expelled an opposition party president from the National Assembly and randomly suppressed people and opposition politicians by devising various plots. The Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is treading in the footsteps of his predecessor. However, Chon Tu-hwan's violence surpasses that of the preceding dictator. The puppets must surely know that suppression with guns and bayonets and machinations can in no way serve as a means to save them from a crisis in their rule.

On 17 October, approximately 500 SNU students rose in a demonstration meeting to express their full sympathy for the remarks of the opposition lawmaker that the policy of the country should be reunification rather than anticommunism. On 18 October, approximately 15,000 students in Seoul staged street demonstrations, shouting such slogans as "U.S. and Japanese imperialists go home!," "Let us overthrow the pro-U.S. dictatorhsip!," and "Let us realize democratic reunification!" The NKDP has also pledged to struggle in defiance of the DJP's violence. The fascist riot of the Chon Tu-hwan clique will only hasten the destruction of the puppets by inciting greater anger among South Korean youths, students, people, and opposition political forces.

KCNA REPORTS CRACKDOWN ON STUDENTS IN SOUTH

SK221051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 22 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique have started investigation into more than 370 students of Seoul University, branding them as "leftist-inclined dissident students" involved in the "wall-paper case at the university", according to a report.

They base this intensive investigation on the allegation that the wall-paper was made inside the campus.

And they made a wholesale arrest of students of Sangji College in Wonju who staged a demonstration scattering propaganda leaflets against dictatorship and for democracy. The students are now subjected to interrogation.

Knon Mi-kyong, a co-ed at Andong College, North Kyongsang province, was sentenced to detention on charges of involvement in the "case" of a wall-paper which said, "We denounce the fabrication of charges of collaboration with communism."

VNS DENOUNCES ARREST OF NKDP ASSEMBLYMAN

SK230937 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] After arresting NKDP Assemblyman Yu Song-hwan, who called for a national policy of reunification during interpellations at the National Assembly on 17 October, on charges of violating the National Security Law, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is attempting to repress him by expanding the incident by all means.

Noting that Assemblyman Yu received the theory on the leftist ideology from radical student activists, linking him with them, and that he controlled the activities of these students, the prosecutor's office began to investigate him.

As everyone knows, during interpellations at the National Assembly, Assemblyman Yu Song-hwan held that our national policy should be reunification, not anticommunism, and that the concept of reunification and nation predominates over capitalism or communism.

Assemblyman Yu's remarks are just assertions whichu correspond to the realities in our country, which is divided into North and South, and to the people's aspirations for reunification. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan clique perpetrated the atrocious repressive act of arresting Assemblyman Yu Song-hwan on charges of violating the National Security Law, making his remarks an issue.

This incident again shows that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a group of the most atrocious dictators and cruel military hooligans. This fact was also shown during the course of arresting him. To arrest the NKDP Assemblyman, the government and the ruling party mobilized more than 1,000 police in the Assembly Hall and expelled opposition assemblymen. The passed the bill of consent for the arrest of Assemblyman Yu in a lightning manner, with only DJP assemblymen participating. Thus, they illegally arrested him, even searching his house.

The act of arresting and imprisoning the active assemblyman, whose nonliability privilege is guaranteed, is an illegal act which cannot be committed by any persons other than the group of military gangsters.

This incident also clearly revealed that the Chon Tu-huan clique is a group of splittists who frantically oppose national reunification and national traitors. Reunifying a country and people divided by outside forces is the supreme national task which all the people want to achieve.

Our nation has not been unified for over 40 years, since the national liberation because successive rulers have inspired the North-South confrontation while waging the anti-North and anticommunist commotion by assuming anticommunism as national policy at the instigation of the United States and pursued permanent division.

The reality shows that anticommunism is the way to division and that only alliance and collaboration with communists is the shortcut to reunification. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan clique arrested and suppressed the opposition assemblyman who called for a national policy of reunification, opposing the national policy of anticommunism. This only shows its anti-reunification position.

Although the Chon Tu-hwan clique gives lip-serves to talks between the highest authorities in the North and the South, national harmony, and democratic reunification, it does not want, in actuality, national reunification, it does not want, in actuality, national reunification or dialogue.

That the Chon Tu-hwan-no, Tae-u group has viciously supressed the opposition assemblyman by making his remarks at the assembly a big issue by charging violation of the fascist evil law is a last-ditch effort to escape the crisis. Today the Chon Tu-hwan clique is surrounded by foes on all sides with the daily-increasing anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorship struggle of the students and people from all walks of life and with the NKDP's outdoor struggle.

To escape such a crisis, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has fabricated the incident of wall newspapers at Seoul University and strengthened the fascist repression of youths and students. It is also searching the background of assemblyman Yu to intensify suppression of the NKDP by making assemblyman Yu's remarks at the assembly a big issue. On 17 October, No Tae-u stated that if the NKDP is found to be the manipulator of Assemblyman Yu Song-hwan as the result of investigation of assemblyman Yu's background, he will make an issue of the NKDP. His remarks are no accident.

As the plan to realized the ambition for long-term power through the holding of the Asian Games and the operation of compromise between the ruling and opposition parties went bankrupt, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is maneuvering to settle the crisis with wholesale repressive fascist suppression of students and opposition forces. The reckless suppresion of the people with guns and bayonets will only result in digging graves of ruin.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should stop the fascist repression of students and masses from all walks of life and immediately step down from power, according to the unanimous demand of the people.

SOUTH HAS 'NEW REPRESSIVE EQUIPMENT'

SD231038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 23 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique have decided to introduce "emergency command and control communication systems" under the cloak of "establishment of a system adapted to emergency reporting," according to a radio report from Seoul.

The puppet police headquarters has already supplied a great many walkie-talkies to the police stations of Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Inchon, Kwangju and Taejon, planning to set up the new communication systems for suppressing people in those six cities.

The introduction of such new repressive equipment is part of the criminal moves of the fascist clique for a harsher crackdown on the people.

PRC MIG-19 LANDS AT AIR BASE IN CHONGJU

SK240901 Seoul YONHAP in English 0859 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 24 (YONHAP) -- A Chinese Mig-19 jet fighter with one man aboard landed Friday afternoon in an air base in central South Korean city of Chongju, the Defense Ministry announced. Immediately after the Chinese plane was spotted on the radar screen by the Korean Air Force at 2.40 p.m., two Air Force planes scrambled and led the aircraft to a safe landing there, according to the announcement.

The Chinese pilot and his plane were placed under the protection of Korean authorities for investigation. The ministry said the matter will be handled in accordance with legal procedures following investigation on it. It is the second time this year that a Chinese Mig pilot has landed in South Korea.

Pilot Reportedly Seeking Asylum

OW240843 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0800 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Correspondent Igarashi in Seoul quotes an informed source in Seoul as saying that a Chinese fighter plane, appearing to be a Mig-19, landed at an ROK Air Force base in the neighborhood of Chongju, North Chungchong Province, South Korea, shortly after 1500 today.

According to JIJI/AFP, the pilot has reportedly asked for political asylum in a third country. If this is true, it will be the sixth case in which a Chinese aircraft has flown to the ROK seeking political asylum since 1982.

STUDENTS, RIOT POLICE CLASH AT YONSEI, SNU

HK241156 Hong Kong AFP in English 1145 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Seoul, Oct 24 (AFP) -- Students clashed with riot police Friday in an anti-government demonstration held despite warnings of a crackdown on leftists, eyewitnesses said. Some 300 students traded stones and petrol bombs with tear gas fired by the police during the two-hour confrontation at Yonsei University here, they said.

The students also shouted anti-American slogans, and demanded the abolition of the strict National Security Law and the guarantee of free debate on the question of reunification of the Korean peninsula.

Violence also erupted at state-run Seoul National University [SNU], where some 200 students fought a hectic battle for three hours. [passage omitted]

STUDENTS FORMING MARXIST-LENINIST PARTY ARRESTED

SK240330 Seoul YONHAP in English 0314 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 24 (YONHAP) -- The Seoul District prosecutor's office announced Friday that it has cracked down on a 101-member student organization that tried to set up a Marxist-Leninist party as a base for launching a so-called "people's democratic revolution" in South Korea.

The prosecution has detained 27 people in connection with the effort to set up the illegal party and is searching for 74 others. It has arrested 13 of those detained, including Kim Sun-tae, 25, a dropout from Seoul National University, on charges of violating the National Security Law. Kim reportedly masterminded the radical student organization. In addition, the prosecution has booked nine of the members without physical detention and released five others after admonishing them. Six of the 27 had already been indicted for violating the National Security Law.

According to an announcement made by the prosecution, the students, in line with North Korea's policy of national liberation and "people's democratic revolution," tried to establish a Marxist-Leninist party after attempting to indoctrinate workers with their radical beliefs. The prosecution confiscated 55 kinds of printed matter copied from "Kim Il-song university lectures" and "Kim Il-song thought selections," which were broadcast by Radio Pyongyang. The printed materials were used as "spiritual armaments" of the organization members.

The student organization's ultimate goal was to drive the United States off the Korean peninsula, to topple the incumbent government through systematic armed uprisings and subversive activities by 10 million workers, and to set up a democratic people's republic under a proletarian dictatorship. Another goal was to establish a coalition government with the North Korean regime, paving the way for the reunification of the peninsula under communist rule, according to the prosecution's announcement.

Among the 101 students are 64 from Seoul National University, six from Chungang University, seven from Songsin Women's University, four from Ewha Woman's University and three from Kyonghui University. Also associated with the organization were eight workers, three primary school teachers and one shoe-shine boy. Thirty-one of the organization members are women.

Supporting the student organization was a "regional council" comprising six professional revolutionary activists, including Song Pyong-chun, 31, a Seoul National University dropout. Song was also a member of the outlawed "Democratic Youth League."

Fifteen of the members gathered in Kim's lodging room in Sihung, near Seoul, on June 14 to organize a "regional workers' league." Under their plan, the league would serve as an embryo organization for the establishment of a Marxist-Leninist party.

The league comprised 20 revolutionary contingents, each with three to six members. These units were in charge of indoctrinating members of the lawer class in Kuro, Seoul, with Marxist-Leninist ideology.

Between June and October, the league's membership, as a result of recruitment activities, expanded to 101, the prosecution reported.

The prosecution discovered the organization while investigating "Minmintu" and "Chamintu," two radical students' organizations that have instigated chronic unrest on the nation's campuses.

To safeguard national security, the prosecution will take stern punitive measures against such anti-state activities, according to the announcement.

CHON TU-HWAN INSPECTS TROOPS ON WESTERN FRONT

SK240053 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan inspected an Army unit on the western front line early yesterday morning for about three hours to check security stand and encourage soldiers.

Chon was briefed on preparedness against any military provocation from north Korea and instructed the Army to familiarize itself with strategic concepts in order to carry out their duties perfectly.

He stressed that superiority in military strength is a shortcut to deter wars.

The President also said that the success of war will depend on not only military strength and equipment but also on the spiritual power of soldiers.

Referring to the recent north Korean movements, including the Kim Il-song's visit to Moscow, Chon said Communist north Korea may attempt to launch a military provocation on the Korean peninsula to find a way out of its economic failure.

He pointed out that the north has become increasingly isolated from international society after the successful staging of the Asian Games in Seoul.

Chon, emphasizing that the next two or three years will be crucial period for Korea, asked the soldiers to fulfill their duties for the national security and the survival of the people.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY RESUMES INTERPELLATION SESSION

SK231307 Seoul YONHAP in English 1257 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 23 (YONHAP) -- The interpellation session of the National Assembly, which resumed Thursday after a nine-day suspension, engaged in a fierce wrangling between the rival parties over the arrest of an opposition lawmaker and the question of the cardinal national ideology.

Prime Minister No Sin-yong said that the government rejects the opposition's demand for a national referendum on power structure and for a caretaker cabinet to administer fair elections.

No also said, "The government cannot accept the demand because there are fears that proposed referendum and the formation of a pan-national cabinet may divide national consensus and suspend constitutional government."

The prime minister made the remarks in response to a question made by Rep. Kim Hyon-su of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP). Kim was one of the four lawmakers who took the floor to resume interpellation on political affairs.

The remarks, however, resulted in a temporary adjournment of the session as opposition lawmakers demanded that No should clarify himself concerning his statement of "suspension of the constitutional government" and make an apology for the remarks. The interpellation was restored after about 100 minutes' adjournment as No, explaining the "genuine" intention of his remarks, voiced regret over the situation that led to the suspension of the questioning session.

Asked what parts of Rep. Yu Song-hwan of the NKDP's floor speech on Oct. 14 were regarded as pro-communist, the prime minister said his pre-distributed floor speech contained contents that violated the nation's basic order. Specifically, No said the outspoken opposition lawmaker had put the concepts of national and unification above those of liberal democracy and capitalism. The nation's policy goal is based upon the order of liberal democracy in accordance with the ideology of the national foundation and constitutional spirit, No went on, noting that unification should be achieved through peaceful means based on the liberal democratic system.

NKDP CONSIDERS POSTPONING OUTDOOR RALLY

SK240051 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NDP] is considering putting off an outdoor mass rally which is scheduled to be held in Seoul sometime this month.

Meeting reporters yesterday, NDP president Yi Min-u said, "Now that I made a request for a meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan, we will await the result of the proposed talks with President Chon before making a decision."

Yi's remarks were the first hint of the possible deferment of the NDP's rally since the opposition party decided to hold a large-scale outdoor rally in the capital city to protest against the arrest of NDP Rep. Yu Song-hwan last week.

Yi proposed an exclusive interview with President Chon in a news conference Tuesday for the discussion of the release of Yu who was charged with challenging the national policy of anticommunism in his assembly speech Oct. 14.

The NDP leader will chair meetings of key NDP officers and lawmakers elected from Seoul this morning to discuss the matter.

However, lawmakers of the Tonggyo-dong faction, led by Kim Tae-chung, maintain strongly that the projected Seoul rally should be held as planned.

Meanwhile, floor leader Kim Tong-yong hinted favoring the delay of the rally, saying that there would be no problem if the rally was held after Kim Yong-sam's departure for Bonn, West Germany, on Oct. 31 for a convention of Christian political leaders.

In a meeting of the Tonggyo-dong faction at its private office in Mapo, lawmakers who support Kim Tae-chung criticized party president Yi for his suggestion of possible postponement.

Rep. Yu Chun-sang said that the participants asserted that the decision which was made at a formal meeting of the party should be carried out.

OPPOSITION GREETS CARDINAL'S ADVICE FAVORABLY

SK240059 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Oct 86 p 2

[From the 'Press Pocket' column]

[Text] "It was good advice," said Kim Yong-sam yesterday in reference to Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan's remarks in Rome that he and the other opposition leader Kim Tae-chung as well as deputies of President Chon Tu-hwan should discard their selfish desire of gaining power.

Meeting the press, Kim noted, "I made it clear many times that I had a desire to become the president in 1980 but after a hunger strike in 1983, I emptied my mind and became unselfish."

He went on, "Now I feel happy just doing my best for the democratization of Korea."

Asked to comment specifically on Cardinal Kim's suggestion that the two Kims declare an intention not to run for the presidency, Kim Yong-sam said, "I will make the declaration at any time. But I should consider its timing and method."

Kim Tae-chung's comment was not available immediately.

In the meantime, NDP president Yi Min-u told reporters, "Cardinal Kim who I believe is unselfish is in the position to make such remarks."

"But I think it would have been better for him to say so in a meeting with the two Kims after he returns home," Yi added.

He recalled a recent private meeting with Cardinal Kim in which the Catholic prelate of Korea also mentioned the desirableness of the two Kims' declaration of an intention not to run for president.

SPK CALLS LATEST UN RESOLUTION 'ANOTHER ERROR'

BK221345 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1120 GMT 22 Oct 86

["Error" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 22 -- The United Nations has once again committed another error by adopting at its current 41st General Assembly session a resolution calling for the withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea while maintaining the illegal occupation of Kampuchea's U.N. seat by the Pol Pot clique disguised itself [as received] as so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea."

Everyone who values justice and fairness are [as received] always shocked at the genocide committed by the Polpotist clique during its rule from 1975-78, when more than three million Kampucheans were slaughtered without mercy and almost all the social and economic infrastructure were destroyed. People of conscience in the world have highly acclaimed the noble act of the Vietnamese Army volunteers who came here at the request of the Kampuchean people to save this nation from extermination, then help the Kampucheans defend their country from the Chinese-backed Khmer reactionaries who have infiltrated from Thai territory to conduct sabotage and activities against the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people.

For more than seven years now, the Kampuchean revolution has steadily advanced forward with the People's Republic of Kampuchea government controlling the whole country and enjoying support from its people, the national economy being restored, the people's life being stabilized and improved, and with the constant growth of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army Forces. All these have enabled the partial withdrawals, the fifth so far, of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea, which will be completed by 1990.

However, the enemy of the Kampuchean revolution have [as received] resorted to all means to distort the reality in Kampuchea and to play their ball at many international forums. For months before the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly, the United States, China, Thailand and other ASEAN countries were lobbying for the genocidal Pol Pot clique under the cloak of the "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" so that it can once again hold Kampuchea's seat at this international organization.

And for many years, China has not stinted its purse to beef up the clique of genocide perpetrators in a hope to bring them back to power in Kampuchea.

Every year, particularly on this occasion, Beijing spends big sum of money on whitewashing the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionaries in an attempt to gain more credit for them.

It is regretable that many of the UN member countries, pressured by the U.S. and China, voted this year for the genocidal Pol Pot's gang illegal occupation of Kampuchea's seat at this international organization.

They forget that the crux of the problem is that the so-called CGDK, a new mask for the universally condemned clique of Pol Pot, represents nobody, because it has no territory and no people. It is only a government in exile kept alive by Beijing, Washington, and other reactionary forces.

Kampuchea's internal affairs must be settled by the Kampuchean people themselves.

For the genocidal clique and other Khmer reactionaries who have committed crimes against the Kampuchean people, their fate will be decided by the Kampuchean people. Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and their associates were already sentenced to death in absentia in August 1979 by the Kampuchean people's revolutionary court. At the 19th ASEAN foreign ministerial conference in Manila this year, Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden shared the view by pointing to the necessity of creating a court to try those Polpotist criminals. And at his recent tour of Thailand, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi stressed once again on India's opposition to the return to power of Polpotists.

Kampuchea cannot be allowed to return to the tragic past; the fate and future of this country cannot be decided at any remote capitals or even at the United Nations.

The United Nations is a prestigious international organization whose task is to defend peace, the existence of nations and human rights. It should not allow its name to be marred by its association with the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

KHOY KHUNHUOR RECEIVES CPSU PROPAGANDA DELEGATION

BK210745 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] At 0730 on the morning of 20 October, at the office of the Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission, the delegation of lecturers from the CPSU Central Committee led by Comrade (Denchenko Albert), lecturer of the Propaganda and Education Directorate of the CPSU Central Committee, called on Comrade Khoy Khunhuor, member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission.

During the meeting, Comrade Khoy Khunhuor expressed his joy and profound gratitude to the delegation for bringing further knowledge of the propaganda task to cadres, personnel workers, and Cambodian people who, more than this, can appreciate the efforts of the Soviet party, state and people who have scored great achievements in economic, social, and cultural development with scientific characteristics which fully respond to the resolutions of the CPSU's 27th Congress. The policy in foreign and local affairs to prevent a nuclear war or other wars aimed at achieving peace is an example. The comrade welcomed the great victory of the October Revolution scored by Russia and sought further knowledge and understanding concerning the expansion and strengthening of the close relations and all-round cooperation between Cambodia and the Soviet Union so that they last forever.

Replying, Comrade (Denchenko Albert) expressed his happiness and high appreciation of the Cambodian revolution's progress, for example its experience in the task of educating, promoting, and organizing people and the masses with the aim of fulfilling the next 5-year economic and social development plan of the party and state.

This meeting ended in a very happy and cordial atmosphere after the exchange of experience and gifts.

MAT LY ATTENDS PHNOM PENH TRADE UNIONS MEETING

BK211339 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0430 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 Oct (SPK) -- The organization of trade unions of Phnom Penh City has just held a meeting to review its activities during the past 9 months.

The productivity of the city's workers, through an emulation movement, increased by 26 percent over the same period last year. Phnom Penh's trade union organization now has 3,168 members in 95 chapters, or an increase of 2,403 over last year.

During the coming final quarter, the committee plans to encourage the working people to develop the family-run economy and heighten their political awareness to contribute actively to national defense and construction efforts.

Present at the meeting, among others, were Mat Ly, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchea Federation of Trade Union; Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee and secretary of the party committee of Phnom Penh city; and Meas Samnang, minister of industry.

BOU THANG VISITS ARMYMEN, PEOPLE IN PREY VENG

BK220631 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] A party and state delegation led by Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense, recently visited cadres, combatants, and people in Baphnum District of Prey Veng Province. On its arrival, the delegation was warmly and cordially welcomed by cadres, personnel, armymen, and people in Baphnum District.

During his stay in the district, Comrade Bou Thang commented on and praised the people in Baphnum District for their heroism in the past struggle against the French colonialists and the current contributions to national defense and construction. Comrade Bou Thang also exhorted all cadres in Baphnum District to [words indistinct] in order to advance toward seizing more victories in [word indistinct]. He also called on them to strive to strengthen and develop the genuine revolutionary forces in terms of quantity and quality.

VONADK REPORTS ACTIVITIES AROUND PHNOM PENH

BK210100 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 20 Oct 86

[From the "Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh battlefield: 1. On 12 October, the Vietnamese enemy sent one battalion supported by artillery fire to try to oppose us west of Pochentong International Airport near Samraong railway station. Our National Army, in cooperation with the people and nationalist Cambodian soldiers, ambushed and routed the Vietnamese who fled back to Pochentong. We killed 13 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the spot and wounded 9 others and destroyed some weapons, ammunition, and war material.

2. On the morning of 13 October, the Vietnamese enemy sent a regiment to try, for the second time, to attack us from the rear near Tuol Leap, west of the Pochentong International Airport. However, another unit of our National Army, in cooperation with the people and nationalist Cambodian soldiers, ambushed and routed the enemy. We killed 32 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the spot and wounded 29 others. Among those killed were a regiment commander, a battalion commander, and two company commanders. We destroyed 11 B-40 and B-41 rocket launchers, 8 RPD's, 3 machineguns, a 12.8--mm machinegun, and some war material. [passage omitted]

PASASON ARTICLE ON PHOMVIHAN-GORBACHEV MEETING

BK231259 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Undated PASASON article: "The Entire Lao People Are Extremely Elated at the Close Relations Between Laos and the Soviet Union"]

[Text] On 18 October, the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau's session issued a press briefing on the meeting between Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Moscow on 15 October. The press briefing noted: The party Central Committee Political Bureau wholeheartedly hails and unanimously endorses the outcome of the meeting between the top leaders of the two parties of Laos and the Soviet Union and regards this meeting as another positive indication of the close solidarity and fruitful cooperation between the two parties and countries -- Laos and the Soviet Union. This is happy and joyous news for all the Lao people of all tribes throughout the country, who always appreciate and pin strong hope on the development of Lao-Soviet relations and are overwhelmingly elated at the continued consolidation and enhancement of the relations in various forms between the two parties, states, and peoples.

The Soviet Union and the great Soviet people have consistently rendered support and assistance to the Lao revolution -- be it in the past national-democratic revolution or during the current socialist construction and transformation. It is worthy of note that since 1975, the assistance given by the Soviet Union to the LPDR has always been enormous, all-round, and effective. The Soviet Union has provided Laos with numerous effective lessons in the cause of socialist construction and transformation. It has sent experts and specialists to help build numerous projects which are extremely vital to our economic, cultural, and social development. The Soviet assistance to the LPDR has amounted to some 50 percent of the total international aid to this country. The Soviet assistance to and cooperation with Laos are in the forms of gratis aid, loans, and joint ventures. By 1985, Soviet assistance to Laos was manifest through more than 50 major projects. Some of these projects have already been completed and some are still underway. They include a project to build materials and equipment for bridge construction units, a project to construct the Inter-Sputnik satellite communications station, a project to build a machine repair shop at Tha Ngon, a project to build a bridge across the Nam Ngum River, a project to survey an oil pipeline route, a project to build the Nam Kading River bridge on Route 9, a project to build a polytechnic school, a project to build a 150-bed hospital, a project to construct the Xieng Khoung airfield, a project to build a 150-kw radio station, a project to build an auto repair shop at Dong Chong, a project to set up two rock grinding factories, a project to supply teaching materials to vocational training schools, a project to take inventory of forests, a project to transport veterinary equipment and medicine for livestock to remote areas, a project to map out a transport and communications network to ensure efficient goods transport services in the country, and many other construction projects.

The brilliant fruits of the close cooperation and assistance between Laos and the USSR have become a firm foundation for the Lao people in building technical and material foundations for the socialist construction in the past as well as in the years to come.During the friendship and working visit to the Soviet Union of Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan between 25 and 28 August 1985, a Lao-Soviet joint communique was issued, explicitly reiterating that the two sides hold that the consolidation and increasing of the effectiveness of the bilateral economic relations in the future on the basis of all-round, lasting, and mutual cooperation are an important aspect of work in the new 5-year plan. The Soviet Union will increase assistance to Laos in the economic, technical, and scientific fields by, first of all, aiming at developing key economic sectors such as agriculture, forestry, the exploitation of natural resources, communications and transport, and the training of Lao trainees.

More vital and necessary goods will be supplied to the foundations of the Lao national economy.

The all-round relations and cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union in the past as well as at present and in the future will always remain pure and mutual on the basis of genuine socialist internationalism.

At their meeting on 15 October 1986, Comrade Secretary Generals Kaysone Phomvihan and Mikhail Gorbachev once again reaffirmed the close friendship, solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union, which continues to bear more fruits and grow incessantly. With regard to the great, all-round, and effective achievements of the mutual assistance and cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union, the Lao party, state, and people of all tribes would like to express profound gratitude and wholehearted thanks to the great Soviet party, state, and people for consistently rendering support and assistance to the Lao revolution, for example, by building material and technical foundations for Laos to advance firmly toward socialist construction. The Lao people will do everything within their power to further strengthen the special solidarity and close militant alliance with the fraternal Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples in order to securely defend the socialist outpost in Southeast Asia, thereby contributing to the safeguard of peace and stability in this region and the world.

PRK, SRV MEKONG COMMITTEE DELEGATIONS ARRIVE

OW221307 Vientiane KPL in English 0928 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Vientiane, October 22 (KPL) -- Delegations of the Mekong committees of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam arrived here on October 21 for the 10th conference of the Mekong committees of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam due to take place from October 22 to 24.

The Kampuchean delegation was led by Kong Sam-ol, minister attached to the Council of Ministers' Office, chairman of the Mekong Committee of the PRK, and the Vietnamese delegation by Dinh Gia Khanh, deputy-minister of water conservancy, chairman of the Mekong Committee of the SRV.

The delegations were met at the airport by Dr. Somphavanh Inthavong [name as received], vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee, chairman of the Mekong Committee of the Lao PDR, and other senior officials.

XIENG KHOUANG COMPANY 'F' STUDIES DRAFT REPORT

BK211209 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Company "F" attached to the military command of Khoun District, Xieng Khouang Province, completed studying politics with glorious success in late September. The political documents they studied on this occasion included the draft political report to be submitted to the fourth party congress, documents on the contents of emulation campaigns to score achievements to welcome the congress, and other important documents. After 2 days of studying, the officers and men of the company have come to understand profoundly our party's line and policies. Understanding the significance of the study, all the officers and men attentively studied the documents.

At present, the cadres and combatants of the company are striving to fulfill their responsible tasks to score great achievements to welcome the fourth party congress and the second congress of the Xieng Khouang provincial party committee, which will be held in the near future.

SITTHI REJECTS NGUYEN CO THACH'S TALKS OFFER

BK240027 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has offered to hold talks with ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila, the Foreign Minister said yesterday.

Mr Thach, who met ACM Sitthi in Bangkok last April, made the offer through Atsada Chaiyanam, outgoing Thai ambassador to Vietnam.

Rejecting Mr Thach's offer, ACM Sitthi said that he did not think the time was right because of the recent Vietnamese intrusion and occupation of a hill in Buriram Province.

He said that about 50 Thais were killed by the Vietnamese during the battle for the strategic hill, and that Thailand had protested against this blatant violation of Thai territorial integrity to the United Nations.

Last week, Thai security forces retook Hill 538, forcing out the Vietnamese intruders. The Supreme Command claims that 96 Vietnamese soldiers were killed, many weapons were captured and only two Thai soldiers died in the battle.

While ACM Sitthi's last meeting with Mr Thach in Bangkok was decribed as "positive", no progress was reported on the Kampuchean situation.

During the last meeting, Thailand also asked Vietnam for permission to reactivate the Thai mission in Ho Chi Minh City which was captured by the Communists in 1975.

Thailand also denied a claim by Mr Thach that the two countries wished to hold more meetings to improve bilateral relations.

But despite ACM Sitthi's rejection of Mr Thach's offer yesterday, his deputy, Praphat Limpaphan, will today meet with Vietnamese minister without portfolio Vo Dong Giang who arrived in Bangkok from Japan on Wednesday.

The meeting is aimed at easing tension between the two countries.

SRV'S VO DONG GIANG VISITS; OFFICIAL VIEWS TALKS

BK240951 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 24 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Hanoi for the first time in eight years has recognised that the Kampuchean conflict is an international problem that affects the security of Vietnam and Thailand, according to a foreign ministry disclosure this morning.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Sarot Chawanawirat said Vietnam also confirmed that it would make a total pullout of troops from Kampuchea by the year 1990 as earlier pledged.

In a separate interview earlier, visiting Vietnamese Minister Attached to the Foreign Ministry Vo Dong Giang noted that the troops withdrawal could be brought forward if cooperation from "outsiders" was forthcoming.

However, a pre-condition that a former Kampuchean "regime" -- apparently the Khmer Rouge -- is not restored to power must be met, he stressed.

Mr Sarot said Mr Giang made clear Vietnam's recognition of Kampuchea as an international problem during almost two hours of talks with Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan this morning.

The revelation marks a significant change of posture by Vietnam which had consistently maintained that the Kampuchean problem was an internal conflict.

Hanoi had stood by this line since its forces punched into Kampuchea in December 1978 and overthrew the then ruling Pol Pot regime the following month.

Vietnam now maintains an estimated 160,000 troops in Kampuchea and faces resistance from some 35,000 combatants whose coalition government enjoys United Nations recognition.

Mr Sarot said Thailand "acknowledges" what Mr Giang said as an "expose" from Hanoi and would have to see how the statements are followed up by action.

Mr Giang, who arrived here on Tuesday and leaves for Hanoi next Tuesday, had apparently come to Bangkok with the objective of seeking a solution to the Kampuchean problem, he added.

Mr Sarot said Vietnam's stated recognition of the Kampuchean conflict as an international problem and a security threat to Vietnam and Thailand plus confirmation of the 1990 pullout -- whether or not there is a political solution -- was among four interesting points made by Mr Giang.

The remaining point was that Vietnam supported Democratic Kampuchean President Prince Sihanouk's proposal for the problem to be solved through national reconciliation.

Vietnam, as noted by Mr Giang, would accept the outcome of such a move if all Kampuchean parties concerned were agreeable to it.

As a result of that, Vietnam could put an end to its presence in Kampuchea if that were the wish of Kampucheans. Otherwise, the presence would be maintained for as long as needed, he reportedly added.

Mr Sarot questioned the possibility that Vietnam might remain in Kampuchea after national reconciliation, saying this would not be proof that the uniting of Kampuchean factions had been done on a voluntary basis.

At the same time, the spokesman said Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach had made an approach for talks with Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila who was open to such a meeting if topics discussed would lead to a solution to the Kampuchean problem.

Mr Giang, who spoke to reporters shortly before Mr Sarot did, said Vietnam would launch no dry season offensive against resistance forces this year -- if the combatants do not restore their bases along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

ARMY SECRETARY ON SRV CASUALTIES FROM INTRUSION

BK231108 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Ninety-six Vietnamese soldiers were killed during a recent intrusion into Thai territory.

The army secretary disclosed today that during the 25-day operation launched by the Thai forces against the Vietnamese intruders along the Thai-Cambodian border, 96 Vietnamese soldiers were killed. He said that on 20 September Vietnamese troops intruded into Thai territory and seized Hill 538 in the northeast of Buriram Province. During the intrusion, more than 100 Vietnamese soldiers were killed and wounded. Aircraft and heavy weapons were used to push the Vietnamese infantrymen out of the country. The operation ended with success on 15 October.

SRV-HENG SAMRIN UNITS NEAR O BOK PASS REINFORCED

BK231102 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The Supreme Command Information Office reported that during the past week the Vietnamese and Heng Samrin side dispatched large numbers of men, tanks, armored personnel carriers, and artillery to reinforce their units in the areas opposite O Bok pass in Ban Kruat District, Buriram Province. Cambodian villagers along the Thai-Cambodian border have been evacuated from these areas. Heng Samrin patrol units have been sent out to gather intelligence in the vicinity of Chan Krahom and O Bok passes.

Meanwhile, the number of the illegal Cambodian immigrants and refugees at Khao I-Dang holding center in Ta Phraya, Prachin Buri, and nearby areas is 23,415. The number of Cambodians who are now living along the Thai-Cambodian border stands at 264,990.

LAO TROOPS SAID CREATING 'HOSTILE ATMOSPHERE'

BK231051 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The present attitude of Laos toward Thailand is uncertain. While Laos is maintaining contacts with Thailand and participating in activities such as the recent boat races on the Mekong River, Lao troops have apparently created a hostile atmosphere in relations between the two countries. For example, they fired shells into Thai territory and recently crossed the border to arrest Thai villagers in Nan Province.

Lieutenant General Wichit Bunyawat, director of the Supreme Command Information Office, said that the said incidents are not conducive to the effort to strengthen relations between the two countries. However, he added, the Thai side has not taken things seriously for the sake of the brotherly relations between the peoples of the two countries. Thai border officials have not paid much attention to those incidents because they are aware of the fact that the Thai and Lao people are striving to revive good relations.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER MEETS PRC'S TIAN JIYUN

BK230901 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] PRC Vice Premier Tian Jiyun and his delegation, accompanied by Deputy Foreign Minister Second Lieutenant Praphat Limpaphan, paid a courtesy call on Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin at Government House at 0925 today. The PRC delegation is currently on an official visit to Thailand 21-28 October. The Thai and Chinese delegations held discussions on economic and trade affairs. The Thai raised the following issues:

1. The Thai side asked China to consider buying more Thai agricultural products because Thailand is an agricultural country. China agreed to buy an additional 100,000 metric tons of rice from Thailand in 1987.

2. Thailand asked China to increase bilateral investment cooperation by both the public and private sectors and asked China to help protect Thai investments in China.

3. Thailand, a major tourist center, asked China to consider increasing the weekly flights from Thailand to China to two to three a week, helping promote tourism for both sides. China accepted this proposal for consideration.

4. Both sides discussed fishing cooperation, which China agreed to support.

5. The Thai Government thanked China for inviting the crown prince to visit in February 1987. Meanwhile, the Chinese Government invited Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin to visit China in 1987.

The Chinese side proposed the following:

1. China suggested bilateral trade cooperation through countertrade.

2. China has promulgated laws to protect foreign investment in China. It is willing to consider incentives for Thai investors. It asked for increased bilateral investment with greater emphasis on industry.

At 1530, the PRC vice premier was briefed by Sano Unakun, secretary general of the National Economic and Social Development Board, and Thira Phanuphong, secretary general of the Board of Investment, on Thailand's development policies and economic situation, including efforts to stabilize, promote the recovery of, and expand the national economy; solve the problem of poverty; and create jobs.

Agreement Signed

BK231056 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Thailand and China today signed an agreement to avoid double taxation to promote and strengthen trade ties between the two countries, Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan said. Mr. Praphat also said the agreement to avoid double taxation for goods traded between the two countries would boost trade clearing, the way for the planned purchase by China of 30,000 tons of (?glass) from Thailand.

The Thai deputy foreign minister and visiting Vice Prime Minister Tian Jiyun signed the agreement.

The Chinese vice prime minister, who arrived in Bangkok yesterday for a week-long visit, today also met with his Thai counterpart, Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin, at the Government House for discussion on bilateral relations.

The Thai deputy foreign minister also said that he will visit China in December to discuss bilateral trade relations with Chinese officials. The visit is part of the annual ministerial consultations between the two countries.

ARMY TO PLAY MORE ACTIVE ROLE IN ECONOMY

BK240227 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Oct 86 p 11

[Text] In a major move to stimulate the economy, the government and the Royal Thai Army [RTA] will launch massive reafforestation and paddy rice buying schemes.

The joint cooperation, on a nationwide basis, will take place because RTA strongly felt it should play a more active role to assist and support the government with its vast resources.

Under the joint cooperation, the first of its kind between the Government and RTA, the Army has promised to pull all its resources -- finance, human and equipment -- to help achieve its goals.

According to an informed source in the Government House, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon had already approved the cooperation plan in principle and had instructed that a working group between the Government and RTA be set up.

He said the working group would act as coordinator and planner for the joint cooperation. "The Premier has appointed Interior Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun as chairman of the working group," he said.

He said other members include RTA Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, PM's Secretary-General Sqd Ldr [Squadron Leader] Prasong Sunsiri and permanent secretaries from various ministries.

"During the initial joint cooperation, RTA had proposed the reafforestation and paddy rice buying schemes as it was alarmed by the high rate of illegal logging and also foresaw that paddy rice prices in the coming seasons may cause an economic problem for the country," he said.

He said RTA considered the percentage of forest had now reached a critical stage as heavy illegal logging reduced the forested area by about 5-7 percent annually. Immediate measures must be taken to stop such activities, he added.

He said RTA was ready to use all its available resources and cooperate with the Forest Police Division to fight against influential people involved in illegal logging.

The Army will not only declare war on illegal loggers but it will also use its resources to see that the percentage of forest area is increased.

"RTA's responsibilities will range from planting saplings, seeing them grow and protect both those in existence and new ones," he said, adding that RTA would initially concentrate its operation in the National Forest Reserves.

He said the Government welcomed RTA's proposal. In the past, the Agriculture Ministry's reafforestation programme had failed as the ministry could only achieve 10 percent of its target, he said.

In regard to RTA's rice paddy purchasing scheme, he said RTA, with its units spread throughout the country, would begin to directly buy paddy rice from the farmers in the next season.

He said RTA believed that such schemes would assist the Government to enable farmers to obtain better prices for their paddy as there would be no middlemen involved.

"RTA has its own milling facilities located in various parts of the country. The capacity can easily mill rice for the Army's consumption and if there is any surplus it will make the rice available to the public at reasonable prices," he said.

He said the direct paddy scheme was highly viable to help improve paddy prices. "In the past, the Army bought rice from millers and did not fully utilise its milling capacity," he said.

The scheme would also pose no financial burden on the Government as the money which would be used to buy paddy would come from RTA's own fiscal budget allocated the Government, he said.

"The working group will soon meet to work out appropriate procedures to implement the joint cooperation programme between the Government and RTA," he said.

UN DEBATE ON CAMBODIA CALLED 'NULL AND VOID'

BK230858 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Nguyen Quy commentary: "The Debate and Voting on the Cambodia Issue at UN General Assembly Are Null and Void"]

[Text] Disregarding protests by the PRK, socialist countries, and progressive nations, on 20 and 21 October the 41st UN General Assembly debated and voted a draft resolution on the situation in Cambodia. So once again this international organization pressed by the forces hostile to the PRK has committed a wrongful act, intervening in the internal affairs of an independent and sovereign country, and brazenly violating the UN Charter and international law.

This debate and vote took place in the absence of the country involved, that is the PRK, and the country has all along resolutely opposed such a move. The proponents and co-authors of the so-called draft resolution on Cambodia have gloated over the so-called victory at the United Nations. They consider it a valuable international pressure. However, it is, in fact, a fake victory, a meaningless result, and not only a useless deed but also a harmful one, primarily harmful to the prestige of the United Nations.

In the past 8 years, the forces hostile to the PRK have debated and voted eight times on the Cambodia issue, but everyone knows what the results were.

Analyzing the true nature of the majority of UN votes against the PRK, Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of PRK, wrote in his letter to the UN secretary general on 18 October: The resolution on Cambodia, which was perfidiously drafted by a group of UN delegations, reflects the selfish strategic interests of its authors. The other proponents have concurred in this plot sometimes out of indeterminate solidarity, sometimes out of a collusion for common interest, but also sometimes merely out of a misperception of the real problem. Otherwise, these respectable delegates might have not considered the genocidal criminals in exile as combatants for freedom.

A segment of the world public has also been deceived by subtle words and especially by the play of the proponents. One can see such deception as turning black to white by the forces hostile to the PRK when they tried to depict an unreal situation that contradicts historic facts in Cambodia.

They have usually mentioned the presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia as the cause of tense relations in Southeast Asia, but they remain absolutely silent on the reason why the Vietnamese troops are in Cambodia. Those who loudly claim the Cambodian people's right to self-determination have trampled on the right to self-determination by protecting and defending the Pol Pot genocidal clique, plotting to revive this criminal clique, and checking and undermining the rebirth of the Cambodian people.

The forces hostile to the PRK and a segment of the general public unaware of the real situation have persisted in demanding the immediate withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. They have never mentioned the Pol Pot clique, nor have they touched on the outside support for the Pol Pot criminals. They have further upheld and supported the so-called CGDK's 8-point proposal. In fact, this proposal is aimed at eradicating the PRK and returning the Pol Pot clique to Cambodia, a move that they have not been able to make in the past 8 years through military effort. Although this 8-point proposal was beautified and advertised, it was supported by no one at the recent Harare nonaligned summit in September, except the three ASEAN members and a country outside the region.

One usually talks about seeking a political solution to the Cambodia issue. What is, in fact, this solution? The three Indochinese countries have pointed out that a satisfactory solution to the Cambodia issue must be based on a guarantee of the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia along with the elimination of the Pol Pot clique, and must warrant the process of national reconciliation in Cambodia.

Such a solution will allow Vietnam to withdraw all its troops before the set deadline of 1990. Such a solution is a fair and reasonable guarantee for both sides to share the responsibility.

However, at the UN General Assembly and outside the United Nations, people only demand that Vietnam unilaterally withdraw its troops from Cambodia, while the forces supporting the genocidal Pol Pot clique are not required to do anything, and they can act freely of their own will. Such a demand is, in fact, seeking ways to hamper Vietnam's troop withdrawal program and cause a deadlock in the attempt to seek a political solution to the Cambodia issue.

Most unethically and most unjustly, some people have intentionally protected the Pol Pot clique and tried to mitigate its genocidal crime, while this clique should have been brought before the international court for trial. It is regrettable that a segment of the general public has been deceived, bought off, and driven into committing a wrongful act. They have supported what should have been condemned and have followed bad people to do bad things while always thinking that they have acted out of justice and reason. Therefore, the majority vote supporting the draft resolution against the PRK does not carry any real meaning.

Just like in previous debates and votes, the recent debate and vote at the UN General Assembly on the Cambodia issue is null and void as the PRK has pointed out, and the Cambodian people have resolutely rejected it.

In the past 7 years, the UN General Assembly has been exploited in the plot to oppose the PRK, but its resolutions and votes against Cambodia have not borne any impact on the situation in Cambodia as expected by Cambodia's enemies. The PRK continues to advance and develop. The Heng Samrin government has increasingly proved itself as the genuine and legal representative of the Cambodian people. Through its comprehensive achievements, it has demonstrated its ability to administer the country steadily. All the plots and acts to oppose Cambodia and reverse the situation in Cambodia have been gradually defeated.

Many foreign visitors to Cambodia have admitted that the situation in Cambodia is stable and that nothing can check the revival and development of the Cambodian people. The PRK Government has matured quickly through many difficulties and ordeals in the past 8 years. That is the very reason the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops has been scheduled annually and will be completed by 1990 and maybe even before.

The deciding factor in the Cambodia situation is the growth and development of the PRK and not the United Nations and the majority vote supporting the draft resolution that has been prepared by some countries to oppose Cambodia.

The recent debate and vote at the United Nations only reveal the complex nature of the struggle of the Cambodian people and other Indochinese peoples. This complexity will certainly be dissolved and overcome by the PRK's vigorous growth, firm solidarity among the three Indochinese countries, and the sympathy and support of progressive mankind.

NHAN DAN Commentary

BK231022 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 23 Oct 86

[From the 23 October review of NHAN DAN]

[Text] NHAN DAN carries on page four a commentary entitled: "Another Erroneous and Disastrous Resolution." The commentary says:

In spite of the Vietnamese and Lao protests and the fact that PRK Council of Ministers Chairman Hun Sen sent a letter to the UN secretary general, the so-called Cambodian situation was still brought up for debate at the UN General Assembly where a resolution on it was passed. This is a wrong that has been repeated for the eighth time. The resolution fails to reflect the Cambodian situation and the true substance of the problem objectively, and constitutes interference in the internal affairs of Cambodia and an infringement upon the UN Charter and international law.

The new UN resolution on Cambodia, which was made possible through deception, cajolery, and pressure upon a number of member countries, is nothing more than an erroneous and invalid document. Not only does it not conform to reality and common sense, it also fails to reflect the actual attitude of a broad section of the people in various countries who are increasingly demanding the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique. It will merely serve the designs of those who created it seeking to impose a preposterous solution: They demanded Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia but did not say anything about the need to stop all kinds of support and assistance for the genocidal clique. Rather, they managed to help legalize this clique while depriving the Cambodian people of their legitimate right to seek self-defense help from their friends, thereby putting the Cambodian people in danger of the return of genocide.

This document constitutes a gross interference in the internal affairs of Cambodia, opposition to the Cambodian people's right to self-determination, and an obstacle to the trend toward dialogue which is aimed at seeking a correct solution to the Cambodian issue and restoring peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

HOANG LIEN SON PROVINCE COMBATS CHINESE 'PROPAGANDA'

HK240647 Hong Kong AFP in English 0637 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi, Oct 24 (AFP) -- The authorities in Vietnam's Hoang Lien Son Province bordering China have launched a "cultural counter-offensive" to combat propaganda spread by "Chinese agents" in frontier villages and markets, the official "COMMUNISM REVIEW" said in its latest issue.

Newly installed loud-speakers, billboards and cinemas will help wage the counter-offensive in the numerous markets and hamlets near the border that China inundates with merchandise, spies and propaganda, the theoretical journal of Vietnam's Communist Party said.

Propaganda workers will be dispatched to cafes, markets and other public gathering places in the province to disseminate official information from Hanoi, the journal said.

The measures are being taken in response to the "psychological war" against Vietnam's border population that China has stepped by over the past year, the journal said.

Many ethnic minorities live in the Sino-Vietnam border area, with the communities frequently straddling the border.

Vietnam charges that China sends agents into the frontier hamlets to buy the sympathy and collusion even of party members and border troops by placing in the markets goods otherwise unavailable in Vietnam, such as blankets, thermos flasks, soap and cloth.

VO DONG GIANG MEETS JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER

OW231945 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 23 -- On his way home from New York, Minister Vo Dong Giang, head of the Vietnamese delegation to the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly, made a working stop-over in Japan from October 19-22.

In Tokyo, Minister Vo Dong Giang held talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari and had working sessions with Deputy Foreign Minister Shinichi Yanai on bilateral relations and on international issues of common concern.

On these occasions, Minister Vo Dong Giang spoke of major changes which had taken place in the region and the world as a whole and dealt with the possibilities for an overall political solution to the Southeast Asian situation, including Kampuchea.

He stressed that the withdrawal of all Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea is inseparable from the termination of all assistance to the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

As regards the relations between the two countries, Minister Vo Dong Giang said that although there remain many differences between Vietnam and Japan they should be narrowed through contacts.

He said he hoped that Japan -- an economic power -- will make active contributions to peace, security and development in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

In reply, Japanese Foreign Minister T. Kuranari and Deputy Foreign Minister S. Yanai said that Japan deems it very necessary to maintain political dialogue with Vietnam. They expressed Japan's view that to strengthen contacts and mutual understanding will help create favourable conditions for the improvement of the relations between the two countries.

Foreign Minister T. Kuranari expressed Japan's positive appreciation of Vietnam's declaration on the withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea and the acceleration of the exercise of the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination.

The two sides agreed to strengthen contacts and dialogue between the two countries and step by step settle the differences in the spirit of friendship.

The talks and contacts between Minister Vo Dong Giang and his Japanese colleagues took place in a candid and friendly atmosphere.

CPV ISSUES GUIDANCE ON CELEBRATING RESISTANCE DAY

BK220519 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The CPV Central Committee Secretariat recently issued a directive providing guidance for various sectors and echelons to organize celebrations for the 40th anniversary of the national resistance against French colonialism, 19 December.

The following are the main contents of the directive:

The CPV Central Committee Secretariat has decided to combine the celebration of this day with that of the founding anniversary of the Vietnam People's Army with the purpose of propagating and educating the entire party, Army, and people on the patriotic tradition, the spirit of self-reliance, the confidence in victories, the close relationship between the party and the masses and beween cadres and the people, the spirit of proletrian internationalism, the fine relations among the three Indochinese countries and between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and on the need to combine the strength of our nation with that of our time and to continue encouraging the masses to step up their emulation efforts to improve the management apparatus, enhance market management, firmly maintain political security and social order and safety in order to score more achievements to welcome the upcoming CPV congress.

The Secretariat urges various sectors, echelons, units, and organizations to carry out satisfactorily the following tasks:

1. Hold cordial get-togethers at various grass-roots units to review the traditions of fighting foreign aggression, starvation, and illiteracy; pay morale-boosting visits to war invalids, families with meritorious service, and families of fallen heroes; and provide assistance to soldiers and to those families facing difficulties in their livelihood.

2. Youth union organizations should plan to hold discussions at various grass-roots units, public organs, enterprises, schools, and military units and invite veteran revolutionary cadres and heroes to talk during these discussions. Youth union organizations should discover, search for, repair, and tour historic sites of the resistance, resistance heritage houses, and war dead cemeteries; organize book reading and the singing of selective songs composed during the resistance period; and cooperate with the armed forces in organizing local celebrations to mark the founding anniversary of the Vietnam People's Army, 22 December.

3. All news media must work out plans to spread propaganda on the anniversary as well as on the upcoming CPV congress.

4. Hold a number of scientific seminars to discuss scientific topics on the resistance against the French.

As we have already held grand celebrations for the 30th anniversary of the victorious resistance against the French and the 10th anniversary of the victorious resistance against the Americans, the celebration of this anniversary will only be held simplistically and there will be no ceremonies to mark the event. All anniversary celebration activities must be practical and neat and their substance must be profound. It is necessary to guard against any forms of waste in terms of time and money. All anniversary celebration activities must be closely guided.

HO CHI MINH CITY BEGINS PARTY CONGRESS

BK240540 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] This morning, 22 October, the fourth party congress of Ho Chi Minh City was held with 494 official delegates representing more than 63,000 party members of 2,147 basic party organizations in the city. Comrade Pham Hung, Political Bureau member and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers [uyr vieen booj chinhs trij trung uowng dangr, phos chur tichj hooij doongf booj truowngr], and Nguyen Van Linh, Political Bureau member, party Central Committee secretary, [uyr vieen booj chinhs trij trung uowng dangr, bis thuw trung uowng dangr] and former secretary of the city party committee attended the congress as members of the presidium.

The delegates kept silent for a minute to commemorate Comrade Le Duan, the party's outstanding leader and the respected and beloved brother whose revolutionary life was closely associated with Ho Chi Minh City.

Following the opening speech by Comrade Phan Van Khai, party Central Committee member and deputy secretary of the city party committee; Comrade Mai Chi Tho, party Central Committee member and acting secretary of the city party committee, read a report on the situation and tasks. The report states:

Despite many difficulties during the party committee's last tenure, the city has continuously fulfilled the norms for gross output value in industrial and handicraft and artisan industry production and the rate of development was 14.9 percent as compared to the norms prescribed by the third congress which was from 10 to 15 percent.

More than 30 million dong have been invested in expanding local industrial production during the past 3 years. Handicrafts and artisan industry continues to develop especially after the city people's committee issued Decision No 34 that allowed for the absorption of 10,000 more workers into production to turn out new types of goods.

However, in the past 3 years as well as throughout the 11 years following liberation, the city industries, including the centrally-run ones, have not filled their existing capacity. At the same time, guidelines for the strategic development of the city have not been clearly determined so that the city has been unable to play the role of industrial center.

The sectors of capital construction, communications and transportation, electricity, post and telecommunications, real estate, public utilities, and so on have been somewhat consolidated and developed. However, investment in the capital construction sector has not always been made in the right direction.

The sectors of agricultural production and construction in suburban areas have progressed and more than 80 percent of peasants' households and cultivated area have been grouped into production collectives. Although some progress has been made in building the greenery and food belt, growing industrial crops and fuel-bearing plants, and raising, catching, and processing marine products to serve the city and export, the norms set by the congress have not been fulfilled.

Distribution and circulation continues to be an area where the fierce struggle between the two paths develops with many changes that directly affect production and life. Population growth has been reduced from 1.9 to 1.7 percent.

The report scrupulously and frankly assessed the achievements as well as weaknesses and shortcomings in leadership and guidance in the fields of formulating socioeconomic norms, developing the party, consolidating the administration at all levels, and promoting the laboring people's collective mastery. The main part of the report covers the objectives, guidelines, and tasks of the city for the 1986-90 period.

The city's overall objectives and guidelines from now until 1990 are to stabilize the socioeconomic situation by most importantly developing production, stabilize the market and price, stabilize and further improve livelihood, firmly maintain security and social order, and create conditions for capital accumulation in order to vigorously accelerate socialist industrialization in subsequent years.

Dictatorship of the proletariat must be strengthened on the basis of firmly determining the working class stand using the people as a base to vigorously promote the laboring people's collective mastery.

With such important objectives and guidelines, the report presented 14 specific tasks ranging from the organization of economic and investment structures to stabilize production and advance toward renovating the management system and the organization of production and business activities; the intensification of national defense and security; and the consolidation of administration at all levels and mass organizations; to the strengthening of relations between the city and surrounding provinces, between the city and the central government, and with the friendly countries of Cambodia and central government, and with the friendly countries of Cambodia and Laos.

The guidelines for organizing the city's economic and investment structures in the coming 5 years -- from 1986 to 1990 -- are to strenuously develop the consumer goods industry and the agricultural products and food processing industries in order to create major sources of exports and more jobs for workers; to gradually accumulate capital for the economy; and to selectively develop the group A industries, especially the engineering and fuel industries, on a small and medium scale so that their efficiency can be quickly developed to effectively support the development of agriculture in suburban areas and to serve the consumer and export goods industries.

By 1990, the city must triple the amount of industrial goods for export as compared to the 1985 figure. The average rate of industrial development for the next 5 years should be 15 percent or higher. By 1990, the value of gross production output must reach 65 billion dong based on the fixed rate of 1982.

Of the approximate 12 billion invested for 1986-90, 74 percent will be reserved for production and 26 percent for nonproduction area.

In agriculture, multicropping and intensive cultivation will be emphasized in the struggle up to 1990 to reach the levels of 360,000 metric tons of grain, 350,000 tons of vegetables, 27,000 tons of peanuts, 280,000 tons of sugarcane, 36,000 tons of pineapple, 500,000 pigs, 70,000 oxen including 5,000 dairy cows, 700 tons of pork, 10 million chicken eggs, and 32,000 tons of marine products.

The city's quota of agricultural, forestry, and fishery exports in the region must range from 40 to 50 million rubles of the total amount of city exports valued at from 500 to 550 million rubles.

In 1987 and 1988, the city must by all means establish order in distribution and circulation and in market management involving all authorized business. The stability and lowest prices of the period before September 1985 when banknotes were replaced, must also be achieved.

By the end of 1990, the percentage of staple commodity wholesale in the socialist trade must be increased to 90 percent of the city's social demands, the percentage of retail sales in the organized market must be increased to 75 percent of total retail sales.

Of the cultural and social objectives, noteworthy is that the city must struggle to reduce population growth to below 1.5 percent by 1990.

As specific tasks, the report pointed out the norms and measures to ensure the development of the city party organization, making it politically, ideologically, and organizationally strong and firm, and giving it good militancy, leadership and organizational ability so that it can cope with the city's mission and position.

The report read at this congress has condensed some 113,000 views of the cadres and party members of 2,147 basic party organizations throughout the city which were expressed at the various grass-roots level party congresses. The city party congress continues its work.

HANOI CONGRESS ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS, ELECTS EXECUTIVES

BK231115 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] The 10th congress of the Hanoi party committee ended on Thursday after working for 6 days. More than 700 delegates representing 150,000 party members in Hanoi adopted a resolution confirming the orientations, goals, and tasks for the capital in the coming 5 years.

The congress elected an Executive Committee with 51 full members and 14 alternate members, and elected a delegation to the sixth national party congress.

Party General Secretary Troung Chinh delivered an important speech at the local congress.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION

BK211119 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Oct 86

[NHAN DAN 15 October editorial: "Consumer Goods Production in Local Industry"]

[Text] Since early this year, despite numerous difficulties arising from the unavailability of raw materials, fuel, and transportation, local industry has continued to develop.

Compared with the first half of 1985, the first 6 months of this year saw production value increasing by 6.3 percent, with that of the state-run industrial sector up by 10.8 percent and that of the small-industry and handicraft sector up by 4.6 percent. Various provinces and cities such as Ho Chi Minh, Hanoi, Haiphong, Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, and others scored a relatively high rate of increase -- around 7-15 percent. Many essential consumer goods, such as fabrics, increased by 14.4 percent with the volume of goods produced from self-supplied raw materials rising by 43.3 percent. Other essential consumer goods showing an increase in production were towels, up by 55 percent, and ready-made clothing, by 14.5 percent. Paper and pens of all sorts also showed an increase over the same period last year. Apart from the question of quantity, the quality of a number of products also further improved.

Although local industry production increased somewhat as compared with the planned norms, it still has a long way to go before it can meet requirements for consumption and export, given the existing potential in raw materials, labor, and capabilities. Many common, essential consumer goods made from locally available materials are still in short supply. The production of consumer goods is small quantitatively and poor qualitatively [words indistinct]. Many traditional professions have become extinct.

Local industrial development has yet to be truly linked with various economic sectors, especially agricultural production. Management work has yet to be renovated.

Centrally run sectors having direct connections with local industry have failed to fulfill their duties as economic-technical management organs in the fields of planning, establishing economic norms, and providing technical equipment and training to cadres and workers in local industry.

The small-industry and handicraft production sector plays a very important role in local industry. However, it has not yet been given appropriate attention in either investment or promotion. Although a number of policies for this economic sector have been promulgated, they have been enforced sluggishly and inadequately. All these shortcomings, together with the objective reasons mentioned above, have limited efforts to tap the existing latent potential of local industry.

We must understand thoroughly the party's economic concept of regarding agriculture as truly the most important front and must step up the production of consumer and export goods to gradually stabilize the socioeconomic situation and stabilize and improve the people's lives. Therefore, local industry, an important force of the consumer goods production front, must be rearranged, reorganized, and managed skillfully if we are to exploit in the most satisfactory manner all the latent potential of various economic sectors to turn out large quantities of valuable consumer and export goods with high use value.

To develop local industrial production, we must adopt correct policies and measures aimed at resolving the source of locally available raw materials ranging from agricultural and forestry products to mineral ores. Simultaneously, we must devise appropriate programs, plans, and specific policies for each area and each kind of industrial crop -- including those planted concentratedly and scatteredly -- if we are to create stabilized and long-standing industrial crop areas to provide raw materials to local and central industries for increased production.

Making rational and effective use of supplies and raw materials and exploiting and making full use of discarded materials also constitute an important course of action for us to be able to secure the material conditions needed to maintain and develop production.

Efforts to make intensive investments in reequiping, restoring, and renovating industries to standardize production programs must be given due attention if we are to exploit to the fullest the existing capabilities of local industry in the line of improving production output, quality, and efficiency.

Creating conditions for developing the local consumer goods manufacturing industry vigorously is an important duty of various economic-technical sectors and of various localities and establishments throughout the country.

MEETING ON IRIAN JAYA-PNG BORDER CLOSES

BK231345 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Indonesia and Papua New Guinea will increase the number of border stakes along the frontier between Irian Jaya and PNG. Deputy Chairman of Indonesia's delegation to the Indonesia-PNG Joint Border Committee meeting Mr (Sudharmono) told reporters after the closing of the fifth meeting yessterday that so far the number of the border stakes were only 19. This will be increased to about 26 or 40 in the future.

The fifth annual meeting of the Joint Border Committee discussed various problems, including the possibility of the signing of a memorandum of understanding on cooperation in search-and-rescue operations between the two countries. But until the end of the meeting yesterday, the document could not yet be signed by the two sides because there are several matters that would first be reported to the two governments.

MURDANI SAYS ASEAN NOT TO BECOME MILITARY PACT

BK231353 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Indonesian Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General L.B. Murdani has stated that ASEAN is not projected to become a military pact because the regional grouping is for promoting economic and cultural cooperation among its member countries. However, ASEAN is applying a concept to enhance the national resilience of its members to face any possible challenges. General Murdani said this in his lecture at the Diponegoro University in Semarang, Central Java

ASEAN, which has proclaimed itself as an association dealing with the economic and cultural issues, is not pursuing a (?power concept), and therefore it is not projected to become a military pact, the commander declared. ASEAN includes Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.

MAHATHIR ANNOUNCES NEW CABINET APPOINTMENTS

BK231437 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed today announced the upgrading of a deputy minister to a full minister and the appointment of three new deputy ministers and a parliamentary secretary. The deputy finance minister, Encik Ng Cheng Kiat from the MCA [Malaysian Chinese Association] was appointed housing and local government minister -- a portfolio held temporarily by Deputy Prime Minister Encik Ghafar Baba following the formation of the cabinet after the general election in August.

In a statement, the prime minister said Tanjung Malim Member of Parliament Loke Yuen Yow from the MCA was appointed deputy finance minister, taking over from Encik Ng. Paper MP Osu Haji Sukam was apointed deputy works minister, while Silam MP Railey Jeffrey was appointed deputy information minister. Both are from USNO [United Sabah National Organization]. Kampar MP M.G. Pandithan was appointed parliamentary secretary to the Trade and Industry Ministry. He is MIC [Malaysian Indian Congress] vice president. Encik Loke Yuen Yow is an MCA Central Committee member, while Encik Osu is an USNO vice president and acting secretary general. Encik Railey is head of USNO Youth.

The statement said his majesty the yang di pertuan agong [paramount ruler] has consented to the appointment to take effect after swearing in.

FURTHER DETAILS OF AQUINO-ENRILE MEETING

HK231211 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Oct 86 p 24

[By reporter Joel D. Lacsamana]

[Text] The rift between the civilian and military factions of the Aquino coalition government appeared "mended."

President Corazon C. Aquino announced hours after yesterday's Cabinet meeting that she would soon set a deadline for communist rebels to accept peace or face "a declaration of war."

The President also said she would replace "absentee or incompetent" officers-in-charge [OICs] of local government units. She said there can be no second time for these OICs.

But Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and his close aides within the military are "dissatisfied," military sources said.

Nevertheless, the defense-military faction is "optimistic up to a certain extent" with the recent points of agreement threshed out between President Aquino and Enrile late Tuesday night, high-level sources in Camp Aguinaldo disclosed.

Despite an apparent truce arrived at between the President and the defense minister during late-night meeting during late-night meeting held at the residence of UP [University of the Philippines] president Edgardo Angara Tuesday, the sources said the agreements fashioned "fell somewhat short of what could have been ideal solutions for the country's worsening stability situation."

BUSINESS DAY learned that as early as last week Enrile had submitted four proposals to the President which he believed at the time would have to be addressed to as soon as possible to ease tension within the Aquino government.

The proposals, which Enrile enclosed in a letter and delivered by Vice-President Salvador H. Laurel Wednesday last week, called for:

-- The scrapping of the constitution recently drafted by the Constitutional Commission and the convening of the abolished Batasang Pambansa which would be tasked to amend the 1973 Constitution or draft a new one.

-- The holding of national elections, including [a] presidential poll, in the immediate future and "I (Enrile) will support you (Aquino)."

-- The removal of undesirable and unpopular officers-in-charge and their replacement with local leaders more acceptable to the people "whether they belong to the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan or not."

-- The adoption of a clear-cut, holistic strategy towards solving the communist insurgency problem closely coordinated between the military and civilian sectors.

During his meeting, however, with the President Tuesday night, Enrile decided not to discuss with the President the proposals regarding the constitution and possible revival of the Batasan as well as the holding of national elections.

Instead, the defense chief chose to push for the OICs controversy, the holistic anti-insurgency strategy and a new proposal, the termination from the Cabinet of eight ministers whom Enrile believed were causing the instability within the Aquino government.

The sources declined to identify the eight Cabinet ministers.

In her speech at a hotel following yesterday's Cabinet meeting, it was apparent that President Aquino hedged on the proposal of firing the eight ministers but agreed with the two other proposals.

She announced the setting of a deadline for "the end of our efforts to achieve peace by talks" with the communist rebels and the replacement of absentee or incompetent OICs all over the country.

"For a while, we thought she (Mrs. Aquino) would agree with all the three points raised by the minister that night since we believe these would greatly ease the instability that has been bothering this government since it assumed power," the sources said.

"The idea that was floated was that Mrs. Aquino would act on Minister Enrile's third proposal yesterday morning, but she did not," the source said.

"This has left some people at the defense ministry dissatisfied. The feeling is like, we're back to square one," they said.

The sources, however, said they are still optimistic that the President and her people "would change their minds."

Meanwhile, BUSINESS DAY learned that in his next meeting with the President, Enrile is poised to bring up a proposal regarding the exposure of certain corrupt officials in the Aquino government based on investigations conducted by the defense ministry.

The source said the memorandum prepared by the defense chief lists down, among other things, 21 instances of corruption allegedly perpetrated by a close relative of the President who is said to be wielding considerable power within the palace.

The same source said Enrile plans to bring up his other proposals, namely, the scrapping of the constitution and the convening of the Batasang Pambansa as well as the holding of national elections at some future date, "possibly along a rough six-week time frame."

Definitely, however, the minister intends to bring all those points to the attention of the President in their subsequent private meetings something which they agreed they would hold in the future.

It took two hours late Tuesday night for Enrile, Aquino, Armed Forces Chief Gen Fidel V. Ramos, Laurel and several others to thresh out the three proposals which the defense chief had drawn up.

Prior to their meeting, wild speculations floated that some Cabinet ministers in the Aquino government would demand Enrile's resignation.

Meanwhile, another military source disclosed that "all is not well yet" as far as the relations between Enrile and the Aquino government is concerned, despite the recent agreement on two of the four proposals discussed by the defense chief with the President.

"The score is two to one," the source, who declined to be identified, said. "This could just be a lull before another or more worse storm. I hope I'm wrong. I hope these two agreements pave the way for more agreements."

Paper Says Crisis Not Over

HK231331 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 23 Oct 86 pp 1, 3

[By staff member Lito Mangaser]

[Text] The crisis is apparently not yet over.

President Aquino's announcement yesterday that she would take a tougher stance against the communist rebels and review the appointments of officers-in-charge [OICs] were just two demands which Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile presented to her Tuesday night.

Meeting from 10 p.m. to 1 a.m. at the Dasmarinas Village house of University of the Philippines president Edgardo J. Angara, Enrile also asked for the heads of several Cabinet ministers, including Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, a return to the 1973 Constitution, and the reconvening of the Batasan Pambansa.

Also present were Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Fidel V. Ramos, Vice-President Salvador H. Laurel, Special Presidential Counsel Teodoro Locsin Jr and Trade Minister Jose Concepcion.

Enrile went to the meeting after a long afternoon session with Ramos and Angara. Mrs Aquino went after having dinner with journalists who covered her official working visit to the United States last month.

'CHRONICLE' sources said Enrile went to the meeting ready to discuss the five issues. But he left disappointed because the President, the source said, failed to "grasp Enrile's points."

Apart from promising a more comprehensive anti-insurgency plan, the sources said Mrs Aquino practically ignored her defense minister's four other demands.

He said Enrile wanted Arroyo replaced by Rafael Salas, a former executive secretary of deposed President Marcos and who is now Deputy Secretary General of the United Nations.

Enrile also wanted Locsin out, the source said. Locsin, he said, simply blamed the media for saving the tense atmosphere and suggested the Malacanang and the defense ministry workout a plan to deal with the media.

The source said Enrile also named OICs he wanted fired.

Yesterday, however, Enrile did not show any hint that he was disappointed after meeting with the President. He appeared in a light mood when he briefly showed up at the meeting of senior military commanders at Camp Aguinaldo after the Cabinet meeting in the morning.

He refused to talk to reporters.

Reactions to Mrs Aquino and Enrile's peace talks among senior defense ministry staff were mixed.

One senior officer told the 'CHRONICLE' that the results of the meeting further convinced him that the differences between the outlook of the President and of Enrile were "irreconcilable."

Navy Capt Rex Robles, a senior military aide, however, said Enrile's camp was not planning any illegal moves. "I do not believe in violently challenging the head of government," he said. "Everything must be done within the legal framework as befits a free society."

CARDINAL SIN SEES INSURGENCY ENDING 'VERY SOON'

OW230631 Tokyo KYODO in English 0624 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] New Delhi, Oct. 23 KYODO -- Cardinal Jaime Sin of Manila said Wednesday the communist insurgency in the Philippines will be over "very soon."

"It will stop somewhere," Cardinal Sin told a press conference here. "I know this will be solved very soon."

The 58-year-old Philippine religious leader is here to attend a conference of Roman Catholic journalists, which got under way Tuesday.

The government of President Corazon Aquino has been negotiating a cease-fire with communist insurgents and there were reports of a split between Aquino and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile over the way to end 17-year-old communist antigovernment activities.

Cardinal Sin, refering to the rift among Philippine government leaders, said the existence of diverse opinions is an indication of a healthy political climate. He even described the situation as "beautiful." But he added, "If (cabinet members) have different opinions, they should not immediately go to the press, but they should be discussing in the conference hall."

Cardinal Sin also defended the active part played by Roman Catholic churches in the civilian-backed military rebellion last February which brought Aquino to power and forced President Ferdinand E. Marcos into exile. "If you are in my place and a pastor and you see people in danger, are you going to escape?" he asked. "We did not interfere in partisan politics," he added.

AFP CALLS FOR 'DEFENSE DIRECTION' ON INSURGENCY

HK231223 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Oct 86 p 24

[Text] Gen Fidel V. Ramos, New Armed Forces of the Philippines [NAFP] chief of staff, yesterday asked the military to keep away from partisan politics.

Speaking before top commanders of the NAFP and the various heads of regional unified commands during a conference at the ISAF (Intelligence Service of the AFP) compound in Camp Aguinaldo, Ramos pointed out that partisan politics tends to divide the organization the moment interests of political parties are involved.

"In order to remain professional, the NAFP member must continue to be apolitical and non-partisan for it is only through unity and impartiality that the organization can effectively fulfill and accomplish its mandated mission," Ramos said.

Meanwhile, the senior NAFP commanders yesterday called for "a definite direction and dimension" to the government's anti-rebel policy and cited the need for "all agencies of the government and private sector to act together" to solve the insurgency problem.

"The NAFP sincerely believes that any peace talks must take a definite direction and dimension to include a finite time frame insofar as the government is concerned," the statement submitted during the NAFP command conference said.

"As already stated by our President and Commander-in-Chief, the objective should not be peace at any cost but a peace that can secure the safety of our people, the preservation of our newly-won freedoms and democratic institutions, and the operational integrity of the NAFP," the statement added.

The NAFP senior commanders also cited the urgent need for all agencies of the government and the private sector to "plan, act and move forward together, to achieve together, to survive together and to progress together" within the framework of a total national strategy.

"Anything less than a completely integrated approach to the solution of the country's peace and order and security problems," the senior commanders warned, "would continue to create dysfunctions and inefficiencies which could cause the whole country to suffer."

MILITARY CLAIMS CPP BEHIND OUST-ENRILE PLOT

HK211321 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 23 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[By F. Sajot]

[Excerpt] The aborted move to oust Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile from his Cabinet post could be part of the CPP/NDF [Communist Party of the Philippines/National Democratic Front] overall plan of destabilizing the government, military authorities said yesterday.

Military authorities said intelligence reports cited that one of the CPP/NDF plans was to use seven front organizations in mounting an increased propaganda barrage against Enrile primarily aimed to create a rift between Enrile, Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief, and President Aquino.

The plan was supposed to be carried out beginning this month with a propaganda attack on the defense chief and building up to a demand for his ouster, the sources said.

Once Enrile and Ramos are alienated from Mrs Aquino, which could lead to their ouster, the CPP/NDF/NPA would then launch the second stage of its people's war referred to as the strategic stalemate. This is the stage when the insurgents could generate enough fire power and men almost equal to that of the AFP.

The timetable set for this second stage, the Army sources said is between now and 1990.

The CPP/NPA is now on the so-called first stage of their so-called "strategic defensive" struggle during which the rebels are to try to gain advantage at the negotiation table even as they expand their armed offensive.

The third stage is the strategic counter-offensive, by which time they are supposed to have attained the required strength and have sufficiently infiltrated vital government agencies, paving the way for their eventual take-over of power. Based on the insurgents' timetable, this could happen between 1990 and 1993.

Other plans include the dismantling of the CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Force] and the return of police control to the local executives and expansion of control of many areas in the countryside.

The move to ease out Enrile from his post by some members of the Cabinet fizzled out yesterday after the Enrile critics realized it could have led to another military revolt worse than that in February. [passage omitted]

ENRILE TO ADDRESS LUNETA ANTICOMMUNIST RALLY

HK240747 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0600 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] More than 100,000 people will take part in an anticommunist rally at the Quirino Grandstand in Luneta tomorrow. The participants will be headed by the Alliance for Democracy and Morality or ADAM. Here is Jojo Ismael for more details.

[Begin recording] It was announced that Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile is the main guest speaker for tomorrow's occasion. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES SEIZE SHIP CARRYING ARMS

HK231359 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 23 Oct 86 p 8

[Text] Customs authorities have thwarted an attempt of a businessman linked to a ranking military adviser of former President Marcos to bring in 30 tons of war surplus materials from Thailand.

This followed the interception of M/V "Cargo Trader," off Bacong, Negros Oriental carrying the war materials from Thailand.

Customs Commissioner Wigberto E. Tanada directed Dumaguete Customs Collector Crescencio Paras to institute seizure proceedings against the 499.7-ton Honduran-registered vessel which is now docked at the Dumaguete support.

The vessel was intercepted last week by the Philippine Coast Guard on advice of Philippine customs agents who acted in coordination with Thailand and U.S. narcotics agents.

Capt. George F. Robinson, a U.S. citizen and skipper of the vessel, admitted having the war materials as unmanifested from the cargoes of the vessel.

The unmanifested cargoes consisted of:

1. A 2.35 ton plastic charges (118 boxes containing 100,000 sets) supposedly intended for Spain.

2. A box containing 20 pieces of 20 mm M505 A3 fuses and two pieces of 20 mm M103 cartridge cases allegedly intended for Istanbul.

3. Electric primers for 20 mm ammunition (258 boxes containing three million pieces).

Customs authorities did not disclose the fate of Robinson and seven crew members.

Neither did they identify the Negros businessman or the military adviser of former President Marcos.

They claimed that the war surplus materials were reportedly to be bartered with homegrown marijuana for distribution in Europe.

MILITARY WARNS MNLF REBELS TO VACATE ISLANDS

HK231413 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 23 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[By correspondent Vic M. Alvarez]

[Text] Zamboanga City -- The military here today issued stern warning to rebels of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) loyal to Nur Misuari who are occupying Sacol and the Eleven Islands off Zamboanga City to vacate the areas or the Marines will launch air, sea and land attacks against them.

Brig Gen Arturo Asuncion, deputy RUC [Regional Unified Command] -- chief, issued the warning in the wake of reports that about 1,000 heavily armed MNLF rebels are occupying the islands and reportedly conducting military training for newly-recruited MNLF fighters.

Asuncion said Zamboanga City has never been declared an MNLF area and the rebels occupying these islands are encroaching on non-MNLF territories which is considered a violation of the cessation of hostilities.

"We only allowed Misuari to occupy Sacol when he held a consultative meeting with his people there last month," Asuncion said. "After Misuari left the area for Lanao, it is presumed that the MNLF rebels will also vacate the island," he added.

Asuncion said all rebels occupying non-MNLF declared territories will be treated as common criminals or outlaws. "Be he an MNLF or an NPA, we will go after him," Asuncion said.

At the same time, the Marine general also issued a warning to MNLF rebels occupying the different islets off this city to vacate the areas or the military will go after them.

Last Tuesday, 60 Marine commandos, backed up by four helicopter gunships, raided the big Santa Cruz Island and seized several firearms, ammunition and gunpower from a suspected rebels' lair. The Marines burned some makeshift huts on the island. No casualty was reported.

Asuncion ordered the attack after receiving reports that MNLF rebels landed on the island to wait for the coming of Misuari to this city.

Meanwhile, the scheduled visit of Misuari to this city today has been postponed after the military and the MNLF panel failed to reach an agreement pertaining to the security plan of Misuari while here.

Col Lamberto Saavedra, vice-chairman of the military panel, said a four-man MNLF delegation led by Ustadz Sharif Zain Jali conferred with Southcom [Soutern Command] officials yesterday at the RUC-9 headquarters regarding Misuari's scheduled rally here.

Savedra said Misuari would be allowed to have only 250 armed security escorts and should confine themselves at the Al Maktud Islamic University in Pitogo, a coastal village 13 kilometers west of this city. The military will provide additional security men.

The Southern military panel advised the MNLF to give the Southern Command a three day prior notice before the landing of Misuari and his men in this city.

FORMER GENERAL SAID 'MEDDLING" IN MORO AFFAIRS

HK231501 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 22 Oct 86 p 12

[By Vic M. Alvarez]

[Text] Zamboanga City -- Ustadz Sharif Zian Jali, civilian coordinator of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), has lambasted former Southern Command chief retired Major Gen. Delfin C. Castro for meddling in the affairs of the Bangsa Moro people.

Jali was reacting to Gen. Castro's allegation made during the Minsupala [Mindanao-Sulun-Palawan Association] consultation meeting here that MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari has coalesced with the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]/NPA and branded the MNLF leader a "communist."

Jali told the MANILA TIMES: "Castro is an enemy of the Bangsa Moro people and he has no right to interfere in their affairs as he is not from Mindanao."

"He should go home to his home province in Luzon now that he is retired instead of staying here in Mindanao," Jali added.

Jali, who also acts as the religious adviser of Misuari, refuted Castro's allegation saying that Misuari could not be an has never been a "communist" because he is a devout Muslim and communism is a godless ideology.

Jali said the other members of the MNLF central committee are mostly Ustadzes while ranking commanders have all performed their Hajj.

The MNLF civilian negotiator said Castro, who is a known supporter of deposed President Marcos, is only echoing Marcos' accusation that Misuari is a "communist."

BMIP, LIBERAL PARTY FORM ALLIANCE ON ISSUES

HK240751 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0700 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] The Liberal Party [LP] and the Bangsa Moro [Moro Nation] Islamic Party [BMIP] have agreed to form an alliance today. The LP, headed by former senator Eva Estrada Kalaw, and Bangsa Moro Islamic Party leader Datu Firdausi Abbas consented to take a common stand on three major contemporary issues, that is, anticommunism, antisecession, and support for the return of the republican system of government.

REBELS KIDNAP TWO SOUTH KOREANS IN ILOCOS NORTE

OW241041 Tokyo KYODO in English 1004 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Baguio, Philippines, Oct. 24 KYODO — Communist guerrillas kidnapped two South Korean engineers working on a road project in northern Philippines and demanded that the military stop operations so that the captives will not be harmed, a ranking military officer said Friday. Lt Juanito Acquias, deputy regional commander of military forces in this region, said the kidnapping was reported by Yi Ki-kim, chief engineer of Hanil Construction Co., who identified the kidnapped Korean nationals as Pak Chong-su and Chong Song-ki.

He said that about 50 New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas took the two Koreans after a successful raid Wednesday evening on the company's worksite in Pagudpud, Ilocos Norte Province, about 450 kilometers north of Manila. He said that the rebels, who also took the weapons of the company guards and several pieces of equipment, retreated towards the mountains near the boundary of Ilocos Norte and Cagayan Provinces.

Military sources said that the rebel demand for the military to cease operations against them was sent through "feelers" to the local provincial military command. The rebels will announce other demands in a message to be sent to a private radio station in the provincial capital of Laoag.

This is the first time that communist-led guerrillas have abducted foreigners in the area. Military sources said that the kidnapping could be part of the rebels' drive to raise money for their operations. In Manila, a Korean Embassy spokesman confirmed the kidnapping and said that the company did not want to release information because it could endanger the lives of the kidnap victims.

PANAY CPP-NDF REVEAL NEGOTIATING STANCE

HK231507 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 22 Oct 86 p 22

[By Reporter Teodoro Y. Montelibano]

[Excerpts] Iloilo City -- The Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and the National Democratic Front [NDF] in Panay Island said yesterday that while they have agreed to seek a peaceful settlement, they will keep the option to take up arms.

This option will be adopted if the government fails to correct structural imbalances in society and initiate substantial solutions to the country's basic problems, they said.

In an exclusive interview, 36-year-old Concha Araneta-Bocala, one of two rebel leaders who sat down with President Corazon C. Aquino for an hour at the Assumption convent in this city last Friday, said they are willing to come to the negotiating table and see if a political settlement to the insurgency problem can be worked out.

There is a slim chance that the Aquino government would coalesce and share power with the rebels under a democratic coalition goverment, "which is the ideal thing to happen," according to Bocala. But she said they would like to show that they have as much concern as the President has for a peaceful settlement.

"We are also confident that people will see how reasonable and just are our demands," she said, "and if these demands cannot be settled politically at least in the course of the ceasefire talks, the people will see why we cannot shelve the armed struggle option." [passage omitted]

Early in October, the rebel movement in Panay got feelers from Negros Bishop Antonio Fortich and Iloilo prelate Msgr. Alberto Piamonte about President Aquino's desire to dialog with the rebels.

The rebel leadership responded favorably to the President's call. Bocala, representing the CPP, and Fr. Jose Torre Jr., the NDF, were chosen to meet with the president. Their favorable response, according to Bocala, was in answer to the question: Since the Marcos dictatorship had fallen, shouldn't the revolutionary forces come to terms with the new government?

That question is particularly being asked by the so-called middle-forces, the centrists who have been benefitted the most by Mrs. Aquino's assumption to power, Bocala said. "These forces gain political democracy which they lost under Marcos, but the masses still have no political democracy, no economic democracy, no upliftment in their political and economic life," she added.

Bocala pointed out that the democratic space arising from the takeover of the Aquino government is not being fully maximized by the masses. The launching of the Partido ng Bayan (PB) [People's Party] which she stressed has no links with the CPP, might be able to represent the farmers and workers which have no political party of their own. But the PB has yet to prove itself in the coming polls.

"The notion that the PB is the CPP's legal representative in the electoral struggle is false," Bocala stressed, adding that the CPP "is one political party which has a distinct ideology. The PB, which I understand has adopted among other things a renunciation of violence as a means to effect its objectives, is another political party, certainly not our own, and avowedly is for all people regardless of ideology or political belief."

Bocala said they presented to Mrs. Aquino a proposed agenda for the ceasefire talks.

The President did not commit herself saying it would be up to the panel which will represent the government in the talks whether to agree or not to such an agenda. [passage omitted]

Still, in the course of their meeting, President Aquino's sincerity to reach an understanding with the rebels came clearly through. "The president told us she did not want to see the Bilog (Salas's alias) case repeated," she said, adding that "Bilog was not covered by immunity when he was caught and because of this, Satur (Ocampo) and Tony (Zumel) backed out of the negotiations temporarily."

"President Aquino seemed genuinely concerned that the Bilog case retarded the ceasefire negotiations on the national level and she stressed the importance of submitting the names of all who will actually be involved in the ceasefire talks on our side so that immunity guarantees can be granted the right persons and no foul-ups will be committed," Bocala said.

Initially, the president said she can only spare them 15 minutes for their meeting but it stretched to an hour as the exchange of ideas between both parties grew livelier. "She wanted to get her ideas through and so did we," Bocala recalled. [passage omitted]

Bocala said she was aware of the many "unenlightened elements, especially those harboring the traditional, rightists, militarists, and ultra-conservative view" that no communists can be trusted, that a communist always has a hidden agenda under his sleeves.

Bocala said, "Hogwash." She stressed that the CPP has "no ambition to dominate Philippine politics and we are not thinking at all of replacing the semi-feudal, semi-colonail backward agricultural economy and society with a communist system which means having a highly industrialized, highly scientific, advanced economic and social state."

The communist system, she hastened to add, remains the ideal form of society, a desiderate hovering in the horizon.

"We do not have time to quarrel or argue over societal systems while millions of poor Filipino are begging for access to nearly [word as published] just the basic decencies of human life and while there is the urgent need to mobilize the brawn and imagination of all concerned Filipinos in the massive task of pulling the country up from the morass of the Marcos years and putting it back on the developmental track," Bocala stressed.

Bocala, Torre and their fellow revolutionaries are apparently standing on the threshold of a tentative peace. They know they cannot come in from the cold to assimilate smoothly with the rest of the political forces now in the mainstream of a new order.

In their perception, the basic problem of the country remains fundamentally the same. "A major change in the form of government has taken place," said Bocala. "But we don't see fundamental solutions to fundamental problems yet being implemented."

They maintained that principal contradictions in Philippine society continue to exist. The landlord still has most of the lands and the peasants only the hoe; the bureaucrat capitalist has the money and the worker only his crumpled pay check; the rich are still rich and the poor remain what they are, she said.

The dreams of dispossessed Filipinos remain in the region of hope. "We hope there will be no bitter awakening for either classes," said Bocala, "but whatever the outcome will be for the Aquino government's experiment in democracy, we with the revolutionary forces will be ready."

PRC'S TIAN JIYUN DISCOUNTS SUPPORT FOR REBELS

HK231445 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 22 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Visiting Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun yesterday ruled out his government's support for leftist insurgents in the Philippines as he affirmed China's commitment to the Aquino administration.

Mr. Tian, the highest Chinese official to visit Manila since President Aquino was swept to power in February, told MALAYA in an interview that he was leaving to the Filipino people to judge the nature of the 17-year-old Maoist insurgency in the country.

He also decribed as "totally groundless" an earlier claim by the Armed Forces that Beijing was supporting the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the 16,000 strong New People's Army.

The 56-year-old Mr. Tian, considered by many political observers as Chinese Leader Deng Xiaoping's likely successor, confirmed the Chinese Government's support for Mrs. Aquino's government and her efforts to rebuild the country's shattered economy.

The vice premier said his four day visit to Manila, where he held closed-door talks with Mrs. Aquino and Vice President Laurel, was a "complete success if only to enhance mutual understanding and cooperation" between the two countries.

Saying that he was able to learn from his "good" experience in Manila, Mr. Jiyun expressed confidence Mrs. Aquino and the Chinese leaders can enhance bilateral relations during her visit to China next year.

Mr. Jiyun's remarks came after the Philippine leader agreed to Chinese President Li Xiannian's invitation for her to visit Beijing at a "time convenient" to Mrs. Aquino.

The visiting Chinese official said it was important for the Philippines to "inject vitality to agriculture which is the basic foundation of the national economy."

Mr. Jiyun, a leading land reform advocate in China, noted that since 70 percent of the 54 million Filipinos were living in rural areas, their purchasing power was really "very very critical" to the future development of the country's economy.

Right now, Jiyun said his government would consider Filipino investors as "absolutely equal" in trade relations whether they are ethnic Chinese or not.

The vice premier, who left for Thailand later in the afternoon for the last leg of this Asian trip, also noted that since coming to power, Mrs. Aquino's measures to stabilize the political situation in the country and hasten economic recovery have "already yielded positive results."

On the controversial presence of U.S. military bases in the Philippines, Mr. Jiyun remarked that the question could be resolved through consultations between Washington and Manila.

"We still hope that a country should not establish military bases in another country but when you discuss specific bases like the ones the U.S. has in the Philippines... I think it is for the government and its people concerned to make wise judgment," he said.

Mr. Jiyun also noted they "totally favor" a nuclear-free Pacific and world disarmament as he cited China's common position with most Asian countries on peace and security issues.

He stressed, however, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's call for disarmament remains "hypocritical" while the Soviet's invasion of Kampuchea was not solved.

In a pre-departure statement Mr. Jiyun said it is his hope that "a united and stable" Philippine Government will emerge "to concentrate on the recovery and development of the national economy and improve the livelihood of the Filipino people."

Mr. Jiyun, who was seen off at the airport by Vice President Laurel, also thanked his hosts and said friendship and cooperation between the two nations "can be developed steadily."

He said he hopes that when President Aquino visits China next year, "everything will be stable by that time and full economic recovery can be commenced."

He said he was glad to note that new economic measures have already "yielded positive results."

COMELEC SETS PLEBISCITE DATE FOR 23 JAN 87

HK231235 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 23 Oct 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Commission on Elections (Comelec) has set the final date of the national plebiscite for the ratification of the proposed 1986 Constitution on Jan. 23 next year, while the general re-registration of voters will be conducted on Nov. 29-30 and Dec. 6-7.

Comelec Commissioner Haydee Yorac said yesterday President Aquino has issued an executive order authorizing the Comelec to set the dates for the plebiscite and the new listing of voters.

Yorac said the scheduled date for the plebiscite is "the closest we can muster".

The general re-registration, which is expected to draw about 27 million voters throughout the country, is being conducted to purge the present voters' list of "flying voters" and to abolish so-called "ghost" barangay and "ghost" precincts which accounted for irregularities during the past elections.

An initial outlay of P107 million, which will pay for the printing of ballots, voters' affidavits, identification cards and other election paraphernalia, as well as salaries of those who will be involved in the coming exercise has already been given by the budget ministry, Yorac said.

She added that for the coming plebiscite, only identification cards will be given to voters, since it would be "technically and physically impossible" for the Comelec to provide for the taking of ID pictures.

Yorac said the Comelec is trying very hard to economize and prevent any repetition of "lower level corruption."

She said that based on her investigations, the old Comelec stated in its records that P2 was charged for the printing of a set of voters' affidavits, when its original cost now would only be less than a centavo, or .3175 centavos, per set.

Whatever savings may be generated out of the costcutting measures the Comelec will implement will go to the Christmas bonuses of its employees, she added.

Yorac said the Comelec is involved in the campaign for the ratification of the new Charter, "but only in so far as informing the people of the plebiscite."

The Comelec, she said, will not take any official position on the issue of whether the proposed Charter should be accepted or rejected by the people.

CONSTITUTION TO BE PRINTED IN 10 DIALECTS

HK240313 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] The Commission on Elections [Comelec] yesterday [23 October] held a bidding for the printing of the draft constitution. During an executive meeting last Wednesday, presided over by Comelec chairman Ramon Felipe Jr, the commission decided to translate the draft constitution into 10 major dialects: Philipino, English, Ilocano, Bicol, Waray, Cebuano, Hiligaynon, Maranaw, Tausog, and Maguindanao. The constitution, as drafted, is in English and Pilipino. The draft constitution was submitted to President Aquino by the Constitutional Commission members headed by president Cecilia Munoz-Palma last October 15.

IMF EXPECTED TO APPROVE LOAN PACKAGE 25 OCT

HK240455 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] The International Monetary Fund [IMF] is expected to approve tomorrow the $512 million loan package for the Philippines. The world bank is also expected to release $300 million before year's end, as well as an additional $150 million early next year. Detailed talks between the government and the commercial banks regarding the new loans follow similar agreements with Mexico. Talks on the rescheduling of parts of the Philippines' $26 billion foreign debt are expectred to start on Monday.

Meanwhile, Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin expressed confidence that foreign banks will grant a 20-year timetable for debt payments as they did for Mexico. The new loans and the reschedulng of the old loans are expected to revitalize the economy.

VER, 7 SOLDIERS TO BE CHARGED IN AQUINO TRIAL

HK231507 Hong Kong AFP in English 1458 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 23 (AFP) -- Former Armed Forces chief Fabian Ver and seven other soldiers are to be charged as principal suspects in the 1983 murder of President Corazon Aquino's husband in a new trial set for January, the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said Thursday.

The official news agency quoted Chief State Prosecutor Jose Ferrer as saying they have given the former general and his co-accused 10 days to tell the Philippine ombudsman why they should not be charged as principal conspirators.

Former senator Benigno Aquino was shot dead at Manila Airport on August 21, 1983 on his return from exile in the United States to lead the opposition against Ferdinand Marcos, who was eventually deposed as president in a popular uprising in February this year.

Mr Ver, then the Armed Forces chief, was charged along with the seven other soldiers as accessories to the murder conspiracy, but they were acquitted in a controversial trial ending in December last year. Also acquitted were 17 soldiers accused as principal conspirators and a civilian charged as an accomplice.

The Supreme Court last month declared void the controversial verdict, saying Mr Marcos had unduly interfered with the trial and influenced the lower court's decision, and ordered a fresh trial.

6 DEAD, 12 WOUNDED IN GUERRILLA DAWN ATTACK

HK231317 Hong Kong AFP in English 1311 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 23 (AFP) -- Six peple were killed and 12 wounded Thursday when communist guerrillas raided a hinterland village in the southern Philippines, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) reported here.

The casualties occurred when some 40 New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas made a dawn attack on the village near Davao City, Mindanao Island, PNA quoted military officials as saying. Five people from two families and a guerrilla were killed as village militiamen fought back, PNA added. Military spokesmen here could not immediately confirm the PNA report.

The reported attack came a day after President Corazon Aquino said she would soon announce a deadline on current peace talks with the communist leadership.

Six people were killed and at least seven people wounded in other clashes in the southern island of Mindanao in the past week, military authorities said in the northern Mindanao city of Cagayan de Oro Thursday. Five were NPA guerrillas who were slain in a 15-minute firefight with a government militia patrol near Claveria Town in Misamis Oriental Province October 17, said Brigadier General Mariano Adalem, the regional military chief.

A militiaman died and seven were wounded Tuesday near Surigao City in northeastern Mindanao in a clash with some 30 NPA guerrillas, military sources said.

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NO IMMEDIATE PLANS FOR ACTION AGAINST SYRIA

OW271307 Tokyo KYODO in English 1257 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 27 KYODO -- Japan has no immediate plan to take actions against Syria in support of Britain over British charges that Syria was behind a terrorist attempt to blow up an Israeli jetliner at London's Heathrow Airport last April, Foreign Ministry officials said. "Japan will wait and see actions to be taken by foreign ministers of the European Community (EC) in their meeting Monday and Tuesday as well as by other nations before taking any actions," the officials said.

Britain cut off diplomatic ties with Syria after a London court sentenced a Jordanian to 45 years in prison for trying to blow up the Israeli airliner with more than 300 people aboard. The Syrian Government was cited by the court for its involvement in the attempt. The British Government has not requested Japan to take any particular actions although it has informed about its retaliatory move against Syria. The U.S. has withdrawn its ambassador to Syria as a sign of support for Britain.

SOURCES SAY VOROTNIKOV TO PARTICIPATE IN TALKS

OW251217 Tokyo KYODO in English 1211 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 25 KYODO -- The Soviet union plans to send a high-ranking official to attend the next session of the Japan-Soviet round table conference to be held in Tokyo December 1-3, Japanese sources reported Saturday. Vitaliy Vorotnikov, 60, Politburo member of the Soviet Communist Party and premier of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, will head the Soviet delegation to the conference, the sources said. Vorotnikov will be the highest-ranking Soviet official to visit Japan since a trip made by Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze earlier this year. He will be the first Politburo member to attend the conference, which is designed to promote private-level interchanges between Japan and the Soviet Union. The sources said Vorotnikov's planned trip to Japan was made known by First Deputy Premier Geydar Aliyev during his meeting with a Japanese cultural delegation which visited Moscow recently.

The report triggered speculation that Vorotnikov's visit may be in line with Moscow's decision to improve its relations with Japan before a trip to Tokyo by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev expected next January. The conference will be the first since a session held in Moscow in October 1984. The Soviet delegation will also include Former Soviet Ambassador to Japan Vladimir Pavlov, who now serves as chairman of the Foreign Tourism Commission. The Japanese panel will include Former Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi.

SPECIAL ENVOY FOR MACHEL'S FUNERAL NAMED

OW241229 Tokyo KYODO in English 0915 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 24 KYODO -- Yoshifumi Ito, Japanese ambassador to Zimbabwe and Mozambique, will represent Japan as a special envoy at the funeral for Mozambican President Samora Machel, scheduled to be held in Maputo next Tuesday, the Foreign Ministry announced Friday. The president died in a plane crash in South Africa on October 19.

The government has selected Ambassador Ito because he looked after President and Mrs. Machel when the couple visited Japan unofficially in May this year, and also because Ito is on friendly terms with Mrs. Machel and Foreign Minister Joaquim Alberto, the announcement said.

KIM Il-SONG, GORBACHEV HOLD 'CORDIAL' TALKS

SK242206 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 24 (KCNA) -- Talks were held on the morning of October 24 at the Grand Kremlin Palace in Moscow between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

At the talks they informed each other of the situation of their respective countries and exchanged views on further expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and two countries and on a series of matters of common concern and reached full consensus on all the questions discussed.

The two leaders noted with satisfaction that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union were daily developing favorably in various fields of the party, state, political, economic and social affairs, and discussed practical measures to develop in scope and depth the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples on the basis of Marxist-Leninist and socialist and internationalist principles.

Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks to Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev for inviting him to visit the Soviet Union.

Comrade Kim Il-song informed him of the achievements made by the Korean people in socialist construction under the leadership of the party and explained the South Korean situation and the just and realistic proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reunify the country independently and in a peaceful way.

He analysed the situation on the Korean peninsula and elaborated on our party's stand for easing the tensions in Korea and defending peace in Asia and the rest of the world against the imperialists' aggressive manoeuvres.

He congratulated the Soviet People on the successes they have achieved in their endeavours to fulfil the tasks set by the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, warmly supported the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union to remove the danger of thermonuclear war and defend universal peace and security, and highly estimated the efforts of the soviet party, state and people for their realization.

Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev warmly welcomed the Soviet visit of Comrade Kim Il-song on his own behalf and on behalf of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

He warmly congratulated the working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on their achievements in socialist construction and said these achievements were a fruition of the energetic guidance of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by the great Comrade Kim Il-song.

Noting that the party work of the WPK was going well, he warmly hailed the organizational and ideological unity and cohesion of the party and the people.

And he emphasized that the Soviet Party and people resolutely support the Korean people in their struggle to get the U.S. troops and all aggression armed forces including nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea, turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and reunify the country on a democratic basis without any outside interference.

He gave information on the creative activities of the Soviet people who, under the leadership of the CPSU, are implementing the decisions of the 27th Party Congress.

Referring to the international situation, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev expressed the stand of the Soviet party and government against the imperialists' aggressive manoeuvres.

The talks proceeded in a cordial and amicable atmosphere.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were Comrade Kim Yong-Nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Kwon Hui-Kyong, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union.

Present there on the opposite side were Comrade Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Soviet foreign minister; Comrade Vadim Andreyevich Medvedev, member, and secretary, of the CPSU Central Committee; and Comrade Nikolay Mikhaylovich Shubnikov, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea.

Banquet for Kim Il-song

SK250429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 24 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR gave a grand banquet on the evening of October 24 in the Grand Kremlin Palace on the evening of October 24 in the Grand Kremlin Palace in honour of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song was invited to the banquet.

Also invited were Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee; Kwon Hui-kong, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union; and other suite members.

Officials of the Korean Embassy in Moscow were also invited.

Present there were Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; Comrade A.A. Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Comrade Ye. K. Ligachev, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade G.A. Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR; Comrade V.M. Chebrikov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR State Security Committee; Comrade M.S. Solomentsev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the party Control Committee at the Central Committee of the CPSU; Comrade V.I. Dolgikh, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade N.V. Talyzin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Comrade B.N. Yeltsin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee; Comrades G.P. Razumovsky, M.V. Dimyanin, A.F. Dobrynin, V.A. Medvedev and A.P. Biryukova, secretaries of the CPSU Central committee; Comrade I.V. Kapitonov, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU; Comrade V.M. Kamentsev, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; N.M. Shubnikov, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea; heads of departments of the CPSU Central Committee; ministers of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other leading officials of the party and power bodies.

When Comrade Kim Il-song, in company with Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, appeared in the banquet hall, the attendants welcomed him with enthusiastic applause.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev made a speech at the banquet.

Then Comrade Kim Il-song spoke.

The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

Gorbachev Banquet Speech

SK250515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 24 (KCNA) -- Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, made a speech at a grand banquet arranged Friday evening at the Grand Kremlin Palace by the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet in honor of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He said:

Comrade Kim Il-song and I have had interesting and substantive talks. We thoroughly discussed the issues of Soviet-Korean relations, the situation in the Far East, and pressing international problems. The considerations voiced by Comrade Kim Il-song, a prominent and experienced leader of the international working-class and communist movement, during the conversations have been valuable to us.

The outcome of the talks is unequivocal: they have borne out once again a shared desire to develop cooperation and exchanges of experience in the building of socialism in every way and to interact in efforts to improve the situation in Asia and the Pacific basin and avert a nuclear catastrophe towards which imperialists are pushing mankind with their aggressive and dangerous policies.

We have noted with satisfaction that contacts between the CPSU and the Workers' Party of Korea have accumulated a good momentum over recent years and relations in the economy and culture have become more intense. Soviet-Korean cooperation has risen to a new high in all areas. It has faithfully served the goal of drawing our peoples and states even closer together and the cause of socialism.

But there still is ample room for growth in our cooperation.

Together with Comrade Kim Il-song we have come to the conclusion that it is important to continue broadening and diversifying trade and economic relations, jointly look for new fields of scientific and technological cooperation, and interact more closely and vigorously on the international scene to ensure out peaceful interests and goals. The main thing is that there is a desire to raise the level of our cooperation markedly.

The Soviet people are well aware of the difficult conditions in which the Korean people have to build a socialist society. The country's split, caused by reactionary forces of the South and American imperialists, has continued for four decades now. Washington has thrust its nuclear systems like splinters deep into the body of Korea, the body of Asia. All this has been done with one sinister aim, that of impeding social progress and turning the clock of history back.

The Soviet people support the Korean people's rightful cause -- the reunification of their homeland -- with all their hearts. It is clear enough that the road to reunification lies not only through the Korean peninsula. It is linked inseparably with common efforts against imperialist policy in Asia and the Pacific, real improvements in the entire situation there and the development of goodneighbourly relations.

Look at what is now happening in the Far East and the Asian-Pacific region. There is on station there one of the largest American contingents, which numbers 360,000 men. There are 32 American military bases in Japan and another 40 in South Korea. One should add here plans to forge a bloc of Washington, Tokyo and Seoul with the involvement of also other states. Judging by all appearances, it should be a kind of "eastern NATO". This indeed poses a real threat to the USSR and the DPRK and to many other countries, and to the cause of peace.

The Soviet position has been set forth plainly and in detail at Vladivostok. We are glad that our ideas and proposals have met with a favorable response from many governments, political parties and mass organizations in the Asian-Pacific region. It is good that a keen interest has been awakened in the search for avenues of constructive cooperation at regionai and continental levels.

I would like to stress once again: the meaning, content and thrust of the Soviet initiatives is in making sure that the opinions and interests of all states in that region be taken into account and ensured in practice. The interests of all Asian states, we are certain, are common in that there must be no neo-globalism and great-power attitudes and no coercion of peoples into joining military groups. No one has the right to command, foist one's will on others, or delineate the world map into zones of one's influence and interests.

Such colonialist ways have long been rejected by history and the world community. Attempts at reviving them meet with ever more active and determined opposition by the peoples.

There still are in the world, of course, quite a few of those who are attempting to put a spoke in the wheels of historical progress.

When we urge a new political mentality and a deep awareness that war is unadmissiable and explain that such attempts are fatally dangerous to civilization we realize full well the colossal amount of work that will have to be tackled and the intricacy of the knots that will have to be untangled.

It can only be regreted that in Reykjavik it has not proved possible to reach agreement to incarnate the key problems of bringing about disarmament and eliminating the nuclear threat into binding accords.

We went there, as is known, with a whole number of important initiatives concerning the whole gamut of problems of nuclear-missile disarmament and made major concessions with the aim of taking the talks out to the deadlock but everything, alas, ran up once more again the American "Star Wars" program.

Although a unique chance has been passed up, an agreement meeting the vital interests of the entire world community is attainable. We believe in the common sense of the peoples, including the American people. The Reykjavik meeting has confirmed that work has to be kept up and a maximum of political courage and good will displayed.

When we say that it is the time to act, we certainly have in mind also the vital problems of Asia and the Pacific basin.

Our constructive proposals for sizable cuts in the medium-range nuclear missiles deployed there offer new opportunities for detente. We think that the implementation of those proposals could help substantially also the Korean people's efforts to lower tension, strengthen peace in the Korean peninsula, and make it a nuclear-free zone. In the final analysis, this will be conducive to favorable conditions for achieving the country's peaceful reunification.

Summing up our domestic affairs, one can say with full reason that the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the mood for thorough-going qualitative change are steadily converting into a material force that is quickening our progress.

We are, of course, aware of all the difficulties involved in coping with the tasks that are facing us. Everyone and all will have to put in quite an effort, working real hard and conscientiously. But we have profound faith in our socialist social system and the spiritual power of the working masses. There have been many a steep slope in the way of the Soviet people but they have always negotiated them with honour. This one will also be surmounted.

We are especially inspired by the fact that we work in a fraternal socialist community, in close and all-round cooperation with the socialist countries. We are now confronted by the task of elevating socialist economic integration a step higher. We are going to remove all artificial hurdles and impediments from the path of direct cooperation between work collectives and make full use of the reserves and advantages of the socialist economic system.

We know how selflessly the people of your country are working to fulfil the task set by the 6th congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. The Soviet people have great respect for the Korean people, their capacity for work, energies and dedication to the great cause of the homeland's reunification.

We wish you further success in carrying out the wide-ranging constructive plans of the Workers' Party of Korea for building a socialist society on Korean soil, advancing the economy and culture, and improving the people's well-being.

Kim Il-song Banquet Speech

SK250440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 24 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at a grand banquet given in his honor by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR at the Grand Kremlin Palace on October 24.

It gives us great pleasure to visit the Soviet Union, the country of class brothers, have meaningful meetings with Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and other leading cadres of the Soviet party and state and share warm feelings of friendship with the fraternal Soviet people this time, Comrade Kim Il-song noted, and said:

At the meeting this time we had earnest talks and conversation in a comradely and friendly atmosphere on the present international situation and the problem of strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union and various other problems of mutual concern.

Through their meeting and talks this time the leaders of our two countries deepened mutual understanding, made closer the relations of comradely friendship and intimacy and confirmed again the unshakable determination and common desire of our two parties, two countries and two peoples to fight shoulder to shoulder with each other to the end to defend world peace and security against imperialism and war and carry out the cause of socialism and communism.

I have no doubt that our current visit taking place amid the deep concern and cordial hospitality of Soviet comrades will bear fine fruit.

In recent period, a new change is taking place in the Soviet social life and socialist construction in the Soviet Union under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by respected Comrade M.S. Gorbachev.

The 27th Congress of the CPSU held early this year confirmed as the strategic line of the party the policy of accelerating the socio-economic development of the country which was put forward at the April, 1985, plenary meeting, and set forth positive peace policies, thus opening a bright prospect for the Soviet people in the struggle for socialism and communism.

By briskly carrying on organizational and political work to implement the decisions of the party congress, the CPSU has effected revolutionary changes in all realms of social life. The leadership role of the party hs been enhanced, the role of human factor increased and the organization and discipline strengthened in social life. Thanks to the devoted endeavours of the Soviet people inspired by the decisions of the party congress, work is progressing vigorously to make economy intensive on a high scientific and technological basis, increase the effectiveness of production and complete developed socialism.

This new change now taking place in the Soviet Union is unthinkable apart from the energetic activities of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, a staunch Marxist-Leninist and talented political activist.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over a new revolutionary change being effected in the Soviet Union in recent period and wish the fraternal Soviet people shining success in their future endeavours to implement the decisions of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, firmly united around the party.

The cause of socialism and communism is the common cause of the working class and people the world over. The communists and peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union have long struggled side by side to realize the common goal and ideal.

The fraternal Soviet people helped the Korean people at the cost of blood in the cause of liberating the country and rendered support and encouragement, material and moral, to us in every difficult period of our revolution, displaying the noble internationalist spirit.

Today, too, the Soviet people, true to their obligations as a class brother and ally, are invariably and positively supporting and cooperating with the Korean people in the struggle for socialist construction and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Our people always remember this and are grateful to them.

Today the friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Soviet peoples are developing onto a new higher stage and are coming into full bloom in all domains of politics, economy, culture and military in the spirit agreed upon at the meetings and talks between the leaders of the two countries here in Moscow two years ago.

It is an unshakable policy of our party and the govenment of the Republic and a unanimous desire of the entire Korean people to constantly develop and strengthen the Korean-Soviet friendly and cooperative relations which have grown from deep historical roots and are based on the relations of class alliance.

Our people will in the future, too, advance shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Soviet people for ever on the road of the common struggle against imperialism and for peace, socialism and communism and make all efforts to develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries on the basis of proletarian internationalism.

Today mankind is faced with the solemn task to prevent another world war, a thermonuclear war, and defend world peace and security.

Owing to the aggressive and belligerent manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, the international situation is being aggravated as the days go by and world peace and security are exposed to a grave danger.

Unless the adventurous nuclear war moves of the U.S. rulers are checked and frustrated, our planet will undergo irrevocable disasters and calamities.

Nuclear war threatening the existence and civilization of mankind must be prevented at any cost and peace the people unanimously desire be preserved without fail.

Peace is the noble idea of socialism and it is an unswerving policy of the socialist state to struggle for peace. It is proudly recorded in history that the first law the soviet power, a socialist state, promulgated after its birth was precisely a declaration of peace.

The socialist state held the banner of peace and has consistently struggled to prevent war and safeguard peace from the first days of its emergence on the arena of history.

Today socialism is a great anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our era standing opposed to imperialism.

The socialist countries should form a broad united front with all the peaceloving forces of the world and powerfully wage an anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement and thereby check and frustrate the nuclear war moves of the imperialists and defend peace and security in the world.

Proceeding from their noble sense of responsibility for the cause of world peace, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Soviet state put forward various positive peace proposals including the proposal on prohibiting nuclear test, realising nuclear disarmament, banning the militarisation of outer space and completely abolishing nuclear and chemical weapons till the end of the present century and the proposal on turning the Asia-Pacific region into a region of peace and cooperation free from nuclear weapons and have made sincere efforts for their realisation. In August last the Soviet Union took the step of extending her unilateral moratorium on nuclear test till January 1, 1987, and arranged the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting on her initiative in Reykjavik shortly ago and put forward bold initiatives and constructive proposals for nuclear disarmament, and made sincere efforts on their realisation, thereby clearly exhibiting her responsible stand for the defence of world peace and security and the consistency of her Leninist peaceloving policy.

We positively support the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union to defend world peace and security and highly estimate the efforts of the Soviet party, state and people for their realisation.

It is very important in defending world peace and security to ease the tensions prevailing in Asia and on the Korean peninsula.

Dreaming of world supremacy, the U.S. imperialists attach weighty strategic importance to the Korean peninsula, a major military vantage in Asia, while intensifying their manoeuvres of agression on the Asia-Pacific region. The United States is massively reinforcing nuclear weapons and armed forces of aggression in South Korea and stepping up in a more undisguised way its machinations to frame up a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance in pursuance of its strategic purpose to invade the northern half of our Republic and Asian socialist countries with South Korea as a springboard.

The situation of Asia and the Korean peninsula is assuming an increasing gravity as the militarist forces in Japan have grown up to be a dangerous force of aggression and openly revealed their ambition for overseas expansion. It is very ill-boding that recently the Japanese ruling circles joined the United States in its "Star Wars" program which is unanimously denounced by the progressive people of the world.

Our party and the government of the Republic are tirelessly working to relax the tensions prevailing in Asia and on the Korean peninsula, defend peace and peacefully solve the question of Korean reunification. In order to achieve the reunification of the country in an independent and peaceful way, we have advanced a number of reasonable and constructive proposals for national reunification including the proposal on founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and put forward this year the proposal to hold talks between military authorities and a peace proposal to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone.

For their justness our proposals for national reunification and peace proposals enjoy complete support from many countries and peoples of the world.

In his speech in Vladivostok in July last, respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, taking a serious view of developments on and around the Korean peninsula, denounced the United States for its reinforcement of nuclear weapons in South Korea and for its schemes to form the tripartite military alliance involving the United States, Japan and South Korea and highly estimated and fully supported our proposals for national reunification and peace proposals. This constitutes a great encouragement to our people who are struggling for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to express deep thanks to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet state and the entire Soviet people for their positive support and encouragement to our people's revolutionary cause of national reunification and socialist construction.

The Korean people will positively contribute to the sacred cause of the international working class for the victory of the communist idea by energetically pushing ahead with socialist construction in close cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries under th uplifted banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalsim.

I am convinced that our visit to the Soviet Union will undoubtedly give a powerful impetus to the revolutionary struggle and construction work of the Korean and Soviet peoples and make a useful contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement.

DEFENSE MINISTRY IDENTIFIES PRC MIG PILOT

SK270340 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT Oct 86

[Report by reporters Kim Chung-hwan from the ROK National Defense Ministry -- recorded]

[Text] The pilot of a communist Chinese MIG-19, which landed at an Air Force base in our country escorted by planes of our Air Force on 24 October has been identified as Zheng Taizhi, 26, commander of a fighter squadron of the communist Chinese Naval Aviation Unit. According to an announcement by the National Defense Ministry, Zheng Taizhi is the commander of the 1st Company, 1st Battalion, 15th Regiment, 5th Division of the communist Chinese Naval Aviation Unit, and commander of a fighter squadron. He hails from Wuhan, Hubei Province.

According to this announcement, the Chinese pilot took off from a base in Shandong Peninsula and flew over skies of the Wendeng area near the Shandong coast around 1420, on 24 October, when he approached our territorial airspace. Upon approaching our territorial airspace he met our Air Force planes and landed at an air base in the central area of our country escorted by our Air Force planes.

Referring to the reason why a warning siren did not sound when the communist Chinese airplane infiltrated our territorial airspace on 24 October, the National Defense Ministry said: As soon as the communist Chinese airplane was spotted on our radar our planes, which were flying over our territorial airspace in the West Sea on a patrol mission, immediately assumed an alert posture. However, finding that the Chinese plane made no hostile acts but dipped its wings, our planes guided it to our air base to land safely. Because the communist Chinese plane made no threats against our planes at all then and proceeding out of consideration not to arouse uneasiness among our people, a warning siren was not sounded.

The National Defense Ministry said that an investigation into the circumstances and motive for his flight into our territorial airspace is now under way and he will be dealt with in accordance with legal procedures after the investigation is completed.

MINISTERS DISCUSS FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

SK260119 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Oct 86 pp 1, 5

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Choe Kwang-su said yesterday the government will make a gradual effort to establish a trade representative office in Beijing.

Choe said, "We have not yet reached the stage of setting up a trade representative office in Beijing, and many problems are involved in its establishment. However, we will make a gradual effort to do so."

The minister made the remarks in response to a question raised by Rep. Kang Kyong-sik of the minor opposition Korea national Party in a plenary National Assembly session.

Rep. Kang asked the government about its willingness to set up a trade representative office in Beijing in the wake of the Seoul Asian Games to promote economic, sports and cultural exchanges between Korea and China.

He was one of the six lawmakers who took the floor to interpellate the government on diplomatic and security affairs.

The five others were Reps. Yim Chul-sun, Yu Kon-hwan and Im Tu-pin of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and Reps. Kim Hung-kwang and Pak Sil of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

The lawmakers of rival parties expressed concerns over the rise of radical leftist-oriented elements in society and dealt intensively with the growing military ties between the Soviet Union and north Korea.

Minister Choe said the government will seek to increase relations with the Soviet Union and China in non-political fields.

He said the 1988 Seoul Olympics will be utilized as a "crucial turning point" in improving relations with the two Communist superpowers and other countries with which Korea has no diplomatic ties.

Minister Choe said the government intends to take advantage of improving U.S.-China relations to resume deadlocked inter-Korea talks, ease tensions on the Korean peninsula and realize joint admission of south and north Korea to the United Nations.

The minister said the government is watching with grave concerns and apprehensions the increasing military relations between the Soviet Union and north Korea and north Korean leader Kim Il-song's ongoing visit to Moscow.

In return, the minister said, north Korea has been allowing Russian military aircraft to fly over its territorial air.

Kim Il-song's visit to Moscow will serve to reinforce military and other cooperation between the Soviet Union and north Korea, the minister said.

He drew special attention to the fact that Kim's visit immediately followed Chinese president Li Xiannian's recent visit to Pyongyang and the U.S.-Soviet minisummit in Iceland.

Touching on Korean fishermen recently kidnapped by the Soviet Union, he said, "The government is trying to obtain their early release through the indirect channels of the Japanese government."

In other testimony, Prime Minster No Sin-yong said the government will consider taking part in the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative.

"We have also been requested to participate in the program. A task team will soon be formed to determine our position on it after studying the timing and conditions for joining it," No said.

The prime minister said the government will deal sternly with those acts which disrupt social order and stability.

Politicians should also rectify their possible instigation and radical unlawful methods, he said.

The government will eradicate disturbances by a small number of leftist-oriented student activists, he said.

With regard to the nation's peaceful unification policy, he said, "The unification of the Korean peninsula should be achieved by Koreans themselves by using peaceful means."

The government is endeavoring to expand indirect exchanges with the Soviet Union and other countries which have yet to establish diplomatic relations with Korea, he said.

Minister of Naitonal Defense Yi Ki-paek told the Assembly north Korea has made forward deployments of 65 percent of its forces, while strengthening military cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The Communist north Korean regime has constructed an air base near the demilitarized zone and is conducting training for invading the south in areas physically similar to those of south Korea, he said.

The north Korea is maintaining full war preparedness to make blitzkrieg attacks against the south, he said.

The defense minister said north Korea is expected to mobilize all means and methods to thwart the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

In another testimony, Minister of National Unification Ho Mun-to said unification of Korea by communizing the south has been the goal for the north Korean Communist Party.

It is apparent, he said, that north Korea will regard the emergence of leftists and their activities as a sign that a favorable atmosphere for its struggle is created in the south.

"It is a very grave situation that elements capable of communicating with the enemy have emerged among us, regardless of their number," he said.

North Korea, he said, is increasing its propaganda, urging south Koreans to join anti-American and antigovernment struggle.

The national unification minister said it is anticipated that north Korea, which appears to have high expectations about south Korean leftist elements, will continue to boycott south-north dialogue.

Meanwhile, Rep. Yim of the DJP urged the government to work out measures for all-out diplomacy.

He asserted the government's diplomatic policy has been rather negative.

Rep. Kim of the NKDP demanded the government formulate solid measures to neutralize Japan's repeated claims to Tokto Island.

No on Reunification

SK250910 Seoul YONHAP in English 0859 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 25 (YONHAP) -- Prime Minister No Sin-yong said Saturday the government will cope strictly with any violent acts which may disturb social order and peace in light of the security situation facing the country. No pledged to root out disturbances perpetrated by a handful of leftist-leaning students. He said demagoguery and radical and illegal methods employed in politics should also be rectified. "The means and procedures in pursuit of our democratization should also be observed in a democratic way," he added.

The prime minister made the remarks in response to lawmakers' questions during the National Assembly's plenary session, which dealt with diplomatic and security affairs. He said unification of the Korean peninsula ought to be resolved essentially by the Korean people themselves and that it should be achieved through peaceful means under any circumstances.

"In view of the geopolitical situations we are facing, our efforts to achieve peaceful unification and to ease tensions on the peninsula need understanding and supports from major powers," No said. To this end, the prime minister went on, the government will further consolidate ties with the United States, Japan and West European countries, while seeking to expand exchanges with the Soviet Union and other countries with which Seoul has no diplomatic relations by opening the door wider to them.

PHILIPPINES AID SOUGHT IN WORKERS' KIDNAPPING

SK250044 Seoul YONHAP in English 0035 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Seoul, Oct. 25 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Foreign Ministry Friday instructed the Korean Embassy in Manila to contact Philippine authorities in an effort to secure the early release of two Korean workers kidnapped by guerillas in the Philippines. Ministry officials also consulted with the Hanil Development Co., the abducted workers' employer, and the Philippine Embassy in Seoul, requesting that urgent steps be taken to bring about their safe return. They said that the Philippine Government has repeatedly assured them of the safety of Korean construction workers in the country and therefore expects the government to spare no efforts to resolve the case.

The kidnapped workers, identified as Pak Chong-su, 44, and Chong Sang-ki, 31, were in a Hanil Co. workers' camp when they were abducted on Wednesday. The camp is located on the northwestern corner of Luzon in Ilocos Norte Province, where the company is building roads. The guerillas who abducted Pak and Chong were reportedly members of the communist New People's Army, which is operating in Ilocos Norte and most of the country's other 72 provinces. It has been waging a 17-year guerrilla war in an effort to establish a Marxist state in the Philippines. [passage omitted]

Earlier, the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY quoted military sources as saying that the NPA guerrillas who kidnapped Pak and Chong were demanding an unspecified sum as ransom for the workers. Meanwhile, the Hanil Co. established a special liaison office to deal with the kidnapping case. Senior officials of the firm are keeping in close contact with the firm's branch office in Manila.

IRRIGATION MINISTRY ABOLISHED; MINISTERS RELEASED

OW230157 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1435 GMT 22 Oct 86

[From the 22 October press review]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 Oct (MONTSAME) -- UNEN publishes MPR People's Great Hural Presidium decrees on abolishing the MPR Ministry of Irrigation; the release of Comrade D. Janjaadorj, MPR minister of irrigation, and Comrade S. Sodnomdorj, MPR minister of the agriculture, from duties; and the appointment of Comrade Sharabyn Gungaadorj as MPR Minister of Agriculture.

USSR TRADE MINISTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES 21 OCT

OW221351 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1505 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Oct (MONTSAME) -- A delegation headed by G.I. Vaschenko, USSR minister of trade, arrived here today at the invitation of the MPR Government. V.P. Shimanskiy, RSFSR minister of trade, is a member of the delegation.

The delegation was met at the Bayant-Uhaa airport by T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; B. Sharabsambuu, MPR minister of trade and procurement, as well as V.I. Filippov, minister counsellor of the USSR Embassy in the MPR.

Delegation Leaves for Home

OW261127 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1455 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Oct (MONTSAME) -- The delegation led by USSR Trade Minister G.I. Vashchenko which was here at the invitation of the MPR Government left for home today.

The delegation was seen off at Buyant-Uhaa airport by M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; B. Sharabsambuu, MPR Trade and Procurement Minister; as well as Minister Couselor (V.I. Filippov) of the USSR Embassy in the MPR.

PHNOM PENH REPORTS HENG SAMRIN'S RADIO MOSCOW INTERVIEW

BK240549 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] During his recent stay in the Soviet Union, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, granted an interview to a Radio Moscow correspondent on the PRK's stand regarding peace and security in Asia and the Pacific and PRK-USSR solidarity, friendship, and cooperation.

Answering a question on the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, Comrade Heng Samrin noted: The PRK Government and people resolutely support the unswerving, peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union which is always responsible for the fate of all mankind. We particularly support the Soviet Union's new proposal aimed at bringing stability and detente to the Asia-Pacific region and welcome its decision to extend its moratorium on nuclear tests to 1987.

Concerning the role of the three Indochinese countries in the struggle for peace and security in Asia and the Pacific, Comrade Heng Samrin said: Together with Vietnam and Laos, the PRK has been exploring all possibilities to normalize the situation in Southeast Asia. On the basis of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, the three Indochinese countries are ready to cooperate with the ASEAN countries and other countries wanting to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability thereby contributing to the cause of peace in the Asia-Pacific region and the world.

Answering a question regarding Cambodia-Soviet solidarity, friendship, and cooperation, the comrade general secretary stressed that the all-round construction and development in Cambodia in the past as well as in the future, cannot be separated from the fundamental and long-term aid of the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and other fraternal socialist countries.

NOVOSTI Interview Cited

BK250750 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] During his recent stay in Moscow, the capital of the USSR, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, granted an interview to a correspondent from NOVOSTI, the news agency of the Soviet Union, on various important issues regarding the settlement of tension in Southeast Asia.

Answering questions during the interview, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin noted: The main cause of tension in the world is the Reagan government's arms race, and the current tension in Southeast Asia is caused by the imperialists and reactionary expansionists who have resorted to all kinds of schemes to interfere in the region's internal affairs, create instability, and impair peace and security in the region. The Soviet Union has repeatedly displayed its good will to reduce tension and suspended nuclear arms tests, thus contributing to safeguarding peace in the world. At the same time, the three Indochinese countries have made constructive proposals to join with the ASEAN countries and other countries in the region in order to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, security, cooperation, and good neighborliness. The correct attitude of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos is in accord with the Soviet Union's peace initiative for Asia and the Pacific.

The comrade general secretary stressed that the PRK is ready to hold talks with the opposition groups or individuals with an aim to reconcile the nation on the basis of eliminating the Pol Pot criminal gang and annual withdrawal of the Vietnamese army volunteers until 1990. This is an appropriate settlement of the Cambodian problem.

Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin also noted the development and success in implementing the economic and social restoration and development program for 1986-90 set forth by the fifth congress of the KPRP.

NEW POLISH AMBASSADOR RECEIVED BY HUN SEN

BK230346 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, granted an audience at the office of the Council of Ministers on the morning of 22 October to Comrade Josef Kobialka, the new ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the PRK.

Speaking on that occasion, Comrade Hun Sen expressed a warm welcome to the diplomatic mission of the new Polish ambassador to Cambodia saying that it will bring a significant contribution to the development of the Cambodia-Poland solidarity and all-round cooperation. The comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers also expressed profound thanks to the Polish Party, government, and people for their material and moral support given to the Cambodian revolutionary cause.

In his reply, Comrade Josef Kobialka highly valued the Cambodia-Poland friendship and cooperation in economic, cultural, and scientific fields which have developed continuously. The comrade ambassador also affirmed that he would make every effort to carry out his diplomatic mission in Cambodia successfully in contribution to enhancing Cambodia's economic development work and its efforts for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Received by Chea Soth

BK250736 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 23 October, at the office of the Planning Ministry, Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and planning minister, received Comrade Josef Kobialka, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to Cambodia.

Comrade Chea Soth expressed congratulations and warm welcome to the comrade ambassador on his diplomatic mission in Cambodia. The comrade said during the past 8 years, the Cambodian revolution has scored victories in every field and that this success cannot be separated from the material and moral assistance of fraternal socialist countries, including the Polish People's Republic which has made an important contribution.

In reply, Comrade Josef Kobialka expressed sincere thanks to the comrade vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. The comrade also affirmed that he will do his best to successfully carry out his mission.

On the same occasion, the two sides discussed and exchanged experiences on strengthening and expanding the relations of solidaity, friendship, and cooperation between Cambodia and Poland and focused on a number of important measures aimed at increasing the effectiveness of economic, scientific, and technical ties between the two countries.

CONDOLENCES SENT TO MOZAMBIQUE OVER MACHEL'S DEATH

BK230624 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0459 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Oct (SPK) -- Upon learning of the demise of Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, the Cambodian leaders sent their condolences to the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party and to the National Assembly and Council of Ministers of that country.

The message signed by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the council of State; Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly; and Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, said:

"President Samora Moises Machel was an eminent leader, a champion of peace who, throughout his life, worked for national independence, national construction and defense, social progress, and the well-being of the Mozambican people as well as for the abolition of racial discrimination.

"President Samora Moises Machel's demise is a great loss not only for the Mozambican people and the peoples of Frontline States in southern Africa, but also for the Cambodian people and all peace- and justice-loving peoples throughout the world.

"On behalf of the KPRP, the Council of State, the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers, the KUFNCD National Council, and the Cambodian people as a whole, we take the liberty of expressing our most heartfelt condolences to the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers, and the Mozambican people and particularly to the bereft family."

SPK CONSIDERS UN DEBATES ON CAMBODIA 'NULL AND VOID'

BK240926 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 23 Oct 86

[SPK commentary: "All Debates on Cambodia Without the Presence of the PKR Government Are Regarded as Null and Void" -- no date given]

[Text] The 20 October 1986 UN General Assembly debate by the 41st session dealing with the right of Cambodia's representation, is considered null and void for it was held without the participation of the representative of the PRK Government, the sole legal representative of the Cambodian people.

It is still fresh in the mind that over the past more than 7 years, focusing on the so-called Cambodian situation in the agenda of successive UN General Assembly sessions at the request of the ASEAN countries and under the direct pressure of Washington and other reactionary circles, the United Nations has erroneously adopted resolutions on Cambodia. These resolutions run counter to the aspirations of public opinion which considers them totally contrary to the realities in Cambodia and in Southeast Asia. These resolutions are beneficial to the genocidal Polpotists. They, however, harm the vital interests of the Cambodian people.

It is undeniable that the Government of the PRK, which was founded by its own people and is in control of the whole country, is the only entity that has the legitimate right to represent the Cambodian people at the United Nations and all other international fora. At present, the expansionists, U.S. imperialists, and ASEAN countries are intensifying dark activities everywhere and in the UN arena, forcing other people to support the criminal Polpotists, hiding behind the label of so-called CGDK and illegally occupying the seat of Cambodia. The enemies of Cambodia are demanding again and again that Vietnamese troops be withdrawn from Cambodia, pretending not to be aware of the realities in Cambodia. The SRV and the PRK, with a high sense of responsibility, have announced many times to their respective peoples and the peoples in the world that the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces which has been partially and annually made over the past 5 years will be completed by 1990 when the Cambodian revolutionary army will be in a position to take full control of the national defense task. For this reason, why do the enemies of Cambodia continue to play the same old tune over and over again?

The single most legitimate condition is that any dialogue must be held without the Pol Pot gang, both as a political and military entity, and with the expulsion of the criminal Polpotists from the United Nations. This is the only question that all the peace- and justice-loving forces in the world want to see settled. First of all, the UN committee must re-examine its rights and authorities about making the distinction between what is good and what is bad, and must firmly adhere to the content of the UN Charter. It must not allow this world body to act erroneously according to the perfidious design of international reaction in order to avoid casting contempt on the souls of the more than 3 million Cambodians slaughtered in Cambodia by the Pol Pot butchers and to respond to the call of conscience.

In other words, it is time for the international community to begin respecting the Cambodian people's right to self-determination and their right to be reborn and to build their nation along a line they have chosen. All debates on Cambodia without the participation of the representative of the PRK Government are considered null and void.

VODK COMMENTS ON VO DONG GIANG BANGKOK STATEMENT

BK270330 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Station commentary: "Vo Dong Giang Was Desparate and Compelled To Sing Along With the International Community"]

[Text] On 24 October in Bangkok, Vo Dong Giang, the Hanoi minister who returned defeated from the United Nations, admitted that the Cambodian issue is an international one resulting from Vietnam's aggression supported by the Soviet international expansionists and not an internal affair among Cambodians as Vietnam has claimed in the past. Vo Dong Giang said Vietnam agrees with Rajiv Gandhi's statement that all foreign forces should be withdrawn from Cambodia and that the Cambodian problems should be resolved through talks to restore Cambodia's national independence and right to self-determination.

Although Vo Dong Giang's statement seems different, it does not reveal the whole picture. In the end, he still said that Vietnam will pull out all its forces from Cambodia only when the other sides do not provide assistance to Democratic Kampuchean resistance to regain power in Cambodia.

These deceitful statements from Vo Dong Giang confirm that the Hanoi Vietnamese have not changed their aggressive and expansionist stand toward Cambodia. They will continue to carry out all kinds of maneuvers to try to split the tripartite CGDK, disperse and destroy Cambodian nationalist resistance forces, dupe international opinion, and lessen international pressure so that Vietnam can achieve its ambition of annexing Cambodia forever.

Why does Vietnam use this language and say that the Cambodian issue is an international one and not an internal one, as it used to say, and agree that Vietnamese forces should be withdrawn from Cambodia and the Cambodian problem resolved through talks, and so on?

The whole world clearly knows that the Cambodian issue arises from Vietnam sending hundreds of thousands of soldiers to commit aggression against and occupy Cambodia. Therefore, to resolve the Cambodian problem, Vietnam should pull out all its aggressor troops from Cambodia and hold talks to resolve the issue politically to restore Cambodia's national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and the Cambodian people's right to self-determination. This stand has been supported by every session of the UN General Assembly. And on 21 October, the 41st session of the UN General Assembly again voted and 116 countries supported this stand. This is more votes than on previous occasions.

This is the common current no one can deny. Even India, a country which used to voice support for Vietnam's aggression in Cambodia, has recognized the true Cambodian situation. This is why the Vietnamese enemy aggressors were compelled to sing along with others because, on the one hand, they have nothing else to say, and on the other, they want to dupe world public opinion that Vietnam has changed its stand on the Cambodian issue, particularly the point that Vietnam will pull out its forces from Cambodia to really let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny themselves. This is to allow the Vietnamese to get themselves out of the current serious difficulties on the Cambodian battlefield, in Vietnam, and in the international arena. Afterward, Vietnam will move to crush Cambodian resistance forces and occupy Cambodia forever.

In sum, Vo Dong Giang's statements in Bangkok reflect no changes in Vietnam's stand. These were just deceitful maneuvers, part of the Hanoi Vietnamese's inherent deceitful nature, to dupe people. The world, particularly countries in the region, is increasingly aware of Vietnam's tricky and deceitful nature. No one believes Vietnam's words. The international community will continue to pressure Vietnam in every field to force it to resolve the Cambodian problem politically, particularly to abide by the resolution of the recent UN General Assembly session; accept the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal; and unconditionally withdraw all its aggressor forces from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny without outside interference or pressure.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CHEYSSON-LED EEC DELEGATION

Sali Vongkhamsao Receives Cheysson

BK241058 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Vientiane, October 24 (KPL) -- Sali Vongkhamsao, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, received here on Oct 23, a delegation of the EEC headed by High Commissioner Claude Cheysson on a current visit here. The two sides conferred on EEC's aid to Laos in recent [years and] in the future.

Earlier, the EEC delegation had met a Lao delegation led by Souban Salitthilat, deputy-minister for foreign affairs. They exchanged views on their bilateral relations and cooperation in the future as well as other issues of mutual interests. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and frankness.

The delegation arrived here on Oct 23.

Cheysson Promises 'Millions' in Aid

BK250800 Hong Kong AFP in English 0722 GMT 25 Oct 86

[By Michael Adler]

[Text] Vientiane, Oct. 25 (AFP) -- The European Community (EC) is ready to provide "several million dollars" in direct aid to Laos, EC Commissioner Claude Cheysson said here Saturday. Mr. Cheysson, who arrived here Thursday, as the most senior West European official in Laos since the Pathet-Lao took power in December 1975, said previous aid of some 15 million U.S. dollars was through international agencies.

"The European Community will not intervene in a larger sense and directly," Mr. Cheysson said, indicating that the money would be given as a gift with no strings attached for its management. He said the grant would be given in relation either to specific projects "proposed by the Laotian Government" or for financing farming cooperatives. Mr. Cheysson, flanked by Lao Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat at a press conference, said his goal was to "encourage regional cooperation."

A diplomatic source here said Mr. Cheysson felt Western Europe has for too long been absent from Indochina and non-communist Southeast Asia and that "working both these sides of the fence is important." Mr. Cheysson has credibility in Vientiane since "Laos remembers that he, as foreign minister, restored Laos-France relations by sending an ambassador here in 1982." "There is a place for Europe, as the region tries to have other options than the super-powers," the source said.

Mr. Cheysson was in Jakarta last week for a conference between foreign ministers of the non-communist Association of South East Asian Nations and their EC colleagues.

Mr. Cheysson, who holds a ministerial rank as foreign commissioner for north-south relatiions, is here at a time of intense Laotian diplomatic activity with its neighbours -- China to the north and Thailand to the Southwest. Observers in Bangkok and Vientiane have said that Vientiane's opening stems in part from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's call in July for less tension in Asia. Vientiane recently said it was interested in normalising relations with China, which have been marred by Vientiane's claims that Beijing backs anti-Laotian "reactionaries." Reliable sources said that both Chinese and Laotian leaders are willing to meet, but neither side knows how to make the first move.

Thailand and Laos have, since August, made several breakthroughs towards eliminating the tension in their relations since 1975. These worsened in 1979 when Vietnamese troops invaded Cambodia. An estimated 140,000 Vietnamese troops still occupy Cambodia, while there are an estimated 50,000 Vietnamese troops in Laos.

Bangkok has said it will cut the list of 273 strategic goods it bans for export to landlocked Laos, and Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila may visit Vientiane soon.

Mr. Cheysson said Thailand and Laos might be able to profit from the European Common Market experience in such technical ways as creating identical custom forms to speed up trade across their common border and in fighting diseases like malaria. The EC has given 15 million dollars in aid to Laos since 1976, 12 million of which is wrapped up in current aid programmes including an irrigation project, a seed centre, watershed management and rural water supply.

While communist Laos -- the only nation in Southeast Asia classified by the United Nations as a least developed country -- has not previously been visited by senior European or American officials, Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden came here in 1984.

Laos is one of the most aid-dependent nations in the world. In 1984, total export income of 45 million dollars was miniscule, compared with 100 million dollars in foreign aid, of which 70 per cent was from socialist countries.

Laos is expected to hold a 4th party congress before the end of the year at which it is expected to ratify a five year plan stressing self-sufficiency in food, training programmes to make up for the huge loss in professionals from the refugee flow, and improving the nation's poorly developed transport infrastructure. A tenth of the population, now at 3.5 million, have fled from the Pathet Lao regime since 1975.

Mr. Cheysson, who on Friday visited the former royal capital of Luang Prabang, northwest of Vientiane, left here Saturday for Brussles.

Phoun Sipaseut Receives Cheysson

BK261139 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Yesterday morning, Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign affiars minister, received the EEC delegation headed of EEC High Commissioner Claude Cheysson, paying an official visit to the LPDR.

In their frank conversation in a good atmosphere, Phoun Sipaseut and Claude Cheysson hailed the success of the EEC delegation's visit to Laos. Phoun Sipaseut, speaking on behalf of the LPDR Government, expressed thanks for the EEC's past assistance to Laos. The two sides also discussed the growth and expansion of Laos in the past 10 years, the regional situation, and other issues of mutual interest.

The report said that on the same morning EEC High Commissioner Claude Cheysson gave the press an interview on the outcome of his visit to the LPDR. He said: The EEC has maintained direct and indirect cooperation with the LPDR Government for several years. In the past, the EEC has assisted Laos through its grants worth several million dollars given to the Mekong National Committee of Laos and UNICEF. He said his visit was very significant because he had an opportunity to hold consultations with many important Lao leaders and to learn about the Lao Government's attitude toward its cooperation with the EEC. He continued: After learning of the Lao Government's attitude, it is certain that the cooperation between the two sides will be stepped up and conducted through direct channels. At the end, he thanked the Lao Government for according his delegation a warm welcome and holding sincere talks and consultations.

Claude Cheysson and his delegation left Vientiane yesterday afternoon after a 3-day visit here.

INDOCHINESE MEKONG RIVER COMMITTEES HOLD SESSION

BK230350 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] The 10th session of the national Mekong River committees of Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam was convened on the morning of 22 October in Vientiane. At this session, the national Mekong River committees of the LPDR, the PRK, and the SRV, led by Dr Somphavan Inthavong, Kong Sam-ol, and Dinh Gia Khanh respectively, reviewed the implementation of the various agreements reached at the 9th session and discussed cooperation programs among the three countries for 1987, aimed at stepping up the implementation of long-term cooperation projects on studying and exploiting resources at the lower basin of the river within the three countries in the interest of each country and the common interests of the three fraternal countries.

Attending the opening ceremony were Soulivong Phasitthidet, LPDR deputy foreign minister; Nguon Phansiphon, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; and Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos.

In his opening speech, Dr Somphavan Inthavong emphasized the need to develop the lower basin of the Mekong River under the jurisdiction of the three Indochinese countries in order to serve and improve the living conditions of the people of each country living along the Mekong River. He stressed that in order to exploit natural resources, we must cooperate in all spheres to mobilize all financial potentials and intelligence to the economic and social development of each country.

In conclusion, he expressed the conviction that without the participation of all countries located along the Mekong River the development of various branches at the lower basin of the river will not be able to proceed as expected. Therefore, the LPDR Government will once again try in every way possible to fight for the admission of the PRK as a legal member of the International Mekong River Committee.

Phoun Sipaseut Receives Delegations

BK251027 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Vientiane, October 25 (KPL) -- "The solidarity of the three fraternal countries of Indochina is an objective law and condition for safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia," said Phoun Sipaseut, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister for foreign affairs, while receiving here on Oct 24 the delegations of the Mekong committees of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam to the recent 10th conference of the Mekong committees of the Indochinese countries.

On behalf of the LPRP CC and the government of the Lao PDR Phoun Sipaseut hailed the success of the conference, saying it was a good chance for Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam to further strengthen their special solidarity in the struggle to foil all dark schemes of the enemy. This conference has also created favourable conditions for the three countries to cooperate in exploiting the water resources in the lower part of the Mekong and improving their peoples' standard of living, he said.

Further Details on Meetings

BK261143 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] The 10th conference of the national Mekong committees of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia, which was opened in Vientiane last Tuesday [21 October] was successfully closed on last Friday. The three delegations worked under the leadership of the chairman of the Lao national Mekong committee, Dr Somphavan Inthavong; the chairman of the SRV national Mekong committee, Dinh Gia Khanh; and the Cambodian Mekong committee chairman, Kong Sam-ol. Each delegation informed the others of the progress of many cooperation projects among the three Indochinese committees. The three delegations expressed satisfaction on the outstanding outcome of the cooperation among the three Indochinese Mekong committees.

In addition, the conference also selected certain cooperation projects among the three countries for the year 1987 in the hydrological, flood prevention, waterway transportation, and marine products fields. The conference also discussed numerous measures to help Cambodia reactivate hydrological stations and certain irrigation projects. The three delegations agreed to convene the 11th conference of the three Indochinese national Mekong committees in the PRK in the 4th quarter of 1987.

PARTY CONGRESSES HELD IN CHAMPASSAK PROVINCE

BK251021 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Vientiane, October 25 (KPL) -- Three-day party congresses were recently held in Paksong, Soukhouma, and Mounlapamok Districts, the southern Champassak Province.

The party congress in Paksong was attended by 95 delegates, and in Soukhouma and Mounlapamok each by 82 delegates. The delegates heard political reports on economic development in their localities in recent years and outlined program of actions for the coming years. A new executive committee of 13 members was elected in Paksong, of 11 members in Soukhouma, and of 9 members in Mounlapamok.

LUANG NAMTHA PARTY COMMITTEE CLOSES CONGRESS

BK241100 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Vientiane, October 24 (KPL) -- The 2nd party congress of the northern Luang Namtha Province was closed on Oct. 20. This eight-day congress was attended by 105 delegates representing over 970 party members in the province. Also present as guests of honour were A-sang Laoli, member of the LPRP CC, [deputy] minister of interior, and representatives from Oudamsai, Bokeo and Phong Saly Provinces.

In his political report, Kouan Keomani, secretary of the provincial party committee, recalled the achievements obtained by the people of all ethnic groups in the province in the cause of national defence and socialist construction.

The congress adopted a five-year plan for social, economic, and cultural development in the province. It elected a new Executive Committee of 23 members, and 8 delegates to the coming 4th party congress.

SARAVANE PROVINCIAL PARTY CONGRESS CONVENES

BK261240 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] The first congress of the party committee of Saravane Province was convened last Friday [24 October] with the participation of 110 delegates representing over 2,000 party members throughout the province. In addition to the representatives of the party organizations and local adminstrations in the province, the congress was also attended by representatives of the party committee of Sikong Province.

During the cougress, Comrade Khamphoui Keoboualapha, secretary of the provincial party committee, presented the political report of the party committee to the congress. The report said in part: Throughout the nearly 30 years of the national liberation struggle against the imperialist aggressors and reactionary feudalists, under the leadership of the party, the people of all tribes in Saravane Province have scored outstanding heroic feats and great achievements, contributing to the overall victory of the people throughout the country. The party and state have bestowed the title of hero on two districts -- Lao Ngam and Ta-Oi -- two cantons, two villages, while certain army units and personnel received the Itsala Orders, Victory Medals, Hero Orders, and 10,778 medals and more than 2,000 government commendation certificates for their resistance against the French and U.S. imperialists.

Khamphoui Keoboualapha noted: In the past 10 years, under the leadership of the party, the provincial party committee and the people of all tribes in Saravane Province have scored great and firm achievements and victories in various fields in the cause of defending the country and building socialism in the province. The comrade also pointed out the achievements and victories scored by the people in the fields of economic and cultural construction, and national defense and public security maintenance. He said: The entire party, army, and people have fully appreciated the party's line and policy.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES UN REPRESENTATIVES

OW240849 Hanoi VNA in English 0735 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 24 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong received at the presidential palace here yesterday representatives of the Hanoi-based United Nations agencies on the occasion of the 41st founding anniversary of the United Nations (October 24).

His guests included A. Roejkjaer, coordinator of the UN activities of development and representative of UNDP, WFP and UNFPA in Vietnam; S. Zakhariev, represeneative of FAO; Dr. M. Gonzalez, representative of WHO; F.X. Robadey, representative of ICRC; S. Allen, acting representative of UNICEF; G. Bonnis, official in charge of programs of WFP; and L. Jonsson, acting representative of HCR. Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son was also present.

Speaking on this occasion, Chairman Pham Van Dong thanked the UN agencies for their effective assistance to Vietnam over the past years and wished for further development of the cooperation between Vietnam and international organizations. For their part, the UN representatives expressed their satisfaction at the constant consolidation and development of their cooperation with Vietnam.

VO DONG GIANG MEETS THAI VICE FOREIGN MINISTER

OW251548 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 25 -- Cabinet Minister Vo Dong Giang met yesterday with Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan in Bangkok during his stop-over on his way home from Tokyo. The two sides exchanged views on bilateral relations and expressed their wish for the development of relations between Vietnam and Thailand. They held that settling disputes on friendly basis is more advantageous and effective than developing the relations only after the disputes solved. The meeting took place in a frank and friendly atmosphere.

VNA 'AUTHORIZED STATEMENT' ON VO DONG GIANG COMMENT

OW251540 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 25 Oct 86

["VNA Statement" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 25 -- Western sources and Thai papers have quoted a spokesman for the Thai Foreign Ministry as saying that during his Oct. 24, 1986 talks with Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan, Vietnamese Cabinet Minister Vo Dong Giang admitted that the Kampuchea issue is an international one and that he supported Sihanouk's proposals for national reconciliation.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to declare that: This is an allegation that may cause bad effects on the positive result of the talks. The truth is that at the above-mentioned meeting, Minister Vo Dong Giang had distinguished between the two aspects of the Kampuchea issue: As far as its internal aspects is concerned, the Kampuchea issue should be solved by the Kampucheans themselves.

If Mr. Sihanouk has any proposals for national coalition, he should meet the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and have talks with it. On the international aspect of the Kampuchea issue, including the guarantee for an equal security for both sides, Thailand may discuss with Vietnam how to do.

CONFERENCE OF INDOCHINESE MEKONG COMMITTEES ENDS

OW260729 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 26 -- The 10th conference of the Mekong committees of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea was held in Vientiane from Oct. 21-25. The conference heard reports on achievements recorded by the three countries in implementing the Mekong River cooperation program for the 1986-90 period as agreed upon by the previous conference of the three Mekong committees. Projects on hydrology, irrigaton, river transport and aquatic products were discussed at the conference for their execution in 1987. The conference also worked out measures to help the People's Republic of Kampuchea restore a number of hydrological stations and irrigation projects.

The participants held that the exploitation of the irrigation potentials at the lower reach of the Mekong River is a major and complicated work which requires frank and sincere cooperation of all countries sharing the river. Therefore, it noted, the three Indochinese countries reaffirmed that the participation of the PRK in the international Mekong committee is a pressing demand.

The conference decided that the 11th conference of the Indochinese countries' Mekong committees will be held in Kampuchea in late 1987.

SAIGON GIAI PHONG REPORTS ON HO CHI MINH CONGRESS

BK240600 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] SAIGON GIAI PHONG on 23 October devotes page 1 to reporting the opening of the fourth party congress of Ho Chi Minh City on 22 October.

The paper runs on the front page a boldface headline: This Congress is the Congress of Comprehensive Renovation. Comrades Pham Hung and Nguyen Van Linh attended the congress. Then the paper carries the opening speech by Comrade Phan Van Khai and the report on the situation and tasks of the Ho Chi Minh City party organization which was read by Comrade Mai Chi Tho.

Together with the photo showing the entire congress, SAIGON GIAI PHONG also carries a photo showing Pham Hung and Nguyen Van Linh meeting the delegates to the congress.

AUSTRALIA

HAYDEN DELAYING DECISION ON ACTION AGAINST SYRIA

BK270900 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, says it could be up to several weeks before a decision is made on whether to withdraw the Australian ambassador from Syria. Britain severed diplomatic relations with Syria after last week's conviction of a Jordanian national on charges of trying to plant a bomb in an Israeli airliner at London's Heathrow Airport. The British Government has accused Syria of complicity in the bombing attempt. In support of Britain's stand, the United States has withdrawn its ambassador to Syria, and Canada has recalled its ambassador for consultations. Speaking in Syndey, Mr Hayden said so far no country made a direct appeal that Australia should withdraw its ambassador.

[Begin Hayden recording] We're in close consultation with a number of our friends -- Britain, the United States, and Canada -- in particular we're in very close consultation with Britain. It's a farily weighty matter with some complexities in it, and until we sort those out I'm afraid I can't make any more comment than what I'm making at the moment. [end recording] [passage omitted]

NEW ZEALAND

ANTI-NUCLEAR BILL RETURNS 'VIRTUALLY UNCHANGED'

HK260800 Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 17 Oct 86 p 5

[By Wellington Staff]

[Text] The government's controversial anti-nuclear legislation was returned to parliament yesterday, virtually unchanged in spite of months of study by a select committee.

Although the foreign affairs committee recommended several alterations in the wording of the Nuclear Free Zone Disarmament and Arms Control Bill, they were of a minor nature.

The bill was reported back after the committee considered 1236 submissions, many of which urged the government to tighten up certain sections.

Opposition MPs vowed during yesterday's report back to continue fighting the legislation, describing it was the "Anzus Termination Bill."

But in contrast to the stormy debate when the bill was first introduced in December, yesterday's discussion was lacklustre.

The chairwoman of the committee, Helen Clark, said that of the submissions, 1225 were broadly in favour of the bill's aims, although most wanted it strengthened.

The committee had spent almost 31 hours hearing submissions, considering the evidence and deliberating on the bill.

Helen Clark said most submissions cited clauses 9 and 10, which ban the entry of nuclear warships into New Zealand's internal waters, as the heart of the issue.

Under the proposed legislation the prime Minister has to have regard to all relevant information and advice and may grant approval only if he "is satisfied" that the warships or aircraft will not be carrying any nuclear device.

Helen Clark said 669 submissions -- more than half -- had wanted the standard of proof required by the prime minister on the absence of nuclear weapons extended from the "is satisfied" test to "beyond reasonable doubt."

Some submissions had argued that the decision on whether visits were permitted should be taken by someone other than the Prime Minister, or that the prime minister should share the decision-making with others.

Some submissions had wanted a judicial review provision included in the legislation.

"After due consideration of all the options, a policy decision was taken by the government to leave clauses 9 and 10 unaltered," said Helen Clark.

She said the government believed that the bill in its present form would prevent the entry of nuclear ships into New Zealand, which was the key objective.

The committee had devoted a lot of time to considering another provision of the bill dealing with the passage of vessels through territorial seas and straits.

There had been much debate about whether New Zealand had the right to ban from its territorial sea vessels which it believed were carrying nuclear weapons.

Although expert opinion had been divided, the committee had called on professor Ken Keith, of the law department of Victoria University.

"In the end the committee was persuaded that at the least New Zealand could well be seen to be in breach of its international legal obligations if it sought to include in domestic legislation a general prohibition on the presence of nuclear weapons in its territorial sea," said Helen Clark.

As a result, the committee had decided not to change the bill, which provides for such passage of ships through New Zealand's straits and territorial sea.

One change the committee had recommended involves the composition of the public advisory committee on disarmament and arms control, which is to be chaired by a new Minister for Disarmament and Arms Control.

The body will be responsible for advising the prime minister on disarmament, but will not be involved in decisions on whether individual ships or aircraft are admitted.

The revised legislation removes the secretary of foreign affairs and the secretary of defence from membership of the advisory committee.

The opposition foreign affairs spokesman, Sir Robert Muldoon, said his colleagues would vigorously oppose the passage of the legislation, which should be described as the "Anzus termination bill."

"If it is passed into law in anything like its present form it will be the end of Anzus as far as New Zealand is concerned."

And that was in spite of the clear wish of the majority of New Zealanders to remain in Anzus.

Sir Robert said that under the legislation it would be impossible for allies to bring their vessels into New Zealand ports, while also retaining their policy of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear weapons.

He also criticised a clause banning New Zealand citizens, those normally resident in New Zealand and servants or agents of the Crown from aiding, assisting or abetting anyone to manufacture, acquire, possess or have control over any nuclear explosive devices.

He said the clause appeared to make it impossible for any serving officer of the armed forces to co-operate with allies in case they inadvertently assisted them and would therefore be liable to prosecution.

Sir Robert said the bill had been poorly drafted, and officials had been embarrassed by this during the committee's sittings.

Those supporting the measure fell into two categories -- "genuine peace people" and the "political pacifists."

The political pacifists preferred the Soviet Union to the United States, and the peace movement was "riddled with communists."

However, the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Palmer, said "red baiting" was no substitute for argument.

The small number of changes to the bill showed that it had been well drafted, and the minor changes which were being recommended were "relatively insubstantial."

He said the legislation would ensure that any future government which wanted to change the policy would have to go through the process of repealing the legislation in parliament.

Mr Doug Kidd (Nat-Marlborough) said his party supported much of the bill, but not the key sections relating to the ban on nuclear ships.

The bill was reported back and set down for a second reading. It is unlikely to be passed through all its stages until next year.

MALAYSIA

VIETNAM'S ATTITUDE TOWARD UN CALLED 'INSULTING'

BK241055 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Once more, the international community has voted for the Asean-sponsored resolution at the UN General Assembly calling for the withdrawal of Vietnam's troops from Kampuchea. It is very significant that in the first place no less than 60 member states decided to associate themselves with [words indistinct].

As far as voting was concerned, this year's resolution obtained the largest number of positive approvals. One hundred and fifteen out of the 159 members of the UN voted for the resolution, while 21 voted against and 13 countries abstained. It came as no surprise for ASEAN members that Vietnam boycotted the debate saying it would regard any insulting resolutions as null and void. However, it was Vietnam's attitude that was insulting to the international community. The walkout is also a symptom of increasing isolation into which Vietnam is slipping rapidly in marked contrast to its ASEAN neighbors which held a very successful meeting with the important European Community nations this week in Jakarta.

Vietnam has been forced to drift more closely to the Soviet Union. Politically, it has no alternative. From the economic point of view, this is a regretted step, more particularly as the Soviet Union is in dire economic straits and has to import even food grains from the United States. The ASEAN countries have been hit by the world economic recession, but they are all engaged in serious projects for diversifying their economies. Malaysia is a typical example of an ASEAN member that is sensitive to the mutual benefit accruing from foreign investment. The ASEAN-European Community ministerial meeting in Jakarta has highlighted the attractive prospects for investment in Malaysia. Therefore, while the ASEAN members are always showing an outward attitude toward other nations, Vietnam has become more indifferent. It is not only in respect of its policy toward Kampuchea that there is much concern in Southeast Asia. Thailand has become a veritable front-line state owing to its proximity to Kampuchea and the (?absence of) respect shown by Vietnam's troops of Thai sovereignty.

Even as the UN was discussing the Kampuchea issue, there was a skirmish inside Thai territory close to the border with Kampuchea. The Thai military had to mount an offensive to dislodge Vietnamese forces from a hilltop that they had been occupying since the middle of September. It is this sort of uneasy relations that is brought about by the presence of Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea which prevents the attainment of the goals of a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in Southeast Asia. Inevitably, all the ASEAN countries have been forced to devote resources to the containment of subversion and aggression alike. They would rather allocate such resources to economic and social development.

Everything, therefore, will depend on Vietnam's policy. The ASEAN governments have patiently and persistently been attempting to persuade Vietnam to come to the negotiating table for serious talks on the future of Kampuchea. The world community has once more recorded its support for ASEAN, but everyone wonders: Will Vietnam at last take the ASEAN step?

ENRILE RENEWS CRITICISM OF AQUINO GOVERNMENT

HK250910 Hong Kong AFP in English 0908 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 25 (AFP) -- Philippine Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile renewed his criticism of the government of President Corazon Aquino Saturday, saying it has failed to create jobs for the people and the economy has stagnated.

Addressing some 5,000 people, including many supporters of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos at an anti-communist rally at Rizal Park here, Mr. Enrile said the economy "has been stagnant for the last eight months."

"No jobs are being created and many people are jobless," he said. "They seem to lose hope."

Observers said it was Mr. Enrile's strongest public statement so far since he met with Mrs. Aquino Tuesday to patch up a growing rift that centered on his criticism of the president's ongoing talks with communist rebels.

The defense Minister, who received prolonged applause many times during his speech, said the 17-year-old New People's Army rebellion was affecting the investors.

Mr. Enrile, a longtime Marcos ally who led a popular uprising that swept Mrs. Aquino to power eight months ago, said he has been warned by friends that the rally was organized by "Marcos loyalists."

"We are all Filipinos," he said in Filipino as rally participants waved anti-communist placards, some of which read "We must crush communism" and "Mao killed millions, Christ died for millions."

"Anyone who wants to join the fight against the forces that seek to destroy our democracy and freedom, even if he were a loyalist, he must be welcomed," Mr. Enrile said.

He said he was not airing his views for political gain since "I don't have any political plans," but that "this is the sentiment of the entire Armed Forces."

"We support Mr. Enrile," pro-Marcos leader Oliver Lozano told reporters after the speech. Mr. Lozano and fellow pro-Marcos leader Annie Ferrer, both facing murder charges following the fatal beating by Marcos supporters of a rival Aquino supporter at the park in July, sat on the stage near the defense minister.

Saturday's rally attendance was considerably less than when Mr. Enrile addressed a similar anti-communist gathering in the central city of Cebu last Sunday, when anywhere from 10,000 to 100,000 people attended according to independent observers.

Meanwhile, the government television said Saturday that Mrs. Aquino had rejected demands by Mr. Enrile that she fire certain members of her cabinet and restore the 1973 Constitution which she had abolished. The two demands were among four presented by Mr. Enrile when he met with the president Tuesday.

Government television said Mrs. Aquino stated she will not revamp her cabinet and that the so-called freedom constitution -- which gives her sole legislative powers pending a plebiscite on a new constitution in January -- would remain in place. Mr. Enrile had named eight ministers he wanted to see sacked for "leftist leanings" or corruption, sources close to the talks said.

Outlines 8-Point Anticommunist Program

HK270337 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday [26 October] urged the Aquino government to adopt an 8-point formula to ensure democracy and stability and to prevent a communist takeover in the country. Speaking before some 15,000 anti-communist demonstrators at Liwasang [Plaza] Bonifacio, Enrile told the crowd to be united and to use people's power to head off the communist's inroads in society. It was Enrile's fourth public appearance before an anti-communist rally in the country. The defense chief also spoke before a gathering Saturday at the Quirino Grandstand in Manila. He has also attended similar demonstrations in Cebu and Bacolod Cities over the past weekend.

Yesterday's rally indicated that many Metro Manila residents have been awakened to the serious threat by communism to the country's security and stability. Also present in yesterday's rally were Enrile's wife, Cristina, and three former cabinet men of former President Marcos -- former Food and Agriculture Minister Salvador Escudero, former Tourism Minister Jose Aspiras and former Agrarian Reform Minister Conrado Estrella. Enrile urged the Aquino government to adopt the following points for the maintenance of democracy in the country:

1. Have an honest and clean national government beyond suspicion from graft and corruption;
2. Have sound, stable, and consistent government economic policies;
3. Build a strong, professional, and efficient Armed Forces of the Philippines;
4. Have a clean, honest, and efficient government bureaucracy;
5. Have an efficient and honest police service;
6. Establish an efficient and competent judicial system;
7. Elect efficient, honest, and dedicated local government officials; and
8. Unite as one people and use people power again to fight the communists. [passage omitted]

AQUINO CALLS FOR NEW VOTER REGISTRATION

HK250534 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 24 Oct 86 pp 1, 14

[By C. Valmoria Jr]

[Excerpt] President Aquino has issued Executive Order No. 50 nullifying all existing permanent lists of voters and ordering a general registration in every city and municipality in the country.

The president also signed Proclamation No. 37 giving the Commission on Elections (Comelec) authority to fix the date of the plebiscite for ratification or rejection of the draft constitution.

Although the executive order and proclamation were signed last Oct. 20, copies were made available to the press only yesterday.

Under the proclamation, the Comelec will hold the plebiscite not earlier than 90 days but not later than 120 days following submission of the draft to the president. The draft was formally presented to the president by the Constitutional Commission (Con-Com) last Oct. 15.

The President found it necessary to defer the plebiscite to a later date to enable the people to have ample opportunity to study and discuss provisions of the proposed constitution and to vote on it intelligently.

Comelec Chairman Ramon H. Felipe Jr. said the poll body has tentatively set the general registration of voters on the last Saturday and Sunday of November and the first Saturday and Sunday of December.

The plebiscite has been tentatively set for Jan. 23, 1987.

Felipe said the existing lists of voters were annulled to ensure that the true will of the people will be reflected in the plebiscite. [passage omitted]

CARDINAL SIN REPORTEDLY FAVORS CABINET REVAMP

HK241601 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Cardinal Sin has expressed approval for a cabinet revamp. Here is Marilou Linggad for the full details.

[Begin Linggad recording] Sin made the declaration during his talks over the telephone with Vice President Salvador Laurel this morning. However, there is still no confirmation from Cardinal Sin as of press time.

It will be recalled that during the meeting between Prewsident Aquino and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile last Tuesday, the two discussed major issues plaguing the government at present. Aside from the insurgency and OIC [officers in charge] issues, Enrile also asked that eight cabinet members be replaced. Among these are Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez, Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel, Presidential Counsel Teodoro Locsin, Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda, Tourism Minister Jose Antonio Gonzales, Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales, and Presidential Counsel Rene Saguisag.

While he declined to speak on who should be replaced, Cardinal Sin is said to agree to a cabinet revamp if this would benefit the government's performance.

Laurel said that despite Enrile's request that the revamp be carried out soon, President Aquino asked for time to study the matter. [passage indistinct] [passage omitted]

REBELS IN RUC 10 AGREE TO DE FACTO CEASE-FIRE

HK250801 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 24 Oct 86 p 13

[By C. A. Navarro]

[Text] Tandag, Surigao del Sur -- Communist guerrillas operating in at least three provinces covered by the government's regional unified command (RUC) 10, have agreed to a "de facto" ceasefire, a provincial official said yesterday.

This means that while the government is engaged in a peace negotiations with the panel of the National Democratic Front (NDF) in Manila, all military personnel here and in the provinces of Surigao del Norte and Misamis Oriental will not be ambushed by the rebels, according to Manny Lumanao, provincial press seretary.

He added, however, that the rebels, led by George Madlos, secretary of the Northcentral Mindanao regional party committee of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines], have asked the military to desist from launching an offensive during the peace talks.

EX-CCP HEAD SISON ON POLITICAL SITUATION

HK250618 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 24 Oct 86 p 15

[Text] Former political prisoner Jose Ma. Sison, poet and alleged founding chairman of the clandestine Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), returned recently from a two-month lecture tour of New Zealand and Australia. Aside from delivering lectures and public speeches in 17 universities and 14 cities, he appeared on television and radio interviews and met with various government officials and sectoral leaders of the two countries.

Sison also visited Bangkok, Thailand, to receive the prestigious Southeast Asia Write Award along with four other writers from Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand. He received the award for poetry.

Philippine New And Features' Benjie Pineda interviewed Sison, who is also a founding member of the Partido ng Bayan [People's Party] [PNB], a legal leftist political party. The interview follows.

Philippine News and Features (PNF): How do you assess the present socio-political situation?

Jose Ma. Sison (JMS): The socio-economic crisis continues to worsen. The very economic policies dictated by the World Bank and IMF (International Monetary Fund), and carried out by pro-U.S. and reactionary technocrats, have led to a dead end. These policies only lead to the further worsening of the socio-economic crisis.

The reactionary classes are divided into several factions. Contradictions among them continue to sharpen. The main component of the state which is the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) is very demoralized and factionalized.

Because the root causes that brought about the Marcos fascist dictatorship remain unsolved, ground for the growth and strengthening of the revolutionary movement is more than fertile. Not even the anti-fascist demands of the people have been fully fulfilled. Militarization and military offensives continue to make more acute the oppression and exploitation suffered by the people as a result of foreign and feudal domination.

PNF: How do you assess the strength of the democratic movement?

JMS: I'll start with the legal forces of the national democratic movement in the broadest sense. PNB is growing fast. It has broken the monopoly of those parties controlled and financed by the reactionary classes on electoral processes. Of course, Bayan (Bagong Alyansang Makabayan) [New Nationalist Alliance], the coalition and its component organizations continue to build their strength. The forces of the democratic movement are far larger than any of the parties and mass organizations belonging to the upper classes.

With regard to the illegal forces of the revolution (CPP, NPA [New People's Army], NDF [National Democratic Front]), they continue to grow in strength. It is the Aquino government, more than the National Democratic Front, that is in need of talks regarding the cessation of hostilities. The U.S. and the reactionary classes want a ceasefire of six months-to-one-year or an indefinite ceasefire prior to the discussion of substantive issues. But the position of the NDF is just and reasonable. It wants lasting peace including the solution of such fundamental problems as U.S. domination and the monopoly of land by a few.

PNF: In your view, how center or how right is the Aquino government in the political spectrum?

JMS: In its political imagination the Aquino government envisions itself as one between the progressive forces and the people on one side and the U.S. and reactionary classes on the other side. So far, the government thinks that it has done enough good for the progressive forces and the people by restoring formal democratic rights. But the people demand more substantial things like the end of U.S. domination and feudal exploitation.

At the same time, the U.S. and reactionary classes want the Aquino government to do what they want. The U.S. wants the Aquino government to make a commitment for the perpetuation of U.S. military bases, the implementation of an anti insurgency campaign designed by the Pentagon and the Philippine military, prompt compliance to the policy dictates of the IMF-World Bank, and the reduction in the size and influence of liberal democrats in the Cabinet.

The reactionary classes want the people to suffer more from the austerity measures. They want to shift the burden of the crisis to the shoulders of the people.

PNF: How do you picture possible political alignments in the near future?

JMS: On its own, PNB can easily win 20 percent of the local executive seats in the lower house. But through inter-party alliances, it can gain another 10 to 20 percent. In forging inter-party alliances, the PNB is inclined to (align) with some pro-Aquino parties. This is partly in line with opposing those who wish to return to fascist dictatorship. There is a good chance for PNB to (align) with the PDP Laban [Philippine Democratic Party-Strength of the Nation] and the Liberal Party of (Jovito) Salonga.

On the other side would be the remnants of KBL led by (Jose) Rono and (Nicanor) niguez, the Partido Nacionalista [NP] of (Rene) Cayetano and (Juan Ponce) Enrile, and he Partido Nasyonalista ng Pilipinas (PNP) [Philippine Nationalist Party] of Blas ple. The UNIDO is threatening to break away from the Aquino government but it may just be trying to "up its price."

There may be a movement called Lakas ng Bansa (People's Power), but it will be composed of parties trying to maximize their share of the movement. It is doubtful whether the movement may become a party soon. It may just be an alliance. Anyway, there is a possibility that PNB might (align) with this movement.

PNF: What is your position on the draft constitution?

JMS: The KBL, NP and PNP have declared themselves for a "no" vote. They will campaign for the nonratification of the constitution. Of course, pro-Aquino forces will campaign for ratification. But the progressive movement will just concentrate on an educational campaign and launch massive mass actions on fundamental issues that go beyond the plebiscite. I would advise the progressive movement not to be divided between the "yes" side or the "no" side, or the participation and boycott sides.

The Con-Com [Constitution Commission] proceedings and the plebiscite are exercises of the ruling classes. I think the people should create their own exercises. The progressive movement should go on a campaign pointing out the positive as well as the negative aspects of the constitution. It should not merely react to initiatives by other (people) then allow itself to be divided over the "yes-no" question.

The new draft is a bundle of positive and negative aspects. It appears to be better than the 1973 constitution with regards to respect for democratic rights but it is not satisfactory to the people in confronting U.S. domination and feudal exploitation.

PNF: The military says you have regained the chairmanship of the CPP.

JMS: That is not true; it has no basis in fact. I have been out of prison for only seven months. Most of my time has been devoted to delivering speeches in public rallies, lectures in universities and writing articles.

PNF: Do you perceive this rumor as a part of a large plan by the military?

JMS: This is part of the plan to "redbait" PNB and other progressive organizations. The pro-U.S. and reactionary elements in the country would like to monopolize the legal processes and so they want to discredit and destroy the legal forces of the national democratic movement. They think that by hitting me, they make a shortcut in destroying the forces of the national democratic movement. But these pro-U.S. and reactionary elements must be reminded that the national democratic movement grew in strength in the course of its struggle against the Marcos dictatorship and now has more grounds for maneuvering for the national and democratic interests of the people.

PNF: Do you foresee any crackdown on the progressive forces in the near future?

JMS: We should always be alert but we should not be frightened. We should avoid getting frightened by the scare tactics being employed by the pro-U.S. and reactionary classes in Philippine society.

We have gained experience and strength in the course of fighting the Marcos fascist dictatorship and I suppose these pro-U.S. and reactionary elements cannot do anything against the national democratic movement without suffering severe losses.

AQUINO TO MEET MUSLIM, CHRISTIAN LEADERS

HK250511 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 24 Oct 86 p 22

[Text] President Corazon C. Aquino will call representatives of the sectors concerned with the Mindanao problem to a meeting in Manila within the next 10 days, according to Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Mamintal Tamano.

Tamano, who represented Vice-President and Foreign Affairs Minister Salvador Laurel in a Malacanang meeting Monday, said the President had agreed to convene all sectors simultaneously instead of individually.

Expected to attend the meeting are Nur Misuari of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), Hashim Salamat, Dimas Pundato, the Christians, the military and concerned private organizations.

Tamano said the proposed Presidential Commission on Peace and Development for Mindanao will manage the consultative meeting which is to be headed by the President herself.

Other members of commission are Laurel, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales, Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel and Armed Forces chief of staff Gen. Fedel V. Ramos.

Among the first tasks of the commission will be to review past efforts on reaching peace settlemens in Regions IV and XII, including Misuari's own consultation with his constituents.

During the Monday meeting, Tamano said allowing Misuari to roam around Mindanao with some 1,000 armed men had given him a chance to reorganize his army and campaign for more followers.

It was also discussed, he added, that treating the group separately had sown further divisiveness among the conflicting sectors that in one way or another felt aggrieved by the special treatment accorded to some.

Tamano explained that the total approach should have been applied from the start and not the piecemeal strategy to assure sincere and uniform concern of the government for the respective welfare of the warring factions.

MNLF WILL NOT RECOGNIZE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION

HK250250 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 24 Oct 86 p 12

[By correspondent Rommee C. Espinosa]

[Excerpt] Nur Misuari, chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), issued last weekend a policy statement that the MNLF would not recognize the charter drafted by the Constitutional Commission [Con-Com].

Misuari charged that the process of constituting the commission and the framing of the proposed Constitution were illegal.

Misuari said the MNLF does not recognize the Con-Com because the manner of representation is not fair to Mindanao and that representatives were not chosen and elected by the people but merely appointed by President Aquino.

He said the 46-member Con-Com could not speak for and feel the true feelings and sentiments of the entire Mindanao populace considering that only four representatives come from the Mindanao region.

Hence, the draft of the new charter that is due to be ratified in a plebiscite by January next year year is not binding and was illegally prepared as far as the MNLF would consider, Misuari said. [passage omitted]

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT GRANTS COMMODITY LOAN

OW241237 Tokyo KYODO in English 0845 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct. 24 KYODO -- Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin Friday announced that the Japanese Government has agreed to convert into a commodity loan the 16,422 million yen originally earmarked for four of the 11 projects under Japan's 13th yen loan to the Philippines. The Philippine Government requested the conversion in order to provide quick-disbursing funds for balance of payments assistance and to generate peso resources for the national budget, a Finance Ministry statement said.

The Japanese Embassy here said the Japanese Government decided to allow the conversion Friday because of the "strong request" of the Philippines in the light of the country's depressed economy.

The Japanese Government has also agreed to liberalize the use of peso proceeds of up to 3.9 billion pesos from the 12th and 13th yen loans for the Philippine Government's rural emergency employment program.

In addition to the 16,473 million yen commodity loan approved last December, the latest conversion increased the commodity loan component of the 13th yen loan to 32,895 million yen, or 66.4 percent of the 49,545 million yen loan.

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INVESTIGATIONS SHOW POSSIBLE THAI AIRLINER BLAST

OW280626 Tokyo KYODO in English 0557 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Osaka, Oct. 28 KYODO -- Transport Ministry investigators Tuesday found "countless" small holes in the ruptured pressure bulkhead of the Thai Airways A-300 Airbus which was forced to make an emergency landing here Sunday after plunging nearly 8,000 meters, a spokesman said.

Briefing reporters on the results of the morning session of their second-day probe, Hiroshi Fujiwara, deputy chief of a Transport Ministry investigative team, suggested that the holes could have been the result of a blast.

Rupture of the skin-thin rear pressure bulkhead was believed to have caused a swift decompression in the cabin, forcing the pilot to make an emergency landing at the Osaka airport 40 minutes after a loud blast was heard within the cabin.

A total of 62 persons were injured, 14 of them seriously, in an incident which closely resembled that involving a Japan Air Lines jumbo jet before its crash into a mountain in central Japan in August 1985, killing 520 people.

Fujiwara said the holes found in the ruptured bulkhead were about 2-3 millimeters in diameter. Similar punctures were also found on the panel separating the bulkhead and near toilet compartment, he said. "These holes could hold the key to our investigation," he said. "It is conceivable that they were the result of some kind of blast." he said the investigative panel will join police investigators and explosives experts in trying to determine the cause of the holes.

Chatrachi Bunya Ananta, a Thai Airways vice president who arrived in Osaka to visit the injured, said he would not speculate on the cause of the accident until Japanese authorities complete their investigation. He said his company would issue an official statement on the cause of the accident after the Japanese investigators arrive at their conclusion.

Chatrachi, accompanied by Chusak Bhachaiyud, a Thai Airways vice president in charge of technical affairs, arrived at Osaka airport early Tuesday. After making the remarks to reporters, Chatrachi left for a round of visits to local hospitals where injured passengers and three crew members are hospitalized.

Some 30 investigators from the Transport Ministry's aircraft accident investigation commission and Osaka police resumed their probe of the aircraft shortly after 10 a.m.

The investigation also showed there was no evidence that the tiny holes found in the ruptured bulkhead and the toilet panel were caused by objects sent hurtling around the cabin because of the sudden decompression, Fujiwara said.

Meanwhile, investigation sources said a stewardess who was in the rear section of the aircraft had been injured in the breast by tiny metal shards. They said authorities are analyzing the metal pieces.

Meanwhile, Transport Ministry officials said Airbus Industrie, the European consortium which made the crippled plane, plans to ask all airlines flying the A-300 series of wide-bodied aircraft to check for possible corrosion of the pressured bulkheads.

The order applies to A-300 aircraft made more than four-and-a-half years ago. However, ministry officials said the order was not related to the Thai Airways accident as the check-up had been planned prior to it.

The Thai Airways A-300-600 airbus, which was delivered to the airline on October 9, has logged 130 hours of flight time on 45 flights, Airbus Industrie said.

The A-300-600 is a new wide-body series which Airbus Industrie started delivering to airlines in September last year.

SOVIET VICE FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS TOKYO

OW220417 Tokyo KYODO in English 0353 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO -- Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa left Japan from Narita Airport Wednesday morning after a visit from Sunday.

He was here to brief Japanese Government officials about the Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik, Iceland, October 11-12.

FIRST SDF-U.S. JOINT MILITARY MANEUVER BEGINS

OW270351 Tokyo KYODO in English 0335 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 27 KYODO -- The first Japan-U.S. military exercise involving the army, navy and air force of the two countries began Monday in Hokkaido and areas off the Pacific coast and south of the main island of Honshu, with 13,000 servicemen, 108 warplanes and about a dozen vessels taking part.

Eight U.S. warplanes deployed in South Korea are taking part, also for the first time, in the five-day war game described by Japanese Defense Agency officials as a breakthrough in Japan-U.S. military cooperation.

Japan's ground, maritime and air self-defense forces have held separate military exercises with their U.S. counterparts on many occasions.

The latest exercise follows the first Japan-U.S. joint map maneuver exercise, held in Japan in February.

While agency officials viewed the first Japan-U.S. combined forces drill as a dream come true, some opposition party members said it may constitute a violation of Japan's peace constitution banning collective security and signal further Japanese involvement in the U.S. strategy for Asia.

Gen. Shigehiro Mori, chairman of the Joint Staff Council and chief commander on the Japanese side, said the exercise is aimed at upgrading the levels of defense strategy. "It is also intended to deter war and ensure the effectiveness of Japan-U.S. security arrangements," Mori added.

Last week, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev spoke of a military alliance involving the United States, Japan and South Korea, calling it an Asian version of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Although details of the exercise were not disclosed, it is being held on the assumption that major cities and military bases in Hokkaido have been attacked by enemy forces.

Hokkaido, the northernmost of Japan's four main islands and its closest territory to the Soviet Union, has a heavy concentration of ground forces.

The drill began at 8 a.m. at the GSDF maneuver site at Eniwa, Hokkaido, with members of GSDF and the 25th U.S. infantry division from Hawaii taking part.

GROUP TO MONITOR RADIATION AROUND U.S. BASES

OW240303 Tokyo KYODO in English 0245 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 24 KYODO -- A group of engineers has developed a small, lightweight, low-cost geiger counter which accurately gauges radiation levels and emits a warning if gamma rays in the air exceed a dangerous level.

The machine is the brainchild of Tau Engineering Co. in Yokohama, a firm set up by former trade union members of Toshiba-Ampex Corp., a Japan-U.S. high-technology joint venture.

A citizens group, the "Kyogaku-sha" in Midori ward, Yokohama, plans to place the instruments near nuclear power stations, radioactive material dumping sites and U.S. military bases in Japan to form a nationwide radiation alert network at some 1,000 locations.

It is suspected that nuclear weapons may have been deployed at U.S. bases in Japan although goverment policy bans the production, possession and introduction of such arms.

The group's spokesman, Tetsuo Iesaka, said the Chernobyl nuclear power station accident in the Soviet Union in April prompted group members to produce a readily available radiation counter. Priced at 80,000 yen per unit, the instrument, dubbed the radiation disaster alert network (R-DAN) counter, is much cheaper and easier to handle than conventional geiger counters, Iesaka said. Prof. Yuko Fujita at Keio University, one of users of the 400-gram instrument said, "It's reliable 100 percent."

The new geiger counter is on display at a Japanese industrial fair now under way in Moscow, and Japanese trading companies are interested in exporting the product to Europe, Iesaka added. The group has already received orders for more than 30 R-DAN counters, according to the spokesman.

NAKASONE PLEDGES 'EFFECTIVE' DEFENSE BUILDUP

OW260703 Tokyo KYODO in English 0631 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Asaka, Saitama Pref., Oct. 26 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone pledged here Sunday that he will make every effort to build up an 'effective and efficient' defense capability in line with a new five-year program announced in September 1985.

In an address to mark the annual parade of the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) at the Asaka base, Nakasone said, "From here on it is necessary (for Japan) to plan an effective and efficient defense buildup, while adhering to the Japan-U.S. security system."

But the prime minister, who has been under attack for recent comments which critics charged were racist and overtly nationalistic, also told some 5,200 SDF personnel that Japan is not intent on becoming a military power. "Our country's efforts to build up defense are limited to defensive purposes as stipulated under the peace constitution," he said, adding that Japan will "never sway" from its support of the three nonuclear principles and civilian government rule.

Under the present constitution, Japan renounced militarism and adopted a defense system to deter direct or indirect aggression. Also, the government has maintained a policy of not producing or possessing nuclear arms and not allowing them to be brought into the country.

The Nakasone government approved an 18.4 trillion yen buildup program (1986-90) in September 1985 that observers say may boost defense outlays and personnel spending beyond the current ceiling set in 1977 at 1 percent of the nation's gross national product (GNP).

Under the new plan the Defense Agency has emerged with more influence in negotiating future budget appropriations, a development critics say will usher in large-scale defense spending.

In his speech to the parade, which was also attended by Defense Agency Director General Yuko Kurihara, Nakasone said he would make efforts to expand Japan's role in international diplomacy by encouraging the U.S. and Soviet Governments to return to the negotiating table.

Meanwhile some 3,000 Saitama prefectural police cordoned off the area around the base as demonstrators gathered to either denounce or support the event. Police estimated there were some 450 members of unions and local citizens' groups, down by about 30 percent from last year, taking part in a protest meeting and rally in the Asaka area, charging that the SDF "military parade" was illegal under the Constitution. An estimated 250 members of right-wing groups in 50 vehicles equipped with loudspeakers also made an appearance to voice their support for the prime minister and the SDF parade, which included displays of air and ground self-defense force equipment.

JCP DENIES AIDING PHILIPPINE REBELS; PROTESTS

OW250901 Tokyo KYODO in English 0856 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 25 KYODO -- The Japan Communist Party Saturday denied an allegation by the Defense Ministry of the Philippines that the party was involved in aiding a rebellion there and handed over a protest note to the Philippine Embassy in Tokyo.

The party said in a statement that the JCP has never provided any form of financial aid to rebels and has no connection with the armed struggle in the Philippines. The allegation is totally groundless, it added.

The Philippine Defense Ministry said Thursday that Bernabe Buscayno, alleged to be a former commander of the New People's Army, the armed wing of the Communist Party of the Philippines, had stated that the NPA purchased goods with financial aid provided by the JCP and smuggled them into the country. The smuggled goods, including explosives, were reportedly found in a foreign freighter calling at a Filipino port.

KIM IL-SONG CONTINUES VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

Gorbachev Agrees To Visit DPRK

SK250530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0522 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 24 (KCNA) -- Tete-a-tete talks were held on the afternoon of October 24 in the Kremlin in Moscow between comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The talks proceeded in a cordial and amicable atmosphere.

Comrade Kim Il-song invited Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Gorbachev Gift for Kim Chong-il

SK250552 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0540 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 24 (KCNA) -- Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, sent a gift to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The gift was conveyed on October 24.

Kim Inspects Areas of Moscow

SK260807 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 25 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, went round the city of Moscow on the morning of October 25.

Escorted by an honor convoy of motorcycles, he went round the city through the Gorkiy Street and the Leningrad Avenue and inspected Krylatskiy District, one of the intensive housing construction areas.

In the new housing estate the first secretary of the district party committee met Comrade Kim Il-song and briefed him on the construction of the new housing estate.

Comrade Kim Il-song saw renowned historical objects and architectures in the capital of the USSR.

Visit to Achievements Exhibit

SK270420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, October 26 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-Song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, visited the exhibition of achievements of the national economy of the Soviet Union ("Science, Technology and Production - 86") on the morning of October 26.

He was accompanied by Comrade V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; Comrade P.G. Gilashvili, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic; M.N. Smirnovsky, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; N.M Shubnikov, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song was met at the entrance of exhibition by L.N. Efremov, first vice-chairman of the State Committee of Science and Technology of the USSR; V.G. Klyuev, minister of light industry of the USSR; and leading personnel of the exhibition.

Comrade Kim Il-song was presented with a bunch of fragrant flowers by a woman official of the exhibition.

He was shown round the exhibition by the first vice-chairman of the State Committee of Science and Technology of the USSR.

Comrade Kim Il-song highly estimated achievements made by the Soviet people in the endeavours for scientific and technological progress under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and wished the Soviet working class and people new success in their strivings to implement the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU.

He left the following inscription at the exhibition:

"I highly estimate fine successes made in the Soviet scientific and technological development and pay tribute to the industrious and talented Soviet people.

I wish the fraternal Soviet people new success in their endeavours to reach the high peak of science and technology, combine science and production and accelerate the socio-economic development.

Kim Il-song,

General Secretary,

Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea,

President

Democratic People's Reublic of Korea

October 26, 1986"

The exhibition presented a gift to Comrade Kim Il-Song.

He left a gift at the exhibition.

Gorbachev Sees Off Kim Il-song

SK270423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 26 (KCNA) -- A ceremony for seeing off the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was held Sunday at the Grand Kremlin Palace.

National flags of the two countries were fluttering vigorously on the flagpoles in the Kremlin.

Comrade Kim Il-song had a cordial and friendly conversation with Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev before the parting.

Present there was Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade M.S. Gorbachev posed for a souvenir picture.

Comrade Kim Il-song firmly shook hands with Comrade M.S. Gorbachev and warmly hugged him.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev warmly saw off Comrade Kim Il-song leaving for home at the end of his successful Soviet visit.

Kim Il-song Leaves Moscow

SK270428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 26 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Moscow by special plane on October 26 after successfully winding up his goodwill visit to the Soviet Union.

Comrade Kim Il-song was accompanied from the Kremlin to the airport by Comrade A.A. Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The national flags of our country and the Soviet Union were vigorously fluttering on the flagpoles of the airport.

Present at the airport to see off Comrade Kim Il-song were Comrade Ye. K. Ligachev, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary , of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade P.G. Gilashvili, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic; Comrade V.M. Kamentsev, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Comrade T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; V.G. Kluyuev, member of the CPSU Central committee and minister of light industry of the USSR; M.I. Busygin, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of forestry, pulp, paper-making and timber processing industry of the USSR: V.G. Zakharov, minister of culture of the USSR; and other leading officials of the Soviet party and power bodies.

Also present at the airport were Kwon Hui-Kyong, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, and officials of the Korean Embassy in Moscow and Korean specialists and students studying in the Soviet Union.

Comrade Kim Il-song exchanged greetings at parting with the Soviet party and state leading cadres who came out to the airport.

He was presented with bouquets of fragrant flowers by Soviet children and children of Korean Embassy officials in Moscow.

The Soviet party and state leading cadres warmly farewelled Comrade Kim Il-song leaving for home after his successful visit to the Soviet Union.

Kim Il-song Sends Thanks

SK270610 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, on leaving the Soviet Union on 26 October, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The message of thanks is as follows:

Moscow

Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev:

Leaving your country after our successful goodwill visit to the Soviet Union, I express deep thanks to you, the CPSU, the Soviet state, and all Soviet people for having warmly met us with particular intimacy and for having accorded us cordial hospitality. The meeting between the leaders of Korea and the Soviet Union this time was an important occasion in expanding and developing Korean-Soviet relations of friendship and cooperation based upon Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism onto a new higher stage.

Through the meeting this time, we further deepened comradely friendship and trust, held sincere discussions on a wide-range of questions of mutual concern, and reached a complete unanimity of views on all questions discussed. I am deeply satisfied with our successful visit to the Soviet Union and its fine fruition. The traditional Korean-Soviet friendship in the future will consistently strengthen and develop, displaying great vitality in accordance with the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between the two countries, and in the spirit agreed upon at the meeting between the leaders of the two countries this time. Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to heartily wish the fraternal Soviet people fresher successes in their struggle to fulfill the decisions of the 27th Party Congress and to win victories in the cause of socialism and communism, and to defend peace in the world under the leadership of the CPSU headed by respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president

26 October 1986

Kim Il-song Returns

SK271530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee fo the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, returned home Monday by special plane after successfully winding up his goodwill visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachyov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

Arrived together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee; and Kwon Hui-Kyong, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Korea to the Soviet Union.

National flags of the DPRK were fluttering on the flagpoles at Pyongyang airport.

Comrade Kim Il-song was met at the airport by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrades Kang Song-san, Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, Yi Chong-ok, So Chol, Yon Hyong-muk, O Kuk-yol and So Yun-sok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Yi Kun-mo, Kye Ung-tae, Hong Si-hak, Kim Pok-sin, Choe Kwang, Chong Chun-ki, Hyon Mu-kwang and Kang Hui-won, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk, Pak Nam-ki and So Kwan-hui, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Kim Yun-hyok, first vice-premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Kim Chang-chu, vice-premier of the Administration Council, Comrade Hyon Chun-kuk, director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; and Comrade Kim Chung-il, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and first vice-minister of foreign affairs.

He was also met by Charge d'Affaires ad Interim V.N. Braga and officials of the Soviet embassy in Pyongyang.

Comrade Kim Il-song was presented with fragrant flowers by children's union members.

Party and state leading cadres who were at the airport to meet Comrade Kim Il-song extended wholehearted greetings to him returning home with fine success from his goodwill visit to the Soviet Union.

VNS: LILLEY EVEN WORSE THEN PREDECESSORS

SK280440 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] During today's hour of station commentary we will talk about the press conference by Lilley, the new U.S. ambassador to South Korea. Lilley, the new U.S. ambassador to South Korea, mocked and defiled our masses and distorted and fabricated South Korean-U.S. relations from the outset of his new appointment, evoking great protest and denunciation at home and abroad. During a press conference with a South Korean correspondent in a conference room of the East Asian Bureau of the U.S. State Department on 22 October, he babbled that U.S. policy toward South Korea has been successful and that both South Korea and the United States have worked for common interests. Meanwhile, as for the anti-U.S. struggle of our masses, including students, he made an outburst defiling the struggle, describing it as sentimental.

The outburst of the new U.S. ambassador is very improper act which offends our masses from the outset. It is an outburst designed to hide the despotism of the United States as a ruler and aggressor against South Korea. The South Korean-U.S. relations have been relations of U.S. domination over South Korea and of subjugation by U.S. colonial rule which has been accelerated over the past 40 years since liberation on 15 August 1945. They are characterized as master-servant relations without parallel in modern history. It there is anything successful in the South Korean-U.S. relations, as Lilley said, it is the U.S. subjugation of South Korea in all fields -- political, economic, military, and cultural. Conversely, from the standpoint of South Korea, it is a national misfortune that has converted South Korea into a complete U.S. colony worse than the 36-year Japanese domination.

The U.S. ambassadors to South Korea have played a key role in facilitating such South Korean-U.S. relations. The 12 U.S. ambassadors to South Korea -- from Muccio, the first ambassador; Mcconaughy who made Syngman Rhee step down from power; and Green [Marshall Green, minister counsellor in 1961] who fabricated the 16 May coup d'etat and made it succeed; to Gleysteen and Walker who manipulated the 17 May violence and the Kwangju massacre -- have all been on the spot executors of U.S. policy toward South Korea. They have been the invisible governors-general who have controlled the South Korean rulers, commanding South Korean politics.

Lilley, who succeeds Walker as the 13th ambassador, is no exception. Judging from Lilley's statement, there is no doubt he will be a governor-general worse than his predecessors. He is an intelligence machinator with 17 years of experience in intelligence-oriented politics, serving in eight countries, including Japan, as a U.S. CIA agent. The historic facts show that wherever he went, machinations were staged, there was a civil war, and many people were terrorized or executed on the guillotine by intelligence-oriented politics.

That this ringleader of intelligence and machinations has become an on-the-spot U.S. ruler suggests that the fascist and splittist policy will be intensified in South Korea and our nation will suffer from greater misfortune and pain. The United States has appointed such an intelligence machinator as Lilley to be the new U.S. ambassador to South Korea to rescue the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial system from crisis and to maintain its colonial rule.

Our masses, including students, are waging a daring anti-U.S. and antidictatorship struggle, calling for the overthrow of the pro-U.S. dictatorship and the withdrawal of the United States. The strategy of amicable agreement between the ruling and opposition parties, which the United States devised to maintain the colonial dictatorial system has failed, and the voice of denunciation of our masses calling for the collapse of the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial group rises higher with each passing day. Even lawmakers advocate reunification at the rostrum of the National Assembly. Frightened by the heightening student struggle, the U.S. State Department is making an ugly scene by moving the U.S. Embassy.

Under such circumstances, the United States has dispatched an intelligence machinator, even more wicked and cunning than his predecessors, to shore up the shakey colonial system in South Korea and to give more practical help to the pro-U.S. Chon Tu-hwan group. Yet, no matter what tactics and machinations it may employ, the United States will not be able to calm our masses' anti-U.S. struggle. Lilley has stated that the anti-U.S. sentiment in South Korea is nothing but sentimentalism. However, the anti-U.S. struggle waged by our masses is not sentimentalism, but the expression of a firm will prompted by self-awareness from actual experience that they cannot achieve sovereignty, the right to exist, or the reunification of the country if the U.S. rascals remain in South Korea.

Lilley should not miscalculate the anti-U.S. sentiment cherished in the hearts of our masses, but should discard the anachronistic illusion and act sensibly. Our masses have no feelings of fancy, as they have in the past, toward the new U.S. Ambassador and will wage a more vigorous anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR

SK261036 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2142 GMT 25 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 26 October commentary: "In Order to Settle the Crisis in Colonial Rule"]

[Text] Recently the U.S. imperialists have shown a series of alarming moves in implementing their strategy toward South Korea. The U.S. imperialists have decided to shift the U.S. Embassy in South Korea from the center of Seoul to a safe place on the outskirts and forwarded a budget authorization concerning this plan to Congress. They also decided to reshuffle the U.S. ambassador to South Korea and the director of the U.S. CIA branch in South Korea.

On 25 October, Walker, former U.S. Ambassador to South Korea, left South Korea, and Lilley, who was nominated as the new ambassador, reportedly will sneak into South Korea in middle of next month.

The U.S. imperialists' plan to relocate their Embassy, which has arrogantly stood in the center of town for scores of years, and their commotion to reshuffle en masse the field executors of their policy for overseas invasion, are unprecedented in the 40-year history of their colonial rule over South Korea.

Furthermore, the new U.S. ambassador has specialized in intelligence and machinations in the U.S. CIA for 27 years. The new director of the Seoul branch of U.S. CIA is reportedly a big figure in the intelligence field. It is the first occasion that figures with such backgrounds have come to South Korea with the titles of ambassador and director. That the U.S. imperialists have suddenly kicked off commotions, such as moving the U.S. Embassy, reshuffling their ambassador, and so forth represent wicked maneuvers to settle the crises in their colonial rule over South Korea and to strengthen their domination.

Today the people's anti-U.S. struggle is being rapidly enhanced in South Korea. In particular, the anti-U.S. and anti-puppet struggle is being vigorously waged among youths and students under the slogans "The U.S. imperialists should withdraw!" "Down with the pro-U.S. dictators!" and "Let us expel the U.S. imperialists who are manipulating long-term power!" Their struggle is becoming more organized and popular with each passing day. On 21 October, 40 organizations in Seoul formed the pan-national federation to check economic aggression by the United States and Japan. The anti-U.S. struggle has become a firm, main trend in the mass movement in South Korea, as is the people's will, which is being further strengthened under repression by guns and bayonets. In addition, with the acute confrontation between the ruling and opposition circles in connection with the issue of constitutional revision, disorder in the South Korean political situation is being further deepened. The U.S. imperialists supported the Asian Games by offering a large amount of dollars. However, the games were reduced to a miserable situation and the 1988 Olympics, to which the U.S. imperialists and the puppets are looking forward, are faced with the people's strong protest and opposition. The U.S. imperialists attempted to resolve the situation by depending on the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorship. However, nothing has improved.

The smile policy and strategy for compromise between the rulers and opposition handed down to the Chon Tu-hwan clique could not escape failure. The crisis in the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule has entered a most serious phase. The recent alarming moves of the U.S. imperialists are the last-ditch efforts to calm the South Korean situation at any cost.

It is the aim of the U.S. imperialists to safely maintain South Korea as their colony and military base. The U.S. imperialists are attempting to divert the South Korean people's strong protests elsewhere by replacing their field agents, who have been denounced by the South Korean people for their aggressive remarks and reckless acts, with new figures and to realize their aggressive aims by supporting the South Korean regime behind the scenes.

Remarks about reconfirmation of support for South Korea and so forth made by the new ambassador in the United States are not accident. It is an observation at home and abroad that in view of sending experts in intelligence politics, the U.S. imperialists may attempt to settle the crisis in their colonial rule through a new military coup. Even outgoing U.S. Ambassador Walker made some suggestions on this. However, even if the U.S. imperialists shift their embassy and replace their ambassador with new errand boys of aggression, it is too late for them to settle the crisis in their colonial rule, which has already declined.

The South Korean students and people will not tolerate the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule any longer. This is shown by the fact that the students and people are persistently staging the anti-U.S. struggle even amid the forest of bayonets and guns for repression, and that they touched off the offensive struggle against the field aggressive organizations of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists should not act foolishly but should remove their hands from domination and interference in South Korea according to the people's demand and should immediately withdraw, taking along all their aggressive forces. The South Korean people will heighten their vigilance against the U.S. imperialists' criminal maneuvers and will more highly raise the beacon fire of anti-U.S. struggle.

NODONG SINMUN CALLS EXERCISE 'RECKLESS'

SK280545 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 23 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 24 October commentary: "Reckless Playing With Fire"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet Army started a new war exercise on the sea off Chinhae on 22 October. According to the announcement of the U.S.-South Korea Combined Forces Command, this war exercise, which is to continue until 2 November, will be participated in by the ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet, the U.S. 7th Air Force, the U.S. Strategic Air Forces Command, and the puppet navy ships to conduct a mine-laying and mine-sweeping exercise. The U.S. imperialists do not conceal that this war exercise is designed to build up experience through the cooperative operation of the U.S. Army and the South Korean puppet Army.

Under the pretext of the Asian games held in South Korea some time ago, the U.S. imperialists conducted a large-scale war exercise in the East Sea of Korea, babbling about someone's terrorist attack, dispatching an aggressive fleet of scores of ships, including the aircraft carrier Carl Vinson and battleship New Jersey.

The fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppets are continually engaging in playing with fire in the East Sea and in the South Sea shows that the U.S. imperialists' scheme to provoke a nuclear war of northward invasion is becoming more conspicuous with each passing day.

The "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise which lasted 2 and 1/2 months from February 10 was a nuclear war exercise to attack the northern half of the Republic simultaneously from the air, land, and sea.

Presently, in South Korea, a quick nuclear reaction unit capable of directly managing nuclear weapons and making a sortie within 15 minutes, loading the bombers with nuclear weapons, in time of emergency, is in combat readiness around the clock.

This frenzied and provocative war exercise conducted by the U.S. imperialists, mobilizing the 7th Air Force which the U.S. imperialists recently founded in South Korea, the airplanes of the U.S. 7th Fleet carrying nuclear weapons, and the strategic air force command specialized in commanding a nuclear war, shows that the U.S. imperialists have made the provocation of a nuclear war an established fact.

The dangerous nature of this war exercise lies in the fact that it is conducted to complete the triangular military alliance designed for a Korean war. A few days from now, the armed forces of the three services of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces and the U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force in Japan will conduct a joint (?mobile task force) exercise in Hokkaido, Japan. The U.S. Air Force in South Korea is expected to participate in this exercise.

This playing with fire by the United States and Japan to be conducted in Hokkaido, Japan, which is similar to the northern half of the Republic in its geographical features and climate, timed with the reeking of powder by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet Army in Chinhae, on the south coast of our country, is committed to the same end, provoking a Korean war, although the location of the exercise is different.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are conducting a new war exercise at a time when we are taking a series of peace-loving steps to remove the danger of war and ease tension on the Korean peninsula, revealing to the entire world that they are the disturbers of peace and warmongers.

The South Korean puppets have recently arrested and violently suppressed the opposition lawmaker who advocated that reunification, rather than anticommunism, should be the state policy, and raved that they cannot give up anticommunism. This war exercise further clearly revealed the reason why the puppets call for anticommunism.

Owing to the stubborn anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle of the South Korean students, people, and opposition democratic forces, the colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring is experiencing a serious crisis. The U.S. imperialists and the puppets are attempting to find a way out of the crisis by threatening the South Korean democratic forces with the gunfire of the war exercise and further, by provoking a war of northward invasion. However, their foolish scheme will never succeed. The South Korean students and people will respond to the reckless last-ditch attempt of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets with even stronger resistance.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES ADMIRAL HAYES REMARKS

SK261056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1049 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 26 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today denounces Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific Hayes for vociferating about fictitious "southward invasion" in an interview with men of the press in the Pacific, prattling that the North staged a large scale naval exercise and deployed large forces near the military demarcation line to be prepared for war.

In a signed commentary the paper says:

Hayes' rigmarole is to save the Chon Tu-hwan clique from a tight corner and add fuel to the fire of its fascism.

By blaring as if "southward invasion were imminent" the U.S. imperialists try to shield the puppets' brutal fascist tyranny and keep their colonial terrorist rule on all accounts in South Korea. At the same time they are attempting to justify their permanent occupation of South Korea and their policy of war, turning their back on the voices of the Korean people and the world people demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. armed forces from South Korea. This is the chief aim sought by Hayes at his interview.

The government of our republic recently took an initiative of withdrawing 150,000 soldiers from the front line and posts and sending them to the sites of peaceful construction. This is a clear expression of the sincere efforts of our party and the government of our republic to relax the tensions prevailing on the Korean peninsula, maintain peace and solve the question of country's reunification peacefully.

How could we send a large number of People's Army soldiers to peaceful construction sites if we were preparing for "southward invasion" as Hayes asserted?

Hayes' silly talk can fool no one.

The United States is the very one who aggravates the tension in Korea and increases the danger of war.

With no sophism can the United States conceal the nature of an aggressor, meddler and warmaniac.

BUDDHIST MONKS STAGE ANTIGOVERNMENT PROTEST

SK280105 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Some 150 dissident Buddhist monks and followers yesterday staged a violent antigovernment protest on the premises of the Pongun Temple in Samsong-dong, southeastern Seoul.

they shouted such slogans as "Down With the Dictatorship Persecuting Buddhism," calling for the release of detained monks.

the Buddhist protesters had held an antigovernment demonstration in the temple Sunday afternoon, which was followed by an overnight sit-in.

The demonstrators were from over 20 temples nationwide under the Chongye Order. The protesters also included members of dissident Buddhist bodies, including the Minjung (people) Buddhist Movement Federation.

The protesters attempted to take to the street around 2:30 p.m. after an antigovernment rally.

When their march was stopped by riot police firing tear gas, they reacted by hurling stones.

More than 10 demonstrators seized the rooftop of a building in front of the temple and staged a sit-in protest.

PRIME MINISTER URGES RESUMING RED CROSS TALKS

SK280040 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Prime Minister No Sin-yong yesterday called on north Korea to promptly return to the south-north Korean Red Cross talks.

In an address read by Health-Social Affairs Minister Yi Hae-won in the ceremonies marking the 81st anniversary of the founding of the Korea National Red Cross (KNRC), No stressed that the north Korean Red Cross should act in accordance with national conscience and the spirit of the Red Cross."

"We can vividly remember the scenes of tearful reunion of the split families in Seoul and Pyongyang last year," No said.

"The south-north Korean Red Cross talks, which were designed to expand upon such unions however, have been suspended by the unilateral boycott of north Korean authorities with no promises for the future," he noted.

"I again urge the Red Cross society of north Korea to abandon any political intentions or schemes and to return to the dialogue in answer to the national conscience, the spirit of the Red Cross and in the name of the 60 million Korean people," the prime minister said.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON TALKS, TRADE, OLYMPICS

SK280836 Seoul YONHAP in English 0819 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 28 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su said Tuesday that his government is making every effort to resume dialogue with North Korea. Resumption of the stalled inter-Korean talks would be difficult in the near future, however, he said. Choe made the remarks before a group of visiting Japanese reporters.

Regarding South Korean-Japanese relations, he said there is no problem that cannot be worked out if the two countries make common efforts based on mutual understanding and friendly relations. Among the issues pending between Seoul and Tokyo, he said, are Korea's mounting deficit in its trade with Japan, improving the legal status of Koreans residing in Japan and the binational fisheries problem, he pointed out.

Choe said that both countries would like to hold the 14th ministerial meeting in early December in Tokyo. South Korea and Japan should develop bilateral friendship and cooperation through the ministerial meeting, he said.

Choe said that North Korea's bid to co-host the 1988 Summer Olympics deviates from the International Olympic Committee's [IOC] charter and its designation of Seoul as the host of the 1988 summer games. He said that the South Korean Government is making efforts through inter-Korean sports talks, arranged by the IOC, to have North Korea participate in the Seoul Olympics.

Choe said there will be no obstacles preventing China from competing in the Seoul Olympics. The Soviet Union's participation in the games, he said, would help alleviate tensions on the peninsula and maintain peace in Northeast Asia.

The South Korean foreign minister expressed deep concern over Pyongyang's growing military ties with Moscow, including North Korean leader Kim Il-song's recent trip to Moscow. He pointed out that the Soviet Union is stepping up its military, political and diplomatic offensives in Northeast Asia.

On the possibility of establishing a South Korean trade representative office in China, Choe said it is not likely at the present but would be desirable in the long run.

ARMY, HRF BEGIN 'SSANGNYONG-86' EXERCISE

SK280047 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] The Army kicked off a joint military exercise involving 15,000 active-duty personnel and Homeland Reserve Forces (HRF) members Sunday.

The annual exercise, dubbed Ssangnyong (Twin Dragon) 86, will continue until Friday, Army information officers said yesterday.

The training is aimed at testing the combat capability of the HRF personnel in time of a war on the Korean peninsula, according to the officials.

The maneuvers will include a night time combat training, antitank exercises, counterattacks and river-crossing exercises, they said.

On the first day of the five-day exercise, thousands of HRF members joined active-duty Army soldiers at designated areas for deployment in frontline areas, the officers said.

CHON COMMENTS ON SHRINKING FOREIGN DEBT

SK280839 Seoul YONHAP in English 0827 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct 28 (YONHAP) -- Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said Tuesday that this year will mark a turning point in the nation's external debt situation. The debt will shrink this year for the first time in Korea's history, he said, on the strength of the growing national savings rate and the nation's enhanced world-wide trade position.

"Our total foreign debt was originally projected to begin to decline in the early 1990s, but thanks to the concerted effort of all of us, a new basis for a takeoff will be established four to five years ahead of schedule," Chon said at a ceremony marking the 23rd anniversary of Savings Day, held at the Sejong cultural center here.

At the end of September, Korea's foreign liabilities totalled 46.3 billion U.S. dollars, down 500 million dollars from the 1985 year-end level, the Finance Ministry reported earlier Tuesday. The ministry projected that the debt will be reduced by another 500 million by year-end.

By taking full advantage of the favorable international economic climate, the president said, the Korean economy will soon record a higher-than-expected growth rate and a trade surplus for the first time in history. "This year's national savings rate is expected to easily top 30 percent, up from the government's goal of 29.3 percent," he said.

The president moderated his rosy view of the Korean economic situation, warning against the trend toward excessive consumption in some sectors of society. He urged people with high social status to take the initiative in practicing frugality. Chon pointed out that Korea is still burdened with heavy external debt, trade frictions with some countries and other problems.

NDP 'INDEFINITELY' POSTPONES OUTDOOR MASS RALLY

SK250147 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NDP] yesterday decided to put off indefinitely an outdoor mass rally which was originally scheduled to be held in the capital city of Seoul within this month.

The decision was made at a key officers' meeting one day after party president Yi Min-u dropped the hint for postponing the rally.

The NDP had earlier planned to sponsor a large-scale rally to denounce the government's arrest of NDP Rep. Yu Song-hwan on what it claimed to be fabricated charges of sympathizing with North Korean ideology and, at the same time, to promote direct presidential elections.

As to the reason for delay of the rally, Vice President Kim Su-han, from the Kwanak constituency of Seoul, pointed out that Cabinet interpellation at the National Assembly is scheduled through the end of this month.

He also noted that the NDP awaits a reply from President Chon Tu-hwan to NDP president Yi's proposal for an exclusive meeting with him to discuss pending issues, including Yu's arrest.

Kim and other NDP officers admitted that the primary reason for the postponement is the difficulty in preparing for a large-scale rally in Seoul in a short period of time.

Heads of NDP chapters in Seoul have not been too enthusiastic about the rally for various reasons, including financial problems, party sources said.

The party yesterday notified the 14 lawmakers elected from Seoul of its decision.

Shortly after the arrest of Yu last week, the angered NDP leaders agreed to hold the mass rally in the capital city, which the NDP was holding back as the "ultimate card" to play in its struggle against the government.

The opposition party believes that large crowds would turn out to back the NDP at the rally and, therefore, it would place enormous pressure on the ruling camp to accept its demand for the constitutional amendment for direct presidential election.

But party leaders weighed its possible impact on the current tense political situaton amid the government's get tough policy toward the so-called "out-of-parliament" struggles by the opposition, the sources revealed.

Furthermore, the NDP is worried about the strong possibility that if it goes ahead with the rally, there could be a clash between the NDP and so-called anti-Communist organizations which are known to be angry with Yu's "pro-Communist" remarks.

Members of such organizations staged a wild demonstration at the NDP headquarters last week and police were slow to drive them away according to NDP officials.

However, some lawmakers who follow Kim Tae-chung complained of the party's decision yesterday maintaining that it should go ahead as planned.

Vice president Yang Son-chik and Yi Chung-chae were most positive about the outdoor action.

In the meantime, supporters of Kim Yong-sam favor postponement of the Seoul rally. A lawmaker of Kim Yong-sam's faction said, "They would not sponsor outdoor rallies by themselves but would only call upon us to do so. I don't know what is their real intention."

LABOR MINISTER EXPRESSES WISH TO JOIN ILO

SK280337 Seoul YONHAP in English 0238 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct 24 (YONHAP) -- Korean Labor Affairs Minister Yi Hon-ki said Tuesday that the Korean Government has over the past few years repeatedly expressed its wish to join the International Labor Organization [ILO] so it can make "active and constant" contributions to the "prosperity and development" of all nations.

In a keynote speech at the ongoing ILO conference here, Yi said that the Korean Government's top priority is to improve workers' welfare in order to help them lead affluent lives under pleasant working conditions and with job stability.

"Korea in turn has provided several developing countries with technical advisers and training courses, as well as training facilities and equipment, in an effort to strengthen South-South cooperation," the minister said.

Attending the five-day meeting, slated for Oct 27-31, are more than 50 delegates from 20 Middle Eastern and African countries. The subject of the conference is "technical cooperation in the fields of manpower development, employment and labor affairs."

The participants are expected to take up such issues as employment, manpower development, technical tie-ups for the management of labor affairs, technical exchanges among developing countries and mutual cooperation in labor matters.

A Labor Affairs Ministry official said that the conference is "very significant" to Korea since the importance of developing African countries is rising gradually, and several African labor leaders are attending the meeting.

"Korea certainly regards the conference as a good opportunity to improve diplomatic ties with African countries that concurrently maintain diplomatic relations with North (and South) Korea and to foster friendly conditions for joining the ILO," he added.

Among the participating countries are Bahrain, Iraq, Senegal, Guinea Bissau, the Central African Republic, Niger, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Gabon, Ghana, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Kenya, Mauritania, Kuwait, Libya, Zaire, Equatorial Guinea and Burkina Faso.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT CONDEMNS THAI 'AGGRESSION'

BK271412 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 27 Oct 86

[27 October statement of the PRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman -- read by announcer]

[Text] Lately, for instance on 15 October 1986, with the support of aircraft and artillery, the Thai Armed Forces attacked and occupied the area of Hill 537 in Cambodian territory west and southwest of Ampil, Battambang Province. This constitutes a brutal act of aggression, which is part of the Thai authorities' expansionist ambition over the territory of the PRK, an ambition that has been clearly displayed by the Thai rulers in encouraging and creating conditions for Cambodian refugees in Thailand who are natives of provinces adjacent to Cambodia's western border to gain Thai nationality easily and by Thailand's policy of continuing to provide bases for the reactionaries opposed to the PRK. The genocidal Polpotists and all stripes of Khmer reactionaries, who were toppled by the Cambodian people many years ago, are being fed by the Thai on Thai territory and ordered to sneak into the PRK to perpetrate multiple crimes to sabotage the peaceful existance of the Cambodian people.

The so-called aggression against Thai territory by the PRK Armed Forces and Vietnamese Army volunteers, repeatedly alleged by the Thai authorities, is merely a slander aimed at fooling public opinion to cover up the reactionary policy and the constant, gross violations of the PRK's territorial integrity by the Thai authorities.

These acts of the Thai ruling circles have rendered the situation in Southeast Asia more tense and benefit only the reactionaries, whose principle is to carry on confrontation, which runs counter to the interests of the Thai people and the peoples of the three Indochinese countries as well as the peace-loving people in the world.

The Government of the PRK sternly condemns these acts of aggression by the Thai ruling circles and demands that Thailand immediately pull out its forces and put an end to the illegal occupation of the area of Hill 537. The Thai ruling circles must bear full responsibility for all consequences stemming from this aggressive act.

Phnom Penh, 27 October 1986

HUN SEN CONGRATULATES INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

BK271318 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1126 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 27 -- Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen has warmly congratulated Narayan Dutt Tiwari on his appointment as minister for external affairs of the Republic of India.

In his message Hun Sen expressed his confidence that the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries would further develop and strengthen with every passing day.

He wished his Indian counterpart the best of health and success in his noble task.

MOURNING FOR MOZAMBIQUE'S SAMORA MACHEL ANNOUNCED

BK271309 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1128 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 27 -- The Kampuchean people will go into one-day mourning, Oct. 28 for the late President Samora Moises Machel of the People's Republic of Mozambique. It was announced in a communique jointly released here today by the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, the State Council, the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland.

PHNOM PENH COMMENTARY CALLS UN RESOLUTION 'ERRONEOUS'

BK260909 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Station commentary: "Another Erroneous Decision of the United Nations"]

[Text] The 41st UN General Assembly has passed another erroneous resolution by recognizing the illegal presence of the Democratic Kampuchean clique. This resolution runs totaly counter to the conscience of mankind and constitutes a wantonly unjust act of interference in the internal affairs of the PRK -- the sovereign and sole, legitimate state of the Cambodian people.

Everyone knows that during the past more than 7 years, the United States has stubbornly and arbitrarily insisted on accepting the genocidal Pol Pot clique, whose hands are stained with the blood of 3 million Cambodians. This clearly proves that it is the U.S. imperialists, the hegemonists-expansionists, and the ASEAN countries, that are hostile to Cambodia and have pressured the United Nations to take a path that runs counter to the spirit of the UN Charter. It is well remembered that, after the Camobidan people had smashed and toppled the genocidal Pol Pot clique in 1979, the hegemonists-expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the ASEAN countries -- particularly the Thai reactionary rightists -- fostered the clique and provided it with sanctuaries to use it to oppose the revival of the Cambodian people. They have sought every means to enable the genocidal Pol Pot clique to return to massacre the Cambodian people. They have used the UN forum to serve their interests and dark schemes. Following the failure of the so-called International Conference on Kampuchea, they created the so-called tripartite CGDK, which is in fact just a piece of cloth to cover up the corpse of the genocidal Pol Pot clique. Every passing year, they have made great efforts to distort the facts about the situation in Cambodia and to cover up the rotten face of the lackey. They have tried to bury the history of the evil deeds committed by their lackey during its rule of 3 years, 8 months, and 8 days and many other crimes that it has continued to commit until today. They have organized various forces, such as the resignation of the genocidal Pol Pot clique and the so-called 8-point proposal, in an attempt to [words indistinct].

At present, the world community has continued to demand the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique militarily and politically. The widening rift among the three groups has affected the so-called tripartite CGDK to the point that it is heading toward total doom. It has been able to survive until today only because of the aid provided by the Beijing clique, Washington, and Bangkok. It is living in exile on the threshold of Thai territory. It enjoys no support from even a single Cambodian. In such a situation, is UN recognition of this clique in accord with this top body's charter? What the United Nations has done is tantamount to assisting the criminals whose hands are stained with our people's blood. It shows contempt for world public opinion and the souls of more than 3 million Cambodians who died miserably at the criminal hands of the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

Such a resolution is a violation of the Cambodian people's right to self-determination and will only obstruct the trend toward dialogue aimed at seeking a correct settlement of the Cambodian problem and the construction of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Obviously, the Cambodians and the world's people have nurtured great indignation against the genocidal Pol Pot clique and other Cambodian reactionaries. They should have been hanged. They should not have been allowed to take a seat at the United Nations. Fostering, providing military aid to, and sending these elements to conduct acts of sabotage and create instability with the military support of a neighboring country against another country -- which is reviving and has bravely chosen another kind of social development path -- are regarded as acts of international terrorism and aggression, which run counter to the UN Charter and must be condemned by the world community.

The Cambodian people have regained and exercised their full right to self-determination for nearly 8 years now, since the time they drove these genocidal elements out of Cambodia. Our people have reestablished their friendly relations with all the progressive peoples on the basis of equity and mutual respect for each other's interests. This is why the Cambodian people have proposed that Thailand establish a safe zone along their common border and join in talks to settle the problem of refugees in Thailand. The Cambodian people [passage indistinct] phase by phase and annually until it is completed in 1990. At present, all Cambodian people are striving to rebuild their country. The PRK has been advancing firmly. The Cambodian people are firmly confident in the new regime, which is their sole, legitimate and legal representative. As for the so-called tripartite CGDK, it is heading toward total doom and does not represent any Cambodian. The so-called tripartite CGDK is just a mask for the genocidal Pol Pot clique and [words indistinct] at the United Nations.

The successive resolutions of the United Nations have not provided the settlement that the Cambodian people want. This is because these resolutions are erroneous, incorrect, deceitful, and unjust. Such a deed is useless and affects the prestige of the United Nations.

We reject and regard as null and void all resolutions related to the Cambodian problem. This has been clearly stressed in the message of PRK Foreign Minister Comrade Hun Sen to His Excellency Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations, on 18 October 1986. The whole world has positively valued the all-round development in the PRK. Thus, it is clear that even the erroneous resolution of the United Nations cannot affect the advance of the PRK and the correct and just struggle waged by the Cambodian people in defending and building their Cambodian fatherland toward socialism. Moreover, this resolution cannot prevent the collapse of the tripartite CGDK.

Thanks to the firm solidarity of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos and that of the three Indochinese countries with the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries, and progressive mankind in the world, the PRK will certainly advance more firmly. No enemy can reverse the situation in Cambodia.

KHAMPHAI BOUPHA MEETS WITH NEW SOVIET ENVOY

BK251036 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Vientiane, October 25 (KPL) -- Yuriy Yakovlevich Mikjeyev, the newly appointed ambassador of the USSR to the Lao PDR, met here on Oct 23 the Lao Deputy Foreign Minister Khamphai Boupha and presented him a copy of his credentials.

K. Boupha expressed his hope that the new ambassador would do his best to fulfill his diplomatic mission here hence contributing to the promotion of the friendship and allround cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union.

KHAMTAI SIPHANDON ADDRESSES ARMY CONGRESS

BK220619 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] In a joyous atmosphere in which the entire party, army, and people are enthusiastically competing to score achievements to welcome the forthcoming fourth party congress, a congress of army cadres was gallantly convened on the morning of 20 October at the National Defense Ministry in Vientiane to study the draft political report to be submitted by the LPRP Central Committee to the fourth party congress. The congress was chaired by Comrade General Khamtai Siphandon, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense.

Attending were the comrade deputy ministers of national defense -- Lieutenant General Somsak Saisongkham, Major General Osakan Thammathava, and Major General Choummali Sai-gnakon; many comrade party Central Committee members in charge of the army; and representatives of various corps, units, regional forces, factories and plants, schools, hospitals, and production bases; representatives of heroes and heroines and emulation combatants; and senior cadres of various battalions.

In his opening speech, Comrade General Khamtai Siphandon said that this congress of army cadres is being convened for studying and contributing views to the draft political report to be submitted by the party Central Committee to the fourth party congress, for assessing the national defense and public security task in the past years, and for firmly grasping the direction and tasks of national defense and public security in the new period of the revolution. He said in part the following:

[Begin recording] Over the past 10 years, particularly since the third party congress, thanks to the party's correct line and under the talented leadership of the party Central Committee headed by respected and beloved Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, our army and people have recorded great, multifaceted, and firm victories. Various armed forces have recorded great achievements in maintaining public security, resolutely smashing all enemy's adventurous schemes, and firmly safeguarding the new system and our beloved country, thus making an important contribution to gradually pacifying the security situation in the country and creating favorable conditions for our national development.

Moreover, our armed forces have been further consolidated, built, and developed in both quantity and quality. The party's leadership in the armed forces has been consolidated and improved in conformity with the new mechanism. Meanwhile, they have recorded commendable achievements in the task of shifting to the grassroots to build political bases and strategic rear areas and in taking part in economic construction. Our army has served as the shock force in carrying out the party's line, policies, and plans in many respects. Though these achievements are initial, they are of great significance.

They testify to the correctness and creativeness of the line, policies, and plans and demonstrate the army's boundless loyalty to the party's leadership and its ability in all spheres of work.

Nevertheless, parallel with the great achievements, we are faced with shortcomings and weaknesses. In the face of the requirements of the situation, we must jointly perceive and correctly assess problems and positively seek ways to effectively resolve them. The world and regional situation is developing fiercely and unflinchingly; the three currents of the world revolution continue to develop their offensive position; the socialist system with the Soviet Union being the prop has been consolidated and strengthened continuously; and movements for peace are developing vigorously, thus checking a world war. Neverthelss, the U.S. imperialists and the international reactionaries are resorting to cruel and cunning schemes. They are seeking every way possible to check and destroy the world revolutionary movements. They are currently striving to carry out multifaceted sabotage schemes against our country, particularly their scheme of peacefully changing the situation in this country by means of cunning and cruel tricks in the hope of weakening the Lao revolution and swallowing up our country. For this reason, the struggle between us and the enemy as well as the struggle to determine which side is winning -- socialism or capitalism -- will continue in a complex, fierce, and unflinching manner.

Dear comrades, the fourth party congress is being held soon. It will be a great historical event for our party and country. It will be a party's profound and thorough political life campaign requiring the concentration of the entire party's intelligence and creativity. This congress of army cadres constitutes and important contribution to the success of the fourth party congress. Therefore, our comrade delegates must heighten their sense of responsibility; contribute broad and profound views to the draft political report of the party central committee; study, analyze and assess rights and wrongs, weaknesses, and advantages with the solemn spirit of criticism; and grasp and understand the implementation of the party's line in the past, particularly the implementation of the national defense and public security task; and concentrate efforts on studying the immediate plans, policies, direction, and tasks. At the same time, we must jointly seek all positive ways to stand ready to carry out and fulfill the resolutions of the fourth party congress. [end recording]

On the evening of the same day, delegates to the congress jointly studied, assessed, and contributed views to the draft political report with a high sense of responsibility.

Further Details on Congress

BK270540 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] As reported earlier, a conference of army representatives has opened and is continuing vigorously. Delegates to the conference have joined in studying and contributing views to the draft political report to be submitted by the LPRP Central Coammittee to the coming fourth party congress. They also discussed other issues raised for discussion.

The delegates have had unanimous views on the line and policies of the party and state and unanimously approved the orientation for the tasks for the next 5 years from 1986 to 1990 submitted by the National Defense Ministry with regard to national defense and public security work -- a direct responsibility of the army. In addition, the delegates heard model reports from some grass-roots units on their outstanding experience in guiding and leading the building of all-round strong grass-roots units and strong and pure party units, on the task of shifting to the grassroots to build basic establishments and psychological battlefields, and on the experience in carrying out other tasks.

COMMENTARY ON SOLIDARITY AMONG INDOCHINESE PARTIES

BK251336 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Article: "Solidarity Among Three Fraternal Parties Which Inherit Tradition of Indochinese Communist Party"]

[Text] Since the early national liberation struggles, the struggles of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia have been closely linked. The parties of the three countries originated from the Indochinese Communist Party founded and led by the Great President Ho Chi Minh who brought the beacon of Marxism-Leninism to illuminate the revolutions of the three Indochinese countries. As a successor to the Indochinese Communist Party, the LPRP has always maintained its unswerving stand toward Marxism-Leninism and creatively and appropriately applied this doctrine to the true situation in its country. It has always striven to contribute to strengthening its special relations with the two fraternal parties of Vietnam and Cambodia.

In his speech at the closing ceremony of the conference held on 21 September 1964 [as heard] to review and draw experience on combat activities in Laos, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan explained the important contributions made by Vietnamese volunteer combats to the great success and victory of the Lao revolution. He said in part: The main cause of the victory is that the Lao revolution is closely linked with the Vietnamese revolution or, in other words, is part of the Indochinese revolution. Recalling the past 20 years, the two fraternal Lao and Vietnamese peoples have alwys shared weal and woe and jointly carried out their revolution. The friendship between our two nations, parties, and armies is extremely close. Our bilateral relations are special ones. We have jointly turned Marxism-Leninism into practice, particularly in building new relations between two fraternal parties and countries.

Addressing the third LPRP congress, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan said in part: In the new stage, the foreign affairs task of the LPRP and the LPDR Goverment is to persist in a foreign policy of peace, independence, and socialism and constantly strengthen our special solidarity, militant alliance, and all-round cooperation with fraternal Vietnam and Cambodia. Our Lao party and government will do everything possible to strengthen the militant solidarity, special relationship, and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam and among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality, and mutual trust and to promote mutual assistance in a comradely spirit with a view to bringing into full play the aggregate strength of the three countries to serve the defence of national independence and socialist construction in each country, striving together to firmly safeguard the outposts of socialism in Southeast Asia for the sake of peace in the region and in the world.

We fully support the Vietnamese people's socialist contruction cause and the defense of their socialist homeland. We will do everything in our power to support the Cambodian people's revolutionary cause and wish the fraternal Cambodian people, under the glorious banner of the KPRP, success in promptly overcoming the heavy consequences to the extremely brutal genocidal regime of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, and Khieu Samphan -- stooges of the Beijing big-nation expansionist and hegemonists--and ever bigger successes in the revival, development, and defense of their revolutionary gains and in moving Cambodia to socialism. Thanks to the LPRP's appropriate line in strengthening the special solidarity with fraternal Vietnam and Cambodia we have successfully contributed firmly defending the outposts of socialism in Southeast Asia. No enemy can break this special solidarity among the three Indochinese countries.

PRC'S TIAN JIYUN MEETS WITH FOREIGN MINISTER

BK240824 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Oct 86 p 1, 3

[Text] China cannot normalise relations with the Soviet Union as long as Moscow supports the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun told Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday.

Mr Tian, who is visiting Thailand as part of his Southeast Asian tour, yesterday talked with ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi for about 90 minutes on a wide range of political issues, including Sino-Vietnamese relations and Kampuchea.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sarot Chawanawirat quoted Mr Tian as saying there has been no improvement in Sino-Soviet relations since Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev announced his "Look East" policy in July in a bid to ease regional tensions and promote better relations with Asian countries, particularly with China.

In announcing the new policy, Mr Gorbachev hinted at Moscow's willingness to pull back from Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam provided that Washington renounces its military presence in the Philippines.

He also hinted at Moscow's willingness to reduce its troops positioned along the Sino-Soviet border and to accept Beijing's claim in a territory dispute on the Amur River.

Mr. Sarot said the Chinese Vice Premier accused Moscow of insincerity in its call to normalise relations and of failing to back up its words with deeds.

Mr Tian said that the Soviet Union refused to stop its military assistance to Vietnam, adding that if Moscow did not stop supporting Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea, it could not hope for normal relations with China.

Nevertheless, trade relations between China and the Soviet Union will continue, the Chinese Vice Premier said.

Mr Tian said that Hanoi had waged a relentless -- but unsuccessful -- campaign to open talks with China before and after Mr Gorbachev unveiled his "Look East" policy.

He revealed that Vietnam had made five offers to open talks with China which were all turned down, adding that Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach proposed talks when he attended China's National Day celebration at the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi on October 1.

The Chinese Vice Premier found the attitudes of both the Soviet Union and Vietnam, especially towards the Kampuchean conflict, basically unchanged.

He supported the eight-point peace plan proposed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which Vietnam rejected.

He said China wants Kampuchea to be a neutral country which is friendly to all countries, particularly its neighbours.

Mr Tian described his talks with Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin on Wednesday as very fruitful and said that economic and trade relations between the two countries should be upgraded.

Mr Sarot quoted ACM Sitthi as telling Mr Tian that relations between Thailand and Vietnam could not improve as long as Vietnam occupies Kampuchea and denies the Khmer people their right to self-determination.

ACM Sitthi said Thailand recognises Moscow's important role in solving the Kampuchean problem.

The Foreign Minister also told the Chinese Vice Premier about Vietnamese peace overtures to Thailand -- including pledges it has made in letters to respect Thailand's territorial integrity -- and about Vietnamese attacks on Buriram Province that have killed or wounded several Thais.

Thailand has always been cautious in dealing with Vietnam, ACM Sitthi told the Chinese minister.

ACM Sitthi last night hosted a dinner for the Chinese minister and his delegation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Earlier, Mr Tian signed agreements with Thailand on China's behalf to avoid doubt taxation and to buy an additional 100,000 tonnes of rice.

He also called for greater Thai investment in China apart from those in hotels and tourism.

VO DONG GIANG ON CAMBODIA, BILATERAL RELATIONS

BK250056 Bangkok THE NATION in English 25 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] The Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea will not mount their usual dry-season offensive against the Khmer resistance forces this year unless the guerrillas try to reestablish their strongholds inside Kampuchea, a Vietnamese minister said yesterday [24 October].

Vo Dong Giang, a minister without portfolio in the Foreign Ministry, said the Vietnamese forces had destroyed all the Khmer resistance bases along the Thai-Kampuchean border in the 1985 offensive. "Therefore, there is no need for us to launch another offensive this year," he said.

But he told THE NATION that the Vietnamese would be forced to attack the guerrillas if they attempt to reestablish their bases inside Kampuchea. He said the Khmer guerrillas are now seeking refuge inside Thailand.

Speaking to reporters after his meeting with Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan, Giang said Vietnam was ready to support any solution to the Kampuchean conflict through a "national reconciliation" among the Khmers.

But he stressed in the interview with THE NATION that Hanoi will reject any move to return the Khmer Rouge to power.

Giang claimed that there was a "new element" in his talks with Praphat yesterday. He said he told Praphat that Thailand and Vietnam can proceed to improve their relations despite their differences over the Kampuchean conflict.

But it has been the policy of the Thai Government to have the differences removed before it will improve its ties with Vietnam.

However, Giang said Praphat proposed yesterday that the two countries can improve their relations and settle the differences at the same time. "This is what I call a new element," he said through an interpreter.

Giang also said that he presented a set of "seven scenarios" for the Thai authorities to consider in connection with the situation in this region. They include a complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in exchange for a halt to outside assistance to the Khmer resistance, the creation of a safety zone along the Thai-Kampuchean border, a framework for a peaceful co-existence between ASEAN and Indochina, and an end to the superpowers' intervention in the region.

The Vietnamese minister, who arrived here Wednesday for a three-day visit, reiterated the [as published] Vietnam's pledge to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea by 1990.

Giang said Praphat and he "stated our positions clearly" during yesterday's talks. Though Giang indicated that his meeting with Praphat was a positive step, neither appeared to have departed from their original stands on the Kampuchean issue.

He denied a press report quoting Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sarot Chawanawirat as saying that he told Praphat that Vietnam considered the Kampuchean conflict to be an international problem.

He said the only international aspect of the Kampuchean problem is the presence of the Vietnamese forces in that country. He said the Kampuchean conflict is a matter to be solved by the Kampuchean people themselves.

Giang said Praphat conveyed him a message from Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila that he would be willing to meet his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach in Bangkok if the latter had something concrete to discuss to solve the Kampuchean impasse.

Former Thai ambassador to Hanoi Atsada Chaiyanam told THE NATION yesterday that the atmosphere is "excellent" now to improve the Thai-Vietnamese ties. He said that Thach and his deputy Hoang Bich Son and other senior Foreign Ministry officials came recently to the Thai Embassy in Hanoi for the first time to bid goodbye to him.

"It was a rare occasion to have such high officials at the Thai Embassy. It caused quite a stir in diplomatic circles there," he said. Atsada will be replaced by Chuchai Kasemsan as the new ambassador to Hanoi.

It was also at this farewell party that Thach said that Vietnam wanted to join ASEAN, he said.

Spokesman Sarot said that Giang also took note of the Thai request that the 460 Thai fishermen jailed in Vietnam should be released as soon as possible. "Vietnam has agreed to free them, but they are still there," he added

Further on Thai-SRV Talks

BK250322 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Oct 86 p 3

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila is willing to meet Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach for talks on the condition that Vietnam shows a genuine intention to make progress.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sarot Chawanawirat said this message was conveyed to visiting Vietnamese Minister Without Portfolio Vo Dong Giang during a meeting with Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan.

Mr Praphat met with Mr Giang, who is a Vietnamese Foreign Ministry official for nearly two hours yesterday for talks which took place on Kampuchea.

The proposed meeting has been raised several times by the Vietnamese both here and in Hanoi, sources said.

Mr Thach has proposed a meeting with ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi to former Thai Ambassador to Hanoi Atsada Chaiyanam.

Sources said Thailand had not set conditions for talks but felt if the meeting takes place, Vietnam should indicate a genuine desire for progress which so far it has not done.

The deputy minister told Mr Giang that continued Vietnamese incursions into Thailand raised questions as to true Vietnamese intentions.

Mr Giang said at the start of the meeting that the superpowers had indicated a desire to ease global tensions and that this would affect other regions of the world including Southeast Asia.

A Vietnamese Embassy spokesman said Mr Giang's statements on Kampuchea dealt with both international and internal aspects.

Thai officials were told the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces depended on the termination of external support for the Pol Pot clique.

The international aspects include a guarantee of security for both Thailand and the Heng Samrin regime.

The sources said the reference to equal security meant Heng Samrin troops should be allowed a free hand in Kampuchea and along the border.

Referring to internal aspects, Mr Giang said Hanoi wanted the Khmers to exercise their rights of self-determination and supported national reconciliation -- as long as this did not mean a return of the Pol Pot clique.

Mr Giang said Vietnam had told the Heng Samrin regime it would withdraw all its forces by 1990 at the latest, assuming there is not political solution before then.

Deputy Minister Praphat then asked Vietnam to release 460 Thai fishermen jailed in Vietnam. He also requested that Thailand be allowed to acquire new ground for the Thai Embassy in Hanoi, and said Thailand was willing to relinquish land in Ho Chi Minh City.

Hanoi was also asked to take back 40,000 Vietnamese refugees from the Dien Bien Phu period. Mr Giang replied that this was a matter which would take time to consider. [passage omitted]

SITTHI ON TALKS WITH SRV; RELATIONS WITH LAOS

BK280119 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Oct 86 p 5

[Text] Thailand will have meaningful dialogue with Vietnam only after the conclusion of the Vietnamese Communist Party congress scheduled for December, said Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday.

But Sitthi repeated that he was ready to meet his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach if such meeting would lead to a solution to the eight-year-old Kampuchean conflict.

"It is better to settle the conflict on the negotiating table than on the battlefield," he told reporters before the signing of an agreement on avoidance of double taxation with China at the Foreign Ministry.

Sitthi held out hope that changes in the Vietnamese leadership following the 6th party congress in Hanoi would lead to a positive development, especially in Vietnam's foreign policy.

Thailand always welcomes any positive gesture and goodwill from Hanoi, he said.

Vo Dong Giang, a Vietnamese minister without portfolio in the Foreign Ministry, visited Thailand last week and held talks with Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan during which he was told that Sitthi would be willing to meet Thach.

On the Thai-Laotian relations, Sitthi said he was optimistic that they would further improve.

The minister said a delegation of the Foreign Ministry officials will leave for Vientiane either in the second week of next month or in December. The decision to send the delegation is seen as an effort by the Thai side to improve its strained relations with Laos.

Sitthi said the delegation will carry his personal message to Laotian Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut but did not elaborate.

Sitthi also welcomed a statement by Claude Cheysson, the EC Commissioner for Southeast Asia, about the EC's intention to support projects which will bring closer cooperation between Thailand and Laos.

Cheysson said in Vientiane last week that the EC would support any joint projects that Laos might launch with Thailand.

Sitthi said Cheysson was referring to the Mekong Committee which Thailand, Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea are members. The minister said cooperation under the Mekong Committee has not proceeded satisfactorily due to political factors in the region.

The membership of Kampuchea was suspended in 1975 and it was later renamed as the Interim Mekong Committee.

The committee has been a forum for Laos, Vietnam and Thailand to help each other in various development schemes.

ARUN EXPECTED TO HEAD DELEGATION TO LAOS

BK250142 Bangkok THE NATION in English 25 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] The list of strategic goods banned for export to Laos has been trimmed down from 205 to just 35-40 to strengthen the position of a Thai delegation due to visit the landlocked neighbour next month, informed sources told THE NATION yesterday.

The government is also expected to appoint PM's adviser Arun Phanuphong to head the high-powered delegation assigned to lay the groundwork for a higher-level visit to Laos by ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila.

The sources said that the other list of 68 items of goods exported to the landlocked country which are subject to qualitative controls was also expected to be slashed.

A review of the list of strategic goods is still under way and will have to be approved by the National Security Council (NSC) and Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon before the Thai team leaves for Vientiane.

The Thai delegation will be armed with the reviewed lists when they sit down for negotiations with their Laotian counterparts, the sources said.

Many of the items were taken out of the list because they have scarcely been exported to Laos or because they have been already covered by other laws. The action was designed to weaken possible accusations by Laotian and Vietnamese propaganda machines against Bangkok.

A major portion was however taken out of the 205-item list because the Thai side wants to promote trade with Laos. These items are also needed by the Laotian people. In this regard, the move is aimed to serve the mutual interests of the two countries.

Thai officials are also discussing the proposal to open more border points with Laos on a temporary basis as a step that may lead to opening them on a permanent basis. One idea is to open the border points 15 days a month.

The sources said that Bangkok will move slowly toward promoting bilateral trade through the border points.

There are now two border points through which trade is conducted -- one in Nong Khai and the other in Mukdahan and Laos has complained of difficulties in transporting goods from Thailand to the other parts of the country.

NAEO NA EDITORIAL SUPPORTS TRADE WITH LAOS

BK241119 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 24 Oct 86 p 3

[Editorial: "Don't Be Half Afraid and Half Brave"]

[Text] The officials concerned from the Foreign Trade Department, Foreign Ministry, Commerce Ministry, Economic Department, National Security Council, Customs Department, and the Internal Security Operation Command have agreed during a meeting to relax trade restrictions with Laos by removing 170 of the 273 items from the list of strategic goods banned for export to that country.

The relaxation of trade restrictions will pave the way for the two countries to jointly benefit from bilateral trade.

Formerly, the government applied a trade limitation policy with Laos for security reasons for fear Laos might use strategic goods from our country to undermine our security. However, it appears this allowed other countries such as Singapore and Japan to make huge profits from reselling our products to Laos.

Army Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut believes that trade should be separated from politics. He said the army will fully support trade with Laos for the sake of the country's economy since we are facing trade protectionism from the United States and other countries.

We have stressed before that amid strong trade competition it is not reasonable to make things more difficult for ourselves by limiting our trade. On the contrary, we should find as many new markets for our goods as we can, particularly in the neighboring countries. Although the neighboring countries are not big markets, they can help buy our agricultural and industrial products.

Everyone will recall that we used to ban trade with China for security reasons. After we changed our policy, we found we had made a mistake and lost the opportunity to make huge profits. Trade between Thailand and China is now expanding extensively without any repercussions on our security.

For this reason, the government must take further action to relax trade restrictions with Laos as much as it can, because this will lead not only to economic gain, but also to better relations between the two brotherly countries.

FORMER 'YOUNG TURKS' RECEIVE ASSIGMENTS

BK250424 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut has signed an order appointing the 28 former Young Turks readmitted to the service to the following positions:

-- Col Chuphong Matthawaphan, to assist at the Cavalry Centre, Saraburi.
-- Col Nansak Khomphairi, to assist in the Personnel Section of Internal Security Operations Command.
-- Col Sombat Rotphothong, to assist at the Institute of Army Academies.
-- Col Phanlop Pinmani, to assist in the Internal Security Operations Command [ISOC].
-- Col Bawon Ngamkasem, to assist at the Artillery Centre, Lop Buri.
-- Col Prap Chotikasathian, to assist at the Civic Affairs Centre.
-- Col Saengsak Mangkhalasiri, to assist in the ISOC.
-- Col Wirayut Inwasa, to assist in the Territorial Defence Department.
-- Col Thawiwat Niyomsen, to assist in the Special Services Department.
-- Col Pricha Khotchaseni, to lecture at the Special Welfare Centre.
-- Col Prachiat Panchinda, Col Prasit Yothiphithak, Col Phirat Sawaniwat and Col Thanat Phaktiphat, to lecture at the Army College.
-- Col M.R. Adundet Chakkraphan, attached to the general staff of the Institute of Army Academies.
-- Lt-Col Ong-at Champhunpha, to assist in the Logistics Department.
-- Lt-Col Sompong Kathancharoen, to assist in the Ordnance Department.
-- Lt-Col Somphong Wisetsang, to assist at the Cavalry Centre, Saraburi.
-- Lt-Col Worachet Watcharabunchot, to assist on the general staff of the commander.
-- Lt-Col Praphat Phunkham, to assist in the Operations Department.
-- Lt-Col Bunyang Bucha, to assist at the Infantry Centre.
-- Lt-Col Suraphon Chinachit, to assist in the Institute of Army Academies.
-- Lt-Col Ronnachai Sisuworanan, to assist in the Institute of Army Academies.
-- Lt-Col Phaithun Nakkharat, to assist in the Operations Department.
-- Lt-Col Suthin Chiangthong and Lt-Col Prasoet Kasuwan, to assist at the Artillery Centre.
-- Maj Sanchai Bunthriksawat, to lecture at the General Staff College.

A position for Maj Surarit Chanthratit was not announced pending his reporting to the Army.

113 PRC FISHERMEN RELEASED 27 OCTOBER

OW271510 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 27 -- The Vietnamese Government has released 113 Chinese who had intruded into the territorial waters of Quang Ninh and Haiphong for fishing.

The Vietnamese side supplied fuel and food to the returnees whose vessels left the Vietnamese waters at the Bac Luan river mouth in Quang Minh Province on October 25, 1986.

The said Chinese confessed that they had intruded into the Vietnamese waters to catch sea products, and therefore violated Vietnamese and international laws. They expressed their gratitude to the Vietnamese Government and people for their humane treatment.

Also recently, a Chinese boat was in distress and drifted to the Quang Ninh waters. Two persons on board were dead, but four others were saved. The local administration buried the dead and looked after the survivors and later helped them return to their families.

HANOI MANDARIN CITES PEOPLE'S WISH FOR PEACE WITH CHINA

OW251113 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Station special program: "'Rambling Talk With Listeners' -- Newsletter: 'A Common Wish of the Vietnamese People for Peace and Friendship'"]

[Excerpts] It is the Vietnamese people's wish to live peacefully and amiably with other people in the world, in neighboring countries, and particularly in China. These sentiments were keenly felt when this reporter interviewed some workers in the Hanoi textile mill. In the national day greeting message to Chinese leaders from Chairman of the Vietnamese Council of State Truong Chinh, the wish for peace and friendship with China was also expressed. [passage omitted] This message has evoked strong repercussions among staff and workers in the mill, and has further enhanced their wish for resumption of Vietnamese-Chinese friendship. Many workers told this station's reporter about their impressions of China when they were there earlier as apprentices learning skills from Chinese masters. [passage omitted]

(Chen Rong), director of this mill's spinning operation room told the reporter: [Begin recording -- in Vietnamese fading into Mandarin translation] In 1959, I learned spinning and weaving techniques in Shanghai's No 21 cotton mill, in China, for 18 months. I learned how to install and maintain machines in a very short time, thanks to the inspired instructions of the Chinese masters. During this time, a keen friendship was established between the masters and me and there was mutual trust. I would like to give my best regards to all these Chinese masters. [passage omitted] [end recording]

After leaving the textile mill, the feelings of the workers toward their Chinese masters kept returning to this reporter's mind. I think this might also be the Chinese people's wish! To resume Vietnamese-Chinese friendship not only conforms to the interests and wishes of the Vietnamese and Chinese people, but also is an irresistible trend. The question is whether Chinese leaders will act in accordance with this inevitable trend shaped by the people.

TRUONG CHINH MEETS WITH NEW ENVOY FROM CUBA

OW271758 Hanoi VNA in English 1446 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 27 -- Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and president of the State Council, received here today the new Cuban ambassador to Vietnam, Armando Saucedo Yero.

The Vietnamese leader had a cordial talk with the Cuban diplomat.

AFP ON 'NEW ECONOMIC GUIDELINES'

BK261307 Hong Kong AFP in English 1253 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi, Oct 26 (AFP) -- The economic guidelines agreed upon during a recent Politburo meeting appear to be in line with the realistic and reformist approach of Vietnamese leader Truong Chinh, according to reliable sources and observers here.

The economic conclusions reached at the Politburo meeting stress that the "social transformation (of Vietnam) cannot take place in one fell swoop," according to a report submitted to the Ho Chi Minh City Party Congress, which has been in session since Wednesday.

The report, published by the party organ NHAN DAN, indicates that the Politburo has acknowledged that the existence of a "private economic sector" is a "necessary objective for a relatively long period."

It was also decided that each province, each sector of the economy, would have some autonomy to carry out socialist transformation at its own rhythm. This decision, observers said, appears to mark a success for Mr Truong Chinh and the reformist thinkers in the party, who have defended the need for decentralisation and an acceleration of economic reforms against conservatives who have called for more central control.

Mr Truong Chinh acknowledged last Sunday that there were disagreements within the Politburo and said that a unanimous decision was eventually reached on economic guidelines which he did not reveal. At the same time, the Vietnamese party chief also reiterated that there was no other path for Vietnam except to continue with the liberal reforms begun one year ago.

According to reliable sources, Vietnamese leaders are studying a new liberal price system that would eliminate subsidies entirely and give enterprises in the provinces great leeway in terms of prices and trade. The project, aimed at eventually installing a unitary price system, could be put in place progressively, depending on the situation in each province, the sources said.

Confirming an apparent willingness among leaders to push through economic reform after several months of political infighting and paralysis. NHAN DAN said in an editorial Wednesday that there was an urgent need to "renew economic thinking" and to resolve problems which emerged during the great changes of the past few months.

VNA CITES PROGRESS REPORT OF HO CHI MINH CITY CONGRESS

OW250721 Hanoi VNA in English 0658 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 24 -- Ho Chi Minh City has over the past recent years tried to implement the resolutions and line of the party Central Committee and the state, recording considerable achievements in various fields, thus gradually transforming itself from a city of entertainments and consumption to a city of production with a new contingent of working people. This comes in the report on the situation and tasks of the city presented at the current congress of its party organization.

Despite difficulties and complexities resulting from the situation in the whole country, the war aftermaths and the legacies left behind by the old regime, the enemy's sabotage activities and the fight between socialism and capitalism, the city has still advanced and made multiform progress.

It has got substantial achievements in industries, handicrafts and agriculture as well as in socio-cultural activities, generally speaking, political security and social order have been maintained. The building of the party, administrations and mass organizations at all level also has made progress.

The report outlines the orientations, objectives and tasks of the city for the 1986-90 period, namely to stabilize the socio-economic situation, particularly stabilize and develop production, stabilize market and price, stabilize and improve a step further the people's living conditions, maintain security and social order, and create conditions for the accumulation of capital to promote socialist industrialization in the following years based on the firm stance of the working class, strengthening proletarian dictatorship, taking the people as basis and promoting the right to collective mastery of the working people.

To this end the city in the next five years will strive to develop commodity industry and agro-product industry, produce more goods for export and create more jobs for the population. It will step up the production of goods on orders place by foreign countries, first of all the Soviet Union and and other socialist countries, with materials supplied by them. By the year 1990, the volume of export industrial product will treble the 1985 figure. The annual industrial production tempo in the coming five years will increase by 15 percent or more.

The city's agriculture and its suburbs will be developed rapidly and comprehensively. Endeavours will be made to achieve 360,000 tons of food by practising intensive farming and crop multiplication, 350,000 tons of vegetables, 500,000 pigs, 70,000 cows, more than 700 tons of chicken and 10 million eggs and 32,000 tons of aquatic products.

In the years to come, the city's foreign trade service should be reorganized, investment should be made in the production of goods for export and products made on orders from foreign buyers, especially the soviet union, with materials supplied by them.

Importance should be attached to foreign trade cooperation with Kampuchea and Laos and to the establishment of economic relations with Phnom Penh (Kampuchea), Leningrad (the Soviet Union), Leipzig (the G.D.R.), Bratislava (Czechoslovakia) and other twinned cities abroad.

In the service industry for foreign exchange, special attention should be paid to tourism.

QUANG NAM-DANANG PARTY CONGRESSES HELD

BK220959 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Through the party organization congresses of six districts and towns in Quang Nam-Danang Province, the new party committees have been strengthened both quantitatively and qualitatively. The total number of newly elected members of district and town party committees is 752, an increase of 199 over the last party committees' membership.

The average age of district and town party committee members in the province is 37 or 38, some 4 to 12 years younger than before. Particularly in the Dai Loc and Tan Phuoc District party committee, the average age of members is 34. Five workers who are directly engaged in production in Danang city, Ho An town, and Hoa Vang District have been elected to the new party committees. The previous party committees had no worker members.

Of 752 members, 113 have a college education in economic management and technology, an increase of 47 comrades. In the mountainous districts, the number of ethnic minority party committee members has also increased. In Giang District, the number of ethnic members has increased by 11. Of the five members of Giang District party committee who have a college education, four are from ethnic minorities.

BINH CHANH DISTRICT PARTY ORGANIZATION HOLDS CONGRESS

BK221005 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] The party organization of Binh Chanh District, Ho Chi Minh City, recently held a congress of 250 delegates representing 1,107 party members of 65 basic party organizations and chapters.

The delegates focused on discussing and severely pointing to the most basic factors that have hampered development of production and the improvement of the people's livelihood.

They unanimously agreed that until 1990 agriculture will remain the foremost battlefront of Binh Chanh District. Moreover, the district must pay proper attention to the development of handicrafts and the artisan industry. On this basis, the party organization will strive in this tenure to increase the production volume to 76,000 metric tons of grain, 1,800 metric tons of sugar, about 500,000 metric tons of sugarcane, 2,400 metric tons of peanuts, 28,000 pigs, and 500,000 ducks and to achieve a growth in the handicrafts and artisan industry of 10 to 15 percent.

The congress elected 41 cadres -- most of whom are young, good, capable, and directly engaged in production in primary installations -- to the fourth tenure of the district party committee.

NGHE TINH PREPARES FOR PROVINCIAL PARTY CONGRESS

BK231220 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Report by radio correspondent Dang Quang Tinh: "Nghe Tinh Urgently Advances Toward the Provincial Party Organization Congress of Delegates"]

[Text] To date, Nghe Tinh has finished holding party organization congresses at the district, sectorial, and provincial organ levels; and it is urgently advancing toward the provincial party organization congress of delegates. If the emulation movement to score the greatest achievements to welcome the provincial party organization congress and the sixth national party congress has whipped up an offensive spirit in production and enthusiasm in the organization of life, then the results of the congresses held at the various basic units, districts, and sectors and the preparations made for the coming provincial party congress are giving birth to a new workstyle that is patterned after economic accounting and socialist business and does away with the old bureaucratic subsidization practices.

The major self-criticism and criticism drive conducted within the party in line with the Secretariat's Directive No 79 had created conditions for the success of the congresses. Many difficult situations were dealt with and many weak and lagging basic units were consolidated before the congresses were held. All this brought an atmosphere of open-mindedness and enthusiasm to the congresses at which the delegates reviewed and assessed the situation and adopted suitable programs and tasks. Tens of thousands of suggestions were contributed to the draft report of the province and the party Central Committee's draft political report, thus not only fulfilling the responsibility of contributing opinions to higher echelons but also truly helping to clarify the work activities of basic units.

The three major basic programs that were the main topics of discussion at grass-roots-level congresses are the grain and food program, the consumer goods program, and the export goods program. The question that was common to all the congresses, whether held by the agricultural sector or by the various enterprises and branches, is how to make agriculture truly a primary front. Regarding grain, different alternatives of simply planting grain crops were offered to resolve the grain problem. This program is closely linked with the export goods program in order to simultaneously increase the volume of export goods and meet part of the demand for grain.

Based on their specific conditions, the various localities assessed their capability for intensive cultivation and multicropping and for enlarging the area to be put under grain while vigorously developing the production of export goods that can be exchanged for grain. In the coastal area, grain production will be combined with fishing; in the midlands, grain cultivation with industrial crop planting; and in the mountainous areas, grain production with forestry and industrial crop planting. All the measures proposed were carefully discussed on the basis of taking into full consideration the available potentials, labor, self-acquired capital, organizational and guidance capability, and feasibility before setting the targets. It is encouraging to note that almost all the targets adopted by the basic units are found to be higher than expected by the higher echelons.

The province had set forth the grain target of 950,000 to 1 million metric tons; but all the districts' target figures yielded a combined total of over 1.1 million metric tons. The province's export target had been established at 10 ruble/dollar [monetary unit as heard] per capita annually; but most of the districts set a higher target, and many basic units adopted a target 50 percent higher or more. In particular, Thanh Dong village, Thanh Chuong District, set a target double that of the provincial target. At present, Thanh Dong has already recorded a per-capita export value of 17 ruble/dollar.

Concerning the consumer goods program, all the basic units formulated their own plans based on the local sources of raw material, labor skills, and capital, with attention focused on the production of essential commodities with a high market value. Many agricultural cooperatives adopted specialized business plans that combine agricultural production with handicrafts.

The congresses held at the various agricultural establishments and districts also discussed the issue of consolidating and perfecting the production relations, considering this a decisive factor for fulfilling the plan norms related to production and life.

All the congresses affirmed that if Directive No 100 is correctly implemented, production will develop and production relations will be consolidated. In localities where nonspecific contracts were offered, production relations have not been consolidated, resulting in a production slump and giving rise to many negative phenomena. In those localities where Directive No 100 was poorly observed, weaknesses have been clearly found in two aspects -- namely the lack of responsibility on the part of party cadres and members and the shortage of technical supplies. The role played by party cadres and members is of decisive significance, but the efforts of the sectors concerned to ensure technical supplies are of no less importance. It was suggested at many congresses that Directive No 100 should be further supplemented to suit the new situation.

The second major issue discussed at grass-roots-level party congresses involved prices. It is necessary to rapidly restore order and eliminate the ever-increasing price gap between industrial goods and supplies for agricultural products. All sectors must correctly observe the spirit of truly considering agriculture as the primary front to help the countryside take a basic step forward in production, develop production comprehensively, combine agriculture with forestry, and turn out plenty of products for consumption and export.

State-run enterprises and the circulation, distribution, and service sectors have concentrated on dealing with such issues as reorganizing production along the line of economic accounting and socialist business, opposing bureaucratism and state subsidies, ensuring the right to take initiative in production, and applying joint business and integration methods in accordance with the guidelines set by the central government and the regulations issued by the Council of Ministers. The congresses held by these units devoted much time to discussing measures designed to support agricultural production in the spirit of making agriculture truly a primary front and especially ensuring the fulfillment of economic contracts with peasants; issues concerning the livelihood of cadres, workers, and state employees; and the labor issue.

At present, only a small number of enterprises can use 80 percent or more of their work force, while many others can use only 50 percent.

Resolving the labor issue was the common objective of all congresses, especially at the township, city, and municipal levels. All 25 townships, Ha Tinh City, and Vinh municipality still face many difficulties in dealing with this issue. The way to resolve the labor issue discussed at the congresses consists of expanding the various branches and trade, increasing the scale of production, and redistributing the work force chiefly within the province. On this issue, a specific orientation is to tap the potentials of the midlands and mountainous areas. The congresses laid special emphasis on the need to organize labor teams consisting of young people with the job of setting up concentrated production zones, planting tea and jute, carrying out forestry work, raising shrimp, fishing, and so forth.

Another major issue at all the congresses was electing executive committees that are fully qualified and capable of ensuring the implementation of resolutions and nominating delegates who will represent the collectives at higher-level party congresses. On this matter, a leading comrade from the provincial party committee revealed that, had the recent self-criticism and criticism drive not been conducted, a number of districts, basic units, and branches would have been in trouble. This ideological drive, launched in accordance with Directive No 79, helped in correctly evaluating cadres. The elections at the congresses clearly showed that party members and delegates were fully aware of the requirements of the new situation and were very impartial and just in the assessment of cadres.

Some comrades who had been severely attacked during the criticism drive still received large number of votes. This is because they have been highly successful in leadership and dynamic and creative in their work, while their shortcomings are limited to some aspects of supervisory attitudes and do not encompass errors concerning principles, the sense of responsibility, or individualism. Other comrades were not major targets during the criticism drive as they generally make no serious mistakes, but they were not reelected because of their dubious supervisory capability and inefficiency. Virtually all those who had violated ethical codes and lost their prestige before the masses were not reelected, because it was affirmed at the congresses that, for those who are engaged in party work, virtue and prestige also constitute part of their talent. Many comrades are, in all likelihood, still capable, but they readily stepped down upon seeing that some young, dynamic, and qualified cadres should be boldly promoted.

The composition of the executive committees, especially at the district level, clearly reflects the trend toward rejuvenation and an increase in the number of scientific-technological cadres. The percentage of female committee members has also risen. Some 50 percent of district party committee secretaries elected for this term of office hold this post for the first time. The executive committees generally have also undergone a 50-percent personnel change. The average age of district party committee members in the last term of office was almost 50 as compared with 41-42 now, or at most not over 45 in the current term. In particular, the average age of party committee members of Con Cuong District is only 38, and the percentages of committee members who are women or workers directly engaged in production and specialized work has also increased.

The Nghe Tinh provincial party committee has urgently reviewed the situation and selected various issues for discussion at the congress of delegates of the provincial party organization to be held late this October.

The provincial party committee has set the requirement that the forthcoming congress must adopt a comprehensive program of action aimed at exploiting the province's three strong points -- agriculture and forestry, fishery, and industry, which is chiefly the processing industry -- to implement successfully the three major programs concerning grain and food, consumer goods, and export goods. The congress will also discuss a human resources strategy designed to solve the labor issue, improve the people's life, and in particular educate the young to create a new generation worthy of the birthplace of the Nghe Tinh soviet movement as well as of the native place of Uncle Ho, who will serve as the basis for the future progress of Nghe Tinh.

An atmosphere of enthusiasm and confidence is mounting with each passing day as preparations are made to hold the congress of delegates of the provincial party organization. This is the current situation in Nghe Tinh.

AN GIANG HOLDS PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESS

OW241231 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The An Giang provincial party organization congress was held from 15 to 18 October, with 354 delegates participating, representing the more than 7,000 party members in the province.

Over the past 3 years, the party organization of the Mekong Delta province of An Giang has led the local people to overcome difficulties and the consequences of the southwestern border war waged by the Pol Pot clique, to build and develop the province's economy and society, and to maintain national defense and security.

By practicing intensive cultivation, crop transition, and crop rotation, An Giang has formed specialized cultivation areas for rice and export crops. From 1982 to 1985 An Giang achieved a yearly 4.5 percent grain output increase. The cultivated acreage decreased 8 percent, but per hectare paddy yield was up 11.5 percent while the annual per capita grain supply reached 530 kilograms. This amount in 1985 was 16 kilograms more than in 1982. In addition, An Giang developed the cultivation of subsidiary crops for export and its herd of oxen, obtained some initial results in breeding shrimp and goby for export, and restored and maintained 10,000 hectares of cajeput forests.

In industry, small industry, and handicrafts, An Giang achieved a yearly 36 percent increase in production of goods for distribution, circulation, and export. By properly applying the price system and local marketing, economic association, and export-import exchange methods, An Giang constantly increased and doubled goods production. As a result, the province fairly effectively increased budget revenues; achieved balance in funds, goods, revenues, and expenditures; contributed to serving production and the local people's lives; and fulfilled its grain obligation to the central government.

The congress pointed out the shortcomings, mistakes, and weaknesses of previous provincial party organization. In fact, grain production, though being developed, failed to develop rapidly and comprehensively. Industry, small industry, and handicrafts failed to meet agricultural production requirements. Authoritarianism and negativeness prevailed in many places. Export-import operations were tardy. Managerial work regarding films and arts remained lax. Quality of education was poor. More than 10 percent of the general education schools still used the three-session system. Little change was noted in remote rural areas and former resistance bases. Party-development work remained slow and failed to meet requirements.

The congress determined that the direction of An Giang's economic development is that agriculture must be regarded as the foremost front, with grain and foodstuffs production as the center. Grain production must gradually attain the target of 1.1 million metric tons. Local income must double, 70 percent of which must come from agricultural production.

To prevent floods during the month of July, An Giang must build two production zones based on crop cultivation patterns. The province must strive to produce 50,000 tons of beans, 13,000 tons of sugar, and 2,000 tons of tobacco while growing 500 hectares of mulberry trees, 35,000 hectares of cajeput, and 5,000 hectares of long-term industrial crops and timber trees. In animal husbandry, An Giang must attain the targets of 16,000-18,000 tons of pork, 15,000 tons of shrimp and fish, and 100,000 oxen.

An Giang's industry must give priority to developing the processing of farm products and the production of consumer goods and repair tools so that by 1990 the province's production value will increase 2.5 times over 1985. Along with boosting production, An Giang must apply positive measures to control funds, goods, and markets, and to stabilize the local people's lives. The export-import sector must strive to reach the target of 30 million rubles. The congress decided to reserve from 50 to 60 percent of the province's budget for accumulations, including 25-30 percent for the construction of agricultural and consumer goods production installations. Priority must be given to developing public welfare projects for rural areas, former resistance zones, and remote areas.

An Giang will continue to build and consolidate new production relations in agriculture and industry. Importance must be attached first to consolidating production collectives, associated production collectives, and agricultural cooperatives; to strenthening state-operated and collective economics; and to promoting decentralization in districts and primary installations.

In the next 5 years An Giang will strive to lower the population growth rate by 1.7 percent, ensure sufficient schools and teachers for school-age children, gradually eliminate the system of running three classes a day, open primary and middle vocational schools, and scrupulously implement the policy of rewarding services.

The congress set forth measures to successfully implement the approved resolutions; step up the three revolutions; properly deploy the various economic structures, boost socialist transformation and economic management renovation; eliminate the system of subsidization, bureaucratism, and centralism in economic management; completely switch to the socialist system of economic association and trade business; launch a broad patriotic emulation movement; sternly handle cases of oppressing and abusing the masses; promptly settle all grievances of citizens; raise the leadership quality of all party committee echelons; improve work behavior; closely monitor operations of primary installations; and stay close to the masses.

The congress elected a new provincial party executive committee and a delegation to the sixth national party congress.

NDF LAWYER SAYS TRUCE MAY COME 'VERY SOON'

HK271301 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 26 Oct 86 pp 1, 3

[By staff member Paulynn P. Sicam]

[Text] The government and the National Democratic Front (NDF) have reached "almost total agreement on all points" of a memorandum of agreement on immunity and safety guarantees for the NDF negotiating panel and its staff.

Romeo Capulong, one of the lawyers hired by the NDF panel for the peace talks said that with this development, a cease-fire agreement may come "very soon."

Capulong also revealed that during the last meeting between the NDF and Government panels on Oct. 18, both sides agreed to prepare their own draft proposals of a cease-fire agreement and its mechanics. The drafts will be presented at the next meeting scheduled on Nov. 1.

The Oct. 18 meeting was attended for the first time by the full panels of both sides, namely Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel for the NDF, and former Sen. Jose W. Diokno, Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, and Audit Chairman Teofisto Guingona Jr. for the Aquino Government.

After the meeting, Capulong said that he and Arno Sanidad, the other counsel for the NDF, met with Maris Diokno, an emissary of Diokno to hammer out the remaining differences on the immunity and safety guarantees.

Capulong and Sanidad were the main speakers at a symposium on prospects for lasting peace sponsored by the Free Legal Assistance Group (Flag), Mabini [Movement of Attorneys for Brotherhood, Integrity, and Nationalism, Inc.] and the Protestant Lawyers' Guild last Friday.

At the symposium, Capulong explained that the four proposals put forth by the NDF as conditions for a successful cease-fire are "all negotiable terms."

They are "not necessarily conditions for cease-fire," Capulong said, "but as problems to be tackled during the talks."

The NDF will merely try to present them as "necessary to have a successful agreement," he said.

These four conditions are: the pullout of military units from areas controlled by the New People's Army; the dismantling of the 50,000 man Civilian Home Defense Forces (CHDF); the disarming of private armies of warlords and fanatical groups; and the return of control over local police forces back to the local governments.

Capulong said that although the government does not want to acknowledge NPA control over any area of the country, the military has come up with three classifications of such areas: NDF-Controlled, NDF-influenced, and NDF-target areas.

He said that with 67 out of 77 combat-ready AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] battalions deployed in NPA areas, some disengagement will have to take place. "Without disengagement in these areas, armed clashes will be inevitable," Capulong pointed out.

He also explained that as long as the police forces remain under military control, anti-insurgency operations can continue even during the cease-fire "in the guise of law and order."

The big issue at present, Capulong said, is whether or not the safety and immunity guarantees should come before a cease-fire agreement is reached. He said that the Government insists that the two should go together. However, the NDF wants the guarantees to come first so that they can negotiate with the government in the proper atmosphere.

On the deadline that President Aquino said she would impose on the peace talks, Capulong said that while there was nothing basically wrong in putting a time frame for the peace talks to be conducted, it doesn't seem right when it is imposed "unilaterally" and "in response to pressure" from someone "who has been out to scuttle to peace talks" from the start.

For its part, Sanidad added, the NDF is "willing to give the talks all the time it needs to restore peace to this country."

NDF RAPS INTERFERENCE OF U.S., ENRILE, RAMOS

HK271417 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 27 Oct 86 pp 1, 7

[By Ibarra C. Mateo]

[Text] National Democratic Front [NDF] negotiators Satur C. Ocampo and Antonio L. Zumel yesterday accused the United States Government and the camp of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces Chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos of whipping up an anticommunist hysteria to block the resumption of the peace talks and to prevent the Aquino administration from pursuing reforms.

Ocampo and Zumel said these two sectors have been pressuring and "pulling the entire government closer and closer to the right."

The democratization process started by President Aquino upon her ascendancy to the presidency has been halted due to pressure from these forces, Ocampo and Zumel said.

These pressures have influenced other members of the Cabinet to comply with the detrimental prescriptions of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to further enhance U.S. control of the country, they added.

Ocampo and Zumel also said that a coup has become a "distinct possibility," and this could be pulled either by the military bloc alone or by a politico-military bloc, with the U.S. as an "active partner."

They warned however, that forces belonging to the NDF are "committed to fight such a scheme."

Ocampo and Zumel reiterated their willingness to pursue peace negotiations for "as long as there is the least chance of achieving peace." But they said the "dilatory tactics of the Aquino government and the provocative activities" of the military have stalled the peace talks.

According to the top communist leaders, the "sword of war threat," made by President Aquino while she was in the U.S. indicates that the pressure on her to wage an all-out counter-revolution is having a "potent effect on her and this bodes ill for the peace talks," Ocampo and Zumel said.

They said the "sword of war" of the state has never been really sheathed since the imposition of the martial rule and that even Minister Enrile has confirmed that in the absence of new policies from President Aquino, the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] is implementing policies formulated during the past administration.

President Aquino, representing the political leadership and being the commander-in-chief, they said, cannot and should not evade responsibility for the actions of the military.

"She cannot be playing Pontius Pilate all the time. She must rein the AFP if she wants a de-escalation of violence and if she is earnest about pursuing the peace process."

Ocampo and Zumel said if Mrs. Aquino abandons the peace process through no fault of the NDF and raises the "sword of war" as she has threatened to do, "the blood of the people would be on her hands and she would in effect be declaring them her enemy."

On the question of regional ceasefires, they said the attainment of "just and enduring peace based on justice, freedom, and democracy is basically a national question and should be resolved on the national level."

They said the regional NDF leaders could enter into regional ceasefire provided the objectives of attaining immediate benefits for the people will be achieved.

NDF SAYS CHARTER RATIFICATION WILL HAMPER TALKS

HK271411 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 26 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] Ratification of the proposed Constitution will hamper the Aquino government in dealing with the National Democratic Front (NDF) because of some provisions that have a strong bearing on the ceasefire negotiations, NDF legal counsel Romeo T. Capulong said yesterday. He said ratification of the Constitution will mean a "loss of flexibility" on the part of the Aquino government to accommodate the "comprehensive political settlement" being proposed by the NDF.

Capulong said that the issues on United States military bases, implementation of genuine land reform, and nationalist industrialization -- which are to be tackled by both panels in the "substantive phase" of the ceasefire negotiations -- would be "constitutionalized" with ratification and that it would be virtually impossible for President Aquino to consider the proposals of the NDF.

Speaking at a forum last Friday, Capulong said the only way the Aquino government can disentangle itself from a ratified Constitution would be to call for another draft.

But he said the primary determinant in the success of the peace talks is the direction that the Aquino government will take. He said that there are "several forces at work" at the moment and there are "disturbing" signs.

Capulong said the Aquino government is unable to chart an independent and pro-people program, citing the Aquino government's implementation of the IMF-imposed economic measures and softened stance of paying all foreign loans incurred by former President Marcos, from the original "selective repudiation."

Arno Sanidad, another NDF counsel, said that if the Aquino administration presents a "genuine" solution to the problems of insurgency and asks the NDF to help in this process, "that solves the insurgency issue." [passage omitted]

CPP DEBATES STAND ON DRAFT CONSTITUTION

HK271323 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 27 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[By Roy S. de Guzman]

[Excerpt] Members of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) are debating whether or not to join a campaign for the Charter's ratification in a plebiscite next year, a source told the INQUIRER.

There are those who believe that the Constitution's approval would place the revolutionary forces in a favorable position and can "further advance the gains of the people's struggle," the source said. Expressing a different view, however, are some influential members in the CPP leadership, who maintain that "the principled stand" of the rebel movement should be a rejection of the Charter.

"Yes" adherents in the leftist bloc say President Aquino should be considered "a tactical ally" of the rebels. The source said a strengthening of the democratic processes can result in further gains for the national democratic revolution.

"A democratic society is better bred in a bourgeois democratic setup than in a fascist-controlled regime," the underground informant, a staunch advocate of the Constitution's approval, said.

The source further said that campaigning, alongside progressive elements in the Aquino government, for the Charter's ratification is "a slap against the fascist ultra-right."

The specter of another failed boycott drive haunts the CPP. The CPP boycotted the February presidential polls because "no real changes are forthcoming whoever emerges winner in the contest between two reactionaries -- Cory Aquino and Ferdinand Marcos."

As a result, the communists found themselves isolated from the political mainstream.

"We cannot afford to commit another mistake," a senior party official was quoted as saying. [passage omitted]

AQUINO DEFENDS INSURGENCY POLICY IN SPEECH

HK280532 Hong Kong AFP in English 0530 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 28 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino Tuesday defended her conciliatory policy towards communist rebels and urged Filipinos to be patient with her efforts at reforming the government. Speaking at a nurses' convention in a suburban military camp housing the Defense Ministry and Armed Forces headquarters, Mrs. Aquino denied maverick Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's charges of corruption in her government and said there were no "miracle cures" for the problems she inherited.

The insurgency problem "is a lingering illness I have sought to remedy through dialogue, consultation, and the promise of reconciliation," Mrs. Aquino told an estimated audience of 1,000 at the camp. "Should it prove incurable as a cancer, then it must be removed by the more drastic surgery of warfare," she added to a burst of applause.

A devout Roman Catholic, Mrs. Aquino stressed that she was "bound by my Christian convictions" to "save rather than destroy life."

"An ounce of prevention is always better than a pound of cure especially if the remedy is as bitter as pitting Filipinos against Filipinos," she added.

She did not refer in the speech to her promise last week, seen as a concession to Mr. Enrile, to set a time limit on ceasefire talks with the communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF) alliance. Mr. Enrile, who led the revolt that installed Mrs. Aquino in power in February, has openly opposed her peace efforts and at anti-communist rallies over the weekend accused unnamed government colleagues of corruption.

Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos welcomed Mrs. Aquino at the camp and sat with her on the dais. When asked what he thought of her speech, he told reporters "let's leave it to the president to diagnose the case for you."

Mrs. Aquino told the nurses that "we have halted the cycle of political and economic graft and corruption" she inherited fromthe regime of her deposed predecessor Ferdinand Marcos. "The country requires round-the-clock vigilance and intensive care," she said, adding that eight months after taking power, "we continue to heal and bind our wounds."

Mr. Enrile, who claims to have the backing of the Armed Forces in his conflict with Mrs. Aquino, did not show up to welcome her at the camp. Aides earlier said it was customary for the Defense Minister to welcome the president on visits to the camp.

AQUINO HAS NO FEAR OF ENRILE CHALLENGE

HK271327 Hong Kong AFP in English 1322 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Oct 27 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino continues to enjoy military and U.S. support and does not fear any challenge from Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, her spokesman said Monday.

Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno, speaking after Mr. Enrile resumed public criticisms of Mrs. Aquino, admitted that the Philippines was in crisis, and said a planned January vote on a new constitution was her "litmus test."

"She has the complete and unqualified support of the United States," Mr. Benigno told reporters, adding that "the military in this country traditionally is very sensitive to signals emanating from Washington." Mrs. Aquino received ringing pledges of support in an official visit last month to the United States, the Philippines' chief ally, trade partner and aid donor. Two strategic U.S. military bases are located near Manila.

Mr. Enrile who led the February uprising that toppled strongman Ferdinand Marcos and boosted Mrs. Aquino to the presidency, attacked alleged corruption and incompetence in the new government when he addressed a rally here Sunday. He had earlier broken a four-day-old reconciliation with the president by criticizing her administration in a rally Saturday. Both rallies were billed as anti-communist rallies but included many Marcos loyalists.

Mr. Benigno said Mrs. Aquino had no comment on the weekend events. "I think the policy of the president is to cool it as much as she can, that's why she has already instructed many members of her cabinet to keep quiet just so this thing will not rage like a Pandora's box," he said.

Several cabinet members had demanded Mr. Enrile's resignation last week until Mrs. Aquino met the minister to patch up their differences. Mr. Enrile, who opposes Mrs. Aquino's policy of reconciliation with leftist rebels, is seen as the lone hardline rightist in a centrist government.

Mr. Benigno said a planned January 23 plebiscite on a draft new charter which gives Mrs. Aquino a six-year term ending June 1992 would be widely seen as a "vote of confidence" for Mrs. Aquino.

He said the Philippines was in crisis due to the insurgency, the troubled economy and the gap between the rich and the poor. "The crisis is the kind of crisis that sets up all these political forces involved in confrontation...and exactly how this crisis can be confronted, there are those who want to swing to the right, and there are those who want to swing to the left," he said.

"The president wants to hold on to the center precisely because that is where a democratic solution is possible," the spokesman said. [passage omitted]

LAUREL DENIES STRIKING 'DEAL' WITH ENRILE

HK271249 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 27 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] Vice President Salvador Laurel, denying he has struck a deal with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile for an early presidential election, said yesterday he would lose his effectiveness as a "mediator" if he took sides in the current Cabinet conflict.

He was reacting to a report quoting his brother Jose Laurel IV as having said the Vice President and Enrile had agreed to form a presidential ticket to challenge President Aquino in an early presidential election.

The report was based on an interview with a consulate official in Los Angeles, California who claimed to have talked to Jose Laurel IV, Batangas governor.

"If I am to side with one of them, how can I effectively mediate," Laurel reacted to the report.

The Vice President also said the deal could not have been made because Enrile is not interested in any political office and no presidential elections are scheduled in 1988.

"Minister Enrile himself told me that he is not interested in any political office because he is committed to the military not to run for any political office," Laurel said. [passage omitted]

LAUREL BACKS ENRILE'S CALL FOR CABINET REVAMP

HK271243 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 25 Oct 86 pp 1, 10

[By Olaf Giron]

[Text] Vice President Salvador H. Laurel, supporting Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's demand to sack "left-leaning" cabinet members, said yesterday he favors a revamp of the eight-month-old cabinet.

Laurel said that Jaime Cardinal Sin, whom he met earlier in the day, shared the view that the Cabinet should be reorganized.

The ouster of certain Cabinet officials was one of five issues raised by Enrile when he met with President Aquino Tuesday night to thresh out their differences. The President reportedly asked for time to study the issue.

Among those Enrile wanted out, according to reports, were Labor Minister Augusto S. Sanchez whom the business sector has charged with favoring leftist unions, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, and presidential special counsel Rene Saguisag. He also wanted Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel out of the way for seeking his resignation for his outspokenness against certain Aquino policies.

"I believe Enrile was correct when he said the cabinet should be revamped because we must have people who pull in the same direction, and not left and right. I have to agree with him," Laurel said in an earlier television interview.

The vice president and foreign affairs minister also said he and the President should submit themselves to a new election if the proposed constitution is rejected in the Jan. 23 plebiscite.

"If the constitution is rejected, then we feel that we also are rejected," Laurel said.

He dismissed speculations of a Laurel-Enrile or Enrile-Laurel ticket in a presidential election on the ground that the defense chief is "not interested and he is committed to the Armed Forces."

Laurel said the commitment was [made] during the February revolution.

He was interviewed briefly after he delivered a speech before the ASEAN Confederation of Employers at the Manila Peninsula Hotel in which he stressed that recession here is evident largely because of the gross economic mismanagement of the previous regime.

He said it is the Filipino people's resiliency that enables the nation to survive the huge economic burden that it is facing.

CARDINAL SIN DENIES FAVORING CABINET REVAMP

HK271307 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 25 Oct 86 pp 1,6

[Excerpt] Vice President Salvador Laurel claimed yesterday that Jaime Cardinal Sin had endorsed the revamp of the Cabinet purportedly advocated by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and himself. This was promptly denied by the Manila archbishop.

Laurel, who is also foreign minister, told newsmen yesterday that Cardinal Sin met him at 9 a.m. for a combined briefing an discussion on the differences currently splitting President Aquino's Cabinet.

Sin stressed to INQUIRER that the Vice President and Ambassador Jose Laurel IV unexpectedly called on him "to welcome me" and denied that the brief meeting was meant to be a "discussion" on the current difficulties in the Cabinet.

In his revelations to newsmen, Laurel claimed that the Roman Catholic leader had "expressed approval of a need to replace members of the Cabinet" who allegedly made a nuisance of themselves by their controversial moves.

The prelate reportedly discussed his misgivings with some members of the Cabinet.

Regarding the Cabinet revamp which he denied having endorsed, Sin stressed that when the vice president mentioned about it, "I told him, 'kayo ang bahala diyan, [you decide on what to do], meaning the government."

"I did not say I was in favor of it," the Cardinal told INQUIRER, stressing that the matter is strictly for the President and the Cabinet to handle.

Sin, who has been away from the country for two weeks, arrived Thursday afternoon.

He added that the visit of the Laurel brothers was sudden and "was to welcome me." [passage omitted]

UNIDO LEADERS ASK GOVERNMENT CORRUPTION PROBE

HK271231 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Two Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] leaders asked President Aquino to investigate the alleged acts of corruption of her close relatives, members of the cabinet, and other administration officials. The said irregularities were brought to the president's attention by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile when they met last Tuesday [21 October].

Former Assemblyman Gonzalo Puyat and Iloilo City acting Mayor Rosa Caram said that the president should clear up the scandals involving her relatives and members of the government administration. At the same time, they called on Enrile to reveal the irregularities to all and not only to the president.

UNIDO CONSIDERS GONZALES, MACEDA 'RESIGNED'

HK271303 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 26 Oct 86 p 1

[By Olaf Giron]

[Excerpt] The United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido) has disowned Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales and Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda as party members since they consider themselves no longer members in good standing, Vice President Salvador H. Laurel said yesterday.

Speaking at a press conference after the party's council of leaders meeting at Club Filipino, Laurel, Unido president, explained that the two officials were not expelled but considered resigned.

Secretary General Rene Espina said Gonzales sent Unido a letter last December expressing his desire to "cast his lot" with Mrs Aquino, placing his position as Unido executive vice president at the party's disposal.

Espina said the party did not act on the letter, but recently Gonzales informed him that he was no longer a member in good standing. Maceda, too, told Espina four weeks ago that he was backing out for the same reason.

In yesterday's meeting, the council picked former MP Orlando Mercado and former chairman Luis Villafuerte of the Government Reorganization Committee to replace Gonzales, but left it to the two to decide who will fill the post. [passage omitted]

PDP-LABAN REJECTS SIMULTANEOUS ELECTIONS

HK271405 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Oct 86 p 16

[By Reporter Abrino Aydinan]

[Text] The Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan (PDP-LABAN) [Philippine Democratic Party-Strength of the Nation] national assembly yesterday rejected the proposed synchronization of local and legislative elections and called for a six month to one-year lag after the legislative election is held.

The move is seen as a gambit of PDP-LABAN to give officers-in-charge [OICs] of the local government units, who are mostly from the party, to achieve a track record that could ensure a return to their positions through an election.

The PDP-LABAN leadership favored allowing the OICS to run in the next local election. President Corazon C. Aquino earlier imposed a ban against OICs running for the same positions in the next election.

United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido), considered as PDP-LABAN's bitter rival in the ruling coalition, is calling for the earliest local election and is opposed to lifting the OIC's election restraint.

In another important resolution, the general assembly maintained in principle PDP-LABAN's "coalition" with Unido. It went further to open the door to a coalition with all "other parties supporting the Aquino government."

Observers think this principle can make possible a PDP-LABAN teamup with such parties as Partido ng Bayan [People's Party] in a left of center alliance. Partido ng Bayan's platform is so general that it allows an interpretation that the party supports President Aquino at least.

The general assembly however qualified any PDP-LABAN coalition with other parties as "subject to guidelines that may be set by the national council consistent with the principles of the party."

Observers see this as a thinly disguised option for PDP-LABAN to preserve its loose coalition with Unido and at the same time not to be tied down to it.

Some party members told BUSINESS DAY that the decision to coalesce or not with Unido is left to the local councils' discretion.

These councils, observers say, are expected to do so "where PDP-LABAN is weak" but "not where the party is strong."

In an expected move, the general assembly passed a third resolution which commits PDP-LABAN to support the proposed 1986 Constitution.

PDP-LABAN "will campaign" for the constitution's ratification, but a proposal to ask local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel, former PDP-LABAN chairman, to compel local executives to campaign for the draft constitution was eventually dropped.

In comparison, Unido has not been as forthcoming as the PDP-LABAN in supporting the proposed new constitution.

A Unido prominent leader has expressed reservation about the draft constitution although its council of leaders has put up a committee to prepare the party's stand which is expected to favor the draft constitution in the end.

Newly elected PDP-LABAN president Jose "Peping" Cojuangco Jr., President Aquino's brother, announced before the close of the general assembly the formation of a "council of elders" of the party which includes as members such former party bigwigs as Pimentel, Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, Jaime V. Ferrer and Commission on Audit chairman Teofisto Guingona. It will be headed by Pimentel.

Cojuangco told BUSINESS DAY that the council of elders is only "advisory" and will not be as powerful as Unido's council of leaders, headed by Vice-President Salvador H. Laurel.

It will however "carry a lot of weight" in PDP-LABAN's decision making process.

MISUARI TO MEET AQUINO, LEAVE FOR SAUDI ARABIA

HK280903 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] leader Nur Misuari is scheduled to meet President Aquino at Malacanang to inform her of the results of his meetings with the people of Mindanao on the issue of autonomy or seccession for the region. Jojo Ysmael has the details:

[Begin recording] According to MNLF spokesman (Abdullah Usman), Misuari will leave for Manila on the invitation of President Aquino. this will be their first meeting since they met last month in Jolo, Sulu. Misuari will inform Mrs Aquino about the desires of the poeple of Mindanao for solutions to the region's problems. The MNLF leader will be leaving for the Middle East to prepare for peace talks to be held outside the Philippines under the aegis of the Islamic Conference Organization in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Misuari has been meeting with various groups in the provinces of Sulu, Zamboanga, Surigao, Davao, Cotabato, Lanao, and Cagayan de Oro to try to find the best means for ending the fighting in the southern Philippines. [end recording]

NPA 'READY TO NEGOTIATE TWO KOREANS' RELEASE

HK280303 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] In Camp Dangwa, Benquet, military authorities reported that there are two emissaries of the New People's Army [NPA] ready to negotiate with a government panel regarding the two South Korean nationals they kidnapped last Wednesday. They said the two NPA men were given safe-conduct passes for their negotiations with the government authorities. The names of the two rebels, however, were withheld for security reasons. The place where the two South Korean captives are [held is] still undisclosed.

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FOREIGN MINISTRY BRIEFING ON NAKASONE'S PRC VISIT

OW291023 Tokyo KYODO in English 1011 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 29 KYODO -- The "hot summer" of strain in Sino-Japanese relations is over, and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is unlikely to be subjected to any embarrassment during his November 8-9 visit to China, Foreign Ministry sources said Wednesday.

Briefing reporters on the nature of the two-day visit, Foreign Ministry officials sought to paint a business-as-usual picture of current Sino-Japanese relations, unencumbered by economic friction and emotional outbursts about Japan's wartime atrocities in China. "We had a hot summer," one key Foreign Minstry official in charge of China policy said, but added that Tokyo does not expect Chinese leaders to bring up subjects "that would embarrass the guest."

The "hot summer" was an allusion to controversies surrounding official visits to Tokyo's Yasukuni Shrine, which is dedicated to the war dead, a Japanese high school history textbook and remarks made in a magazine interview by former Education Minister Masayuki Fujio on Japan's wartime actions in China.

Beijing, Foreign Ministry officials say, is eager to forget about past controversies between the two countries and let Sino-Japanese relations move ahead unperturbed. "The Chinse leadership is looking forward to a stable relationship with Japan, not instability," one Foreign Ministry official said.

The Foreign Ministry officials also sought to refute newspaper reports comparing Nakasone's upcoming China trip to a visit he made to Seoul last month. During that trip, Nakasone offered an apology to President Chon Tu-hwan over Fujio's remarks that Korea was partly responsible for Japan's annexation of the country in 1910. Fujio was later fired by Nakasone.

The nature of the upcoming Nakasone trip is unique: Officially, Nakasone will be travelling to Beijing to attend ceremonies marking the start of construction of a Sino-Japanese youth center being financed with Japanese funds. However, during his 24-hour stay in Beijing, Nakasone has arranged three rounds of separate meetings with top Chinese leaders -- China's most senior leader Deng Xiaoping, party chief Hu Yaobang and Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Foreign Ministry officials described the series of meetings as informal talks and not conferences with "a specific agenda."

But they say the Chinese are likely to renew their calls for more Japanese investment, greater access to Japanese markets, and transfer of Japanese technology. However, Foreign Ministry officials ruled out any specific demand from Chinese leaders on ways to improve Japanese investments and economic aid.

Last year, China posted a record 6 billion dollar deficit in bilateral trade with Japan, a figure which Foreign Ministry officials described as "unusual." They say the trade deficit this year is expected to come down to 4 billion dollars. "These are not figures which the Chinese feel happy about, but there is no overnight remedy to the problem," a Foreign Minitry official said.

On investment, Foreign Ministry and China trade experts say the Chinese need to improve the domestic environment before more Japanese investment can be forthcoming. Japan currently stands behind Hong Kong and the United States in terms of direct investment in China.

Beyond bilateral relations, the Soviet Union is expected to figure prominently in the talks.

Nakasone has urged Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to visit Tokyo, and the Beijing talks give Nakasone a good opportunity to sound out Chinese feelings about the Soviet Union.

ROK FISHING BOAT SEIZED IN TERRITORIAL WATERS

OW290211 Tokyo KYODO in English 0159 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Kitakyushu, Fukuoka Pref., Oct. 29 KYODO -- A patrol boat captured a South Korean fishing boat and its skipper operating in the Japanese territorial waters late Tuesday night, Maritime Safety Agency officials said Wednesday.

The officials identified the boat as the No. 108 Sechang and the Captain Kim Myong-sik, 28.

The conger fishing boat was found around 11:40 p.m. Tuesday operating in the Sea of Japan, 10.8 kilometers away from the coast near Hagi, Yamaguchi prefecture. It was seized after a 20-minute chase, the officials said.

SDF CHIEF RULES OUT JAPAN-U.S.-ROK ARMS ALLIANCE

OW281233 Tokyo KYODO in English 1223 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Eniwa, Hokkaido, Oct. 28 KYODO -- Gen. Shigehiro Mori, top leader of Japan's Self-Defense Forces, ruled out the possibility Tuesday that Japan will form military alliance with the United States and South Korea similar to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in Europe.

"Japan and the United States can set up a system for Japan's national defense," Mori said, but added that there is no possibility of an "eastern" NATO because Japan's postwar constitution bans collective security -- military assistance for third nations even in case of emergency.

Gen. Mori, chairman of the Joint Staff Council, referred to a statement by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev last week in a meeting with North Korean Presient Kim Il-song to the effect that there are moves to forge an "eastern NATO" involving the three countries.

Mori is visiting the Ground Self-Defense Force base here to observe the first ever Japan-U.S. military exercise involving the armies, navies and air forces of the two countries.

The drill began Monday with about 13,000 Japanese and U.S. servicemen taking part.

KIM IL-SONG RETURNS FROM SOVIET UNION

SK271229 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, has returned to the fatherland after successfully concluding a goodwill visit to the Soviet Union. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, returned to the fatherland aboard a special airplane on 27 October after successfully concluding a goodwill visit to the Soviet Union -- a visit made at the invitation of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Also arriving together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier of the State Administration Council, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; and Kwon Hui-kyong, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee and our country's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union. At Pyongyang Airport, the flags of the Republic were fluttering.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was greeted at the airport by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrades Kang Song-san, Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, Yi Chong-ok, So Chol, Yon Hyong-muk, O Kuk-yol, and (Kang Yun-sok), members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Yi Kun-mo, Kye Ung-tae, Hong Si-hak, Kim Pok-sin, Choe Kwang, Chong Chun-ki, Hyon Mu-kwang, and Kang Hui-won, candidate members of the Political Bureau; Comrades Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk, Pak Nam-ki, and So Kwan-hui, secretaries of the party Central Committee; Comrade Kim Yun-hyok, first vice premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Kim Chang-chu, vice premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Hyon Chun-kuk, department chief of the WPK Central Committee; and Comrade Kim Chung-il, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee and first vice minister of foreign affairs.

He also was greeted by Vitaliy Nicholievich Braza, charge d'affairs of the Soviet Union to our country, and staff members of his embassy. Juvenile corps members presented fragrant bouquets to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Party and government cadre who came out to the airport extended hearty congratulatory greetings to the great leader Comade Kim Il-song who has returned after attaining good results during his friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

CHINESE OFFICIALS LAY WREATHS ON CPV ANNIVERSARY

SK280740 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 25 Oct 86

[Text] On the 36th anniversary of the Chinese People's Volunteers' [CPV] participation in the war on the Korean front, the PRC Embassy to our country and the CPV Liaison Bureau of the MAC laid a wreath in their joint name at the Friendship Tower. Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador; his embassy officials; (Chang Doge), chief of the CPV Liaison Bureau of the MAC; and his Liaison Bureau officials attended this meeting. A KPA honor guard stood at the Friendship Tower. Amid music for wreath laying, the participants laid a wreath and paid silent tribute to the heroes.

The PRC Embassy and the CPV Liaison Bureau of the MAC also laid a wreath in their joint name at the CPV Heroes Mausoleum in (Chonggyesan) District in Pyongyang. Meanwhile, the Korean Association of Overseas Chinese Central Committee laid wreaths at the Friendship Tower and the CPV Heroes Mausoleum in (Chonggyesan) District in Pyongyang. The Sichuan Song and Dance Troupe of China, visiting South Pyongyang Province, the same day laid a wreath at the Monument of the CPV Railway Unit heroes in Anju County.

CHINESE KOREAN WAR 'VOLUNTEERS' PRAISED

SK261204 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2148 GMT 24 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 25 October editorial: "The 36th Anniversary of the Entry of the Chinese People's Volunteer [CPV] Onto the Korean Front"]

[Text] It has been 36 years since the CPV entered the Korean front. Even though decades have passed, during which even rivers and mountains are said to be changed, our people and army have not forgotten the days in which they fought together shoulder to shoulder with the CPV. The entry of the CPV onto the Korean front on 25 October 1950 was a manifestation of the Chinese people's determination to share life-or-death destinies with the Korean people and an expression of their class solidarity with our people.

The 3-year war, which the U.S. imperialists (?imposed on) our Republic to eliminate it in the cradle, was the most arduous ordeal to it and to our people. When our people were waging the war of showdown determining whether they would defend the independence of the fatherland and the honor of the nation or whether they would be reduced again to the colonial slaves of imperialism, the fraternal Chinese people organized volunteers with their excellent sons and daughters and sent them to the Korean front under the banner "Resist America, Aid Korea, Safeguard the Home land, and Defend the Nation."

At that time, not a few ordeals and difficulties were facing China because the people's revolution had just attained victory. Even under these difficult conditions, the Chinese people showed revolutionary fidelity by turning out to help the Korean people with blood by dispatching the volunteers.

The participation of the CPV in the Korean War greatly encouraged our people and army, who were fighting the allied forces of imperialism superior numerically and technically. During the days of its participation on the Korean front, the CPV displayed matchless bravery and self-sacrificing spirit in every battle to defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Huang Kyeguang, who broke a path for his unit to march forward by defending it with his chest from the enemy's gunfire; Song Chenwon, who dashed into the enemy's position with a hand grenade and killed the enemy en masse when bullets were fired; Yang Kunsan, who frustrated the enemy's attack by creeping under a tank with bombs; internationalist fighter Na Sunggyu; and countless other soldiers sacrificed their noble lives.

The CPV soldiers gave full play to mass heroism because they loved and treasured every mountain, river, tree, and plant of Korea, were appealed to by their party and the people, and fought with the burning determination that even though the enemy's shells could take their lives, the Korean brothers could not be lost.

During the days of the heated and miserable war, the peoples and armies of the two countries fully displayed their traditional laudable traditions while mutually valuing and loving as if they were real kin and brothers. Even after the great fatherland liberation was ended in our people's shining victory, the CPV sincerely and eagerly assisted in our rehabilitation and construction work.

Hills and fields of Korea are imbued with the precious blood and sweat shed by the CPV fighters in the Korean war and postwar rehabilitation and construction. Their exploits will remain forever in our peoples memory. The the CPV's participation on the Korean front, militant friendship and unity between the two peoples of Korea and China were unreservedly displayed.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has declared as follows: The two peoples of Korea and China are revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class allies who forged militant friendship in blood through the long period of the grim joint struggle against imperialism and for national liberation and victory in the socialist cause.

Korean-Chinese friendship has old, deep historical roots. When they early waged joint struggle against Japanese imperialism -- their common enemy -- the peoples of the two countries linked their destinies as one; when they fought together, shedding blood, in the same trenches, they more solidly cemented the blood bonds. Indeed, the two peoples of Korea and China are revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers who have fought together, sacrificing blood and life, on the joint fighting front for a long period of time.

Korean-Chinese friendship has developed and come into bloom more beautifully on the basis of deep intimacy and a sense of revolutionary obligation sealed between the leaders of the two countries. The exchange of visits and meetings on various occasions between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Chinese party and state leaders, including esteemed Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping, were epochal events which have elevated Korean-Chinese frienship onto a new higher stage. The visit to our country by Comrade Li Xiannian early in October became another occasion in developing and strengthening Korean-Chinese friendship. In particular, the relations between the two countries of Korea and China in recent years have continuously developed onto a new higher stage, and a rock-firm foundation for bringing it into blossom forever generation after generation has been laid. Developing and strengthening Korean-Chinese friendship is greatly contributing to revolution and construction in both countries.

Having turned their backward country into a new prospering socialist China by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude under the leadership of their party, the Chinese people launched a new Long March with the third plenary session of the 11th CPC as the occasion. The struggle to achieve the stability and unity of the whole country and build socialism with Chinese characteristics is being waged. Progress is being made in the struggle to change China into a modern socialist power possessing a high degree of democracy and civilizaiton.

Today, the fraternal Chinese people, upholding the decisions of the 12th CPC Congress, are making active efforts to carry out their Seventh 5-Year Plan and reunify the whole country by restoring Taiwan. Our people are convinced that these efforts of the Chinese people will certainly bear fine fruit.

Under the wise leadership of the party Central Committee led by the great Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean people have built a new Korea while removing ashes after the war and are now staging a powerful struggle to attain the complete victory of socialism and expedite the realization of the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. Our people's just cause is enjoying support and encouragement from the Chinese people.

Strengthening fraternal friendship and militant unity between the two peoples of Korea and China is beneficial to the successful performance of the socialist and communist cause in the two countries and contributes to defending peace and security in Asia and the world. In the future, as in the past, our people will also make all sincere efforts to strengthen traditional Korean-Chinese friendship. As times pass, the blood-sealed invincible Korean-Chinese friendship will be further strengthened and developed.

NODONG SINMUN HAILS DPRK-GDR FRIENDSHIP

SK251214 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2121 GMT 22 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 23 October editorial: "A New Milestone in the Development of Fraternal Friendship and Cooperative Relations"]

[Text] Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party [SED] and chairman of the GDR Council of State, who paid an official friendship visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, has left Pyongyang after successfully completing his visit.

Our people warmly welcomed the friendship envoy of the GDR, who came a long way to visit us, extending sincere hospitality, and expressed a sense of deep respect to Comrade Erich Honecker, our intimate friend.

This is vigorous demonstration of the firmness of the militant friendship and unity between the two parties, two countries, and two peoples of Korea and the GDR. The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Erich Honecker again had a significant reunion with each other and further deepened their especially intimate relations, which were forged before and have been maintained to date.

Through repeated talks and meetings, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Erich Honecker broadly discussed issues of mutual interest, including the issue of relations between the two countries. They reached complete agreement on these issues. During his stay, Comrade Erich Honecker visited historic Mangyongdae and toured facilities of the national economy, including the Sohae Lockgate. Thus, he encouraged the labor struggle of our workers.

Through the visit of Comrade Erich Honecker, the friendship and the sense of trust between the two peoples of Korea and the GDR were further deepened.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has elucidated: The peoples of Korea and the GDR are class brothers and revolutionary comrades-in-arms who have fought together against the imperialists and for peace and socialism on the eastern and western outposts of socialism.

The friendship between the peoples of Korea and the GDR is a firm friendship based on class solidarity and on comradely trust, and is an indomitable friendship based on the deep intimate relations between the leaders of the two countries.

The friendship between the two countries has entered a new higher stage by the constant interests of the leaders of the two countries and by the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the DPRK and the GDR, an embodiment of their interests. Multilateral exchanges and cooperation are expanding and developing each day in all political, economic and cultural fields. Their sense of fraternal friendship and solidarity is being futher deepened.

The recent visit to our country by Comrade Erich Honecker was another important event which established a new milestone in further developing and consolidating the fraternal friendship and cooperative relations existing between the two countries.

Our people rejoice over the fact that the relations between Korea and the GDR vigorously pushed ahead with revolution and construction in the past under the leadership of the SED, while repelling the subversive maneuvers of the Western imperialists and the revanchist forces and built a powerful socialist industrial state in the center of Europe. Thus, they demonstrated their will to advance along the road of peace and progress and fully displayed the superiority and vitality of the socialist system.

Upholding the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, the working class and workers of the GDR are vigorously struggling to achieve the 10-point goals in economic strategy for development of the national economy up to the year 2000 and to build an advanced socialist society. They are effecting great successes in their struggle today.

All successes attained by the people of the GDR are a brilliant fruition of the correct leadership of the SED headed by Comrade Erich Honecker, their outstanding leader. Comrade Erich Honecker, the great son of the people of the GDR, made great achievements in implementing the socialist cause in the GDR, and because of this he won the lofty respect and trust by the people of the GDR.

Our people wish the fraternal people of the GDR more brilliant success in their struggle for socialist and communist construction by thoroughly implementing the decisions of the 11th party congress under the leadership of Comrade Erich Honecker.

Our people established a firm socialist system in the northern half of the Republic under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and turned our country, which was a backward, colonial, semi-feudalistic society into a independent, self-reliant, and self-defending socialist state.

Today our people are persistently waging a struggle to implement the decisions of the Sixth WPK Congress by upholding the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological and cultural -- and are registering a new upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction. Science, technology, and literature and arts are rapidly developing in our country, and the constuction of major facilities with great significance for economic development and in the people's life is being vigorously carried out.

We will carry out the third 7-year plan from next year on the basis of successes we have already attained. The new 7-year plan will unfold gigantic goals and brilliant prospects before our people. When this plan is accomplished, an epochal turning point will be effected in our people's struggle for the complete victory of socialism, and the might of the socialist system of our country will be greatly strengthened.

However, the situation in South Korea, half of our country, is quite contrary to this. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean ruling circles, who are afraid of the influence of the socialist system in the northern half of the Republic being exercised over the South Korean people, have intensified anticommunist propaganda against us and have drastically increased nuclear weapons and various means of war while raving about the threat of southward invasion. They are ceaselessly staging provocative military exercises while strengthening preparations for a new war.

Because of this, the dangerous situation in which a war may break out at any moment is being created in our country. Our party and the government of our Republic which are making persistent efforts to relax tension on the Korean peninsula, eliminate military confrontation, and realize favorable conditions for peaceful reunification put forth in recent peace proposals, including proposals to hold talks by military authorities and to establish a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula. They took the step of withdrawing 150,000 active duty soldiers from the frontlines and outposts to let them participate in the peaceful construction of the nation. This clearly shows the peace-loving position of our party and government.

The party, government and people of the GDR have consistently and wholeheartedly supported and encouraged our people's revolutionary struggle and the cause of national reunification. During his visit to our country, the respected Comrate Erich Honecker again highly praised the successes attained by our people in socialist construction and expressed full support for and solidarity with our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. This was great encouragement to our people.

Today urgent tasks of preventing a new global war -- a nuclear war -- and of safeguarding peace and the security of mankind lay before mankind. Because of the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war maneuvers, peace and security in the world are being threatened and mankind is faced with the danger of a nuclear calamity. Under today's situation in which nuclear weapons with enormous destructive power have been deployed throughout the world, the danger of a nuclear war is not restricted to only one country or one district but is threatening the existence of all of mankind.

To prevent a new global war -- a thermonuclear war -- from occuring and to maintain and consolidate peace, the peace-loving peoples of the world should vigorously wage in unity an anti-imperialist, anti-U.S., and antiwar struggle to safeguard peace. Today anti-nuclear voices for peace are vigorously resouding from many places in the world, including Asia and Europe, and the struggle to establish nuclear-free peace zones is being strengthened with each passing day. The peace-loving forces of the world will certainly crush the forces of war.

The people of the GDR are actively struggling to prevent a war from occuring in the land of Germany, from which the two global wars originated, and to safeguard security in Europe and world peace. Our people extend full support to and solidarity with the struggle of the people of the GDR to oppose the Star Wars plan of the United States, to establish zones free from nuclear and chemical weapons in Europe, and to reduce armaments.

Strengthening the comradely unity among the socialist nations and developing their friendship and cooperative relations are an important guarantee for winning victory in the socialist and communist cause against the imperialists.

As in the past, our party and people will make all possible efforts to consolidate the friendship and unity with socialist countries, including the GDR, upholding the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement.

The recent visit to our country by respected Comrade Erich Honecker more beautifully decorated the flower garden of friendship between our two countries and contributed to strengthening the unity and cohesion of socialist forces and the international communist movement. We will treasure the friendship and unity with the people of the GDR and will, as in the past, make all efforts to strengthen and develop them. The fraternal friendship and unity between the two parties, two governments, and two peoples of Korea and the GDR to achieve common goals and ideals are indomitable.

NODONG SINMUN CONDEMNS 'SSANGNYONG-86' EXERCISE

SK290549 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2136 GMT 28 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 29 October commentary: "A Manifestation of Anti-Communist War Mania"]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is giving off the reek of gunpowder by conducting the "Ssangnyong-86" war exercise starting 26 October. Babbling about the completion of a mobilization procedure in an emergency and of combat readiness for the initial stage of war, it is kicking up the commotion of conducting tank-smashing and river-crossing drills by mobilizing approximately 15,000 puppet armed forces and reserve forces. It is said that such playing with fire by the warmongerers is to continue until the end of this month.

As is already known, an adventurous war exercise has been conducted in the South Sea already for several days with the participation of ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet, puppet naval ships, and the U.S. Strategic Air Force Command, which specializes in commanding a nuclear war. In addition, an unprecedented large-scale war exercise is being conducted in Hokkaido, Japan, which is similar to the northern half of the Republic in climate and terrain, with the participation of the forces of the three armed services of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces, the three services of the U.S. Armed Forces stationed in Japan, and the U.S. Air Forces stationed in South Korea. It is obvious that such a war exercise commotion being conducted in different areas at the same time is an extremely dangerous military act which assumes a Korean war.

On the day following the beginning of the war exercise in the South Sea with the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan inspected the trench areas at the DMZ, while instigating a war fever. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's act of conducting a war exercise and mobilizing even reserve forces under the pretext of "SSangnyong-86" shows that its war fever has reached the highest pitch.

The ugly natural shape of the Chon Tu-hwan ring as a war servant who attempts to ignite war on the Korean peninsula and to offer the South Korean people as a war sacrifice to the U.S. imperialists has been clearly disclosed. Why is the Chon Tu-hwan ring throwing itself further into the matter of implementing the U.S. imperialist invaders' war policy with enthusiasm and committing the act of playing with fire?

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan is now in the midst of an unprecedented crisis. Anti-communism, which successive puppets have treated as a shield to prolong their lives, has recently collapsed. An opposition party assemblyman's remarks stressing that reunification, rather than anti-communism, should be the fixed line of national policy elucidates how high the sentiments of those desiring reunification have grown in South Korea. The struggle of students and the people to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification is being continuously waged and becomes popularized and systematized even in an atmosphere of terror in which only bayonets are rampant.

The puppet clique, hopping here and there like a rascal who has just been burnt in a fire, now commits the brutal act of suppressing students and the people who demand democracy and reunification by branding them pro-communists. However, to the contrary, this act has caused a further acceleration in the mass struggle.

By conducting war exercises under the pretext of an expected southward invasion, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan attempts to create an atmosphere of terror in society and to eradicate the anti-U.S. and antipuppet struggle of the people. It is evermore ready to ignite a northward war when necessary.

The playing with fire by the puppets, which becomes more reckless each day, is a product of the last-ditch fight by those who are confronted with a crisis of destruction. However, anti-communist war commotion can never provide an exit to the puppets. The people can never tolerate the treacherous group which attempts to permanently divide the country and to make the nation a victim of war using anti-communist slogans when all nations desire unity and reunification. There is only a destructive exist to the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has come to a dead end.

U.S. ACCUSED OF USING SOUTH AS AIDS TEST SITE

SK241110 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0954 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Unattributed talk: "South Korea Is a Site Where the U.S. Imperialists Test AIDS Virus Biochemical Weapons"]

[Text] As has been reported, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have not only turned South Korea into a test site for AIDS virus biochemcial weapons, they have also committed the wicked, barbarous act of spreading the fatal disease AIDS there, and thereby have caused a great social stir.

Developing the AIDS virus biochemical weapons as a means to dominate the world, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have committed such a barbarous act as introducing them into South Korea and then testing them on living human bodies.

Commenting on this, the Indian paper PATRIOT has exposed that the U.S. imperialists, the truculent racists, have tested the AIDS virus biochemcial weapons on black people in Haiti and on poor, homeless American black people, but on the South Korean people they have tested the weapons in a most truculent way, the way modern biochemical weapons are applied.

That the U.S. imperialists have experimented with the AIDS virus biochemical weapons on living human bodies in South Korea is clearly evident in the fact that the U.S. Defense Department is running amok in South Korea to gather data on the experiment. A medical team of the 8th Army of the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression are now crisscrossing South Korea in search of AIDS patients and measures to prevent it.

As for the wretched U.S. imperialist troops of aggression, they have never extended medical assistance to the South Korean people who have died in large number because of the epidemic disease. However, they are not frantically scouring about searching for a serum related to AIDS on the orders of the U.S. Defense Department which wants to gather experimental data on the AIDS virus biochemical weapons.

It is also on the orders of the U.S. Defense Department that a virus-related disease research center at Korea University in South Korea has joined forces with the U.S. 8th Army medical team. Moreover, in view of the fact that the man in charge of this university research center has studied biochemical weapons based on epidemic hemorrhagic fever authorized and funded by the U.S. Army Headquarters, it is clearly that the evil hands of the U.S. imperialists have already been stretched to South Korea in the experiment of the AIDS virus biochemical weapons.

It is because the U.S. imperialists intend to gather experimental data in South Korea with the personnel and equipment necessary to test the AIDS virus biochemical weapons stationed there that a U.S. disease research center helping the U.S. imperialists' development of the AIDS virus biochemical weapons has trained the so-called South Korean examination personnel and has had them examine serum of South Korean residents with equipment necessary to examine the AIDS serum brought into South Korea to determine whether they have contracted the AIDS virus.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists, establishing a joint window for the exchange of information concerning the AIDS patients between the medical team of the U.S. 8th Army occupying South Korea and a South Korean research group studying virus-related diseases, are now receiving information of various kinds on the results of the tests of the AIDS virus biochemical weapons and other data on clinical experiments.

The U.S. imperialists have also committed such a barbarous act as testing the AIDS biochemical weapons with hundreds of kilograms of serum contaminated by the AIDS virus brought into South Korea.

Essentially, during the course of being imported, the serum is subject to close examination as a rule. However, not only have the U.S. imperialists prevented the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique from properly examining the blood [as heard], but they have also forcibly injected the blood into South Korean [?hemophiliac] patients indiscriminately.

Facts show that the U.S. imperialists have committed the heinous criminal act of testing the AIDS virus biochemical weapons on South Korean residents in cahoots with the puppet Chon Tu-hwan ring, a criminal act that can never be condoned even after thousands of years.

It is because South Korea is not only their colony, but also has long been a testing ground for biochemical weapons that the U.S. imperialists have reduced South Korea to a testing ground for the AIDS virus biochemical weapons.

With this in mind, a Japanese commentator has exposed that the reason the U.S. imperialists have used South Korea as a testing ground for their major nuclear weapons and biochemical weapons is because South Korea is so far from the continental United States that they are safe from any damage and that they have calculated that no matter how many South Korea people die as a result of the tests, the South Korean people's resentment at the death can be subdued through the puppets.

Because of the heinous criminal act by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique, there is no place in South Korea which has no AIDS patients or people who have not contracted the AIDS virus, while the AIDS patients are dying after suffering from AIDS virtually everywhere.

This shows more clearly that the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique are the sworn enemies of our people, the most wicked enemies of mankind, and murderers.

Our people and the people of the world will never tolerate the criminal scheme of U.S. imperialists and the traitorous puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique to plunge mankind into the catastrophe of AIDS.

STUDENTS STAGE ANTI-U.S. RALLY AT UNIVERSITY

SK290059 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Around 2,000 students from 26 colleges and universities, including Seoul National, Korea and Yonsei Universities, staged violent demonstrations on the campus of Konkuk University in Seoul yesterday.

The demonstrators clashed with riot police while trying to take to the streets, hurling stones and incendiary bottles at the police who were firing tear gas bombs in return.

The confrontation began around 1 p.m. following a protest rally, in which the students established a "patriotic student committee against foreign power and dictatorship."

The students declared that their gathering was designed to crush the "pro-American military facist regime" and to do away with the "anti-communst ideology to the facist regime."

The demonstrators set fire to an effigy of an unidentified figure during the rally.

The students began to gather on the Konkuk campus near the Children's Park in southeastern Seoul at around 7:40 a.m.

Around 9:40 a.m., wall posters appeared carrying anti-government and anti-American content. The wall posters even carried north Korean propaganda rhetoric, including the claim that the Korean War was a war aimed at achieving national liberation.

At 10 a.m. the students held a discussion session lasting some hours on the lines they have to pursue and the activities they have to do in the days ahead to attain their goals.

The session was followed by the protest rally, violent demonstrations on campus and the clash with riot police troops.

Students Take Over University

OW290627 Tokyo KYODO in English 0624 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 29 KYODO -- Some 900 students took over Kon Kuk University, barricaded themselves with furniture and continued to protest against the government Wednesday morning after an all night sit-in.

Tuesday afternoon, about 2,000 students from across the country staged a violent antigovernment rally on the campus of the private university and clashed with police.

The radical left-wing students are believed to be members of a coalition of patriotic students against foreign power and dictatorship, police sources said.

During the rally, they urged all students to join their struggle for the realization of a unified Korea by scrapping ongoing policies under South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan.

Some of the students burned an effigy of Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Following the rally, they clashed with police, hurling stones and petrol to which police responded by firing tear gas.

It is reported police have arrested 95 students while dispersing the demonstrators who protested against the South Korean Government, the United States and Japan.

Police Poised To Storm Campus

HK290601 Hong Kong AFP in English 0551 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct 29 (AFP) -- Hundreds of riot police were poised to storm a Seoul campus Wednesday where 900 dissident students were holed up for the second day in an anti-government protest, witnesses said.

Authorities said that all the students involved in the campus occupation would be rounded up and could face prosecution.

Students from 26 different Seoul campuses had occupied buildings at Kunkuk University Tuesday, threatening to set the buildings on fire and burn themselves to death if police tried to arrest them. Witnesses said the students brought sticks, petrol bombs and enough food to last several days when they began the occupation. The students, displaying placards which called for the ouster of President Chon Tu-hwan and denounced U.S. support for the Seoul government, said they had gathered to form "the patriotic student federation to struggle against dictatorship and foreign power."

Officials said they were particularly alarmed by the students' slogans opposing South Korea's anti-communist policy, and by posters describing the 1950 Korean war as "a struggle for national liberation" -- the term used by Pyongyang.

Anti-government protests appear to be on the rise here despite repeated warnings from the Seoul authorities that leftist students would be dealt with severely under the national security law which bans pro-communist activities.

BANGKOK WORLD: 'HEAVY FIGHTING' NEAR BORDER

BK290825 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 29 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Heavy fighting between Khmer resistance forces and Vietnamese forces was reported in Kampuchea about two kilometres near the Thai border, opposite Aranyaprathet district. The fighting, which took place before dawn today, lasted for about two hours.

The Khmer resistance forces belong to Son Sann's KPLNF.

Casualties on both sides are unknown, and there were no reports on stray bullets or shells landing into Thai territory, it was reported.

PROPAGANDA COMMISSION DIRECTIVE ON USSR ANNIVERSARY

BK280810 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Directive of the Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission on the 69th Anniversary of the USSR's Great October Socialist Revolution 7 November 1986; dated 23 October and signed by Commission Chairman Khoy Khunhuor]

[Text] This year, to mark the 69th anniversary of the USSR's Great October Revolution, the Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission would like to make the following suggestions:

I. Propaganda content:

1. Bring up and clearly explain the historic significance of the Russian October Revolution and its impact on social development of the Soviet and world peoples.

2. Deal with the role of the Soviet Union vis-a-vis the socialist community, the national liberation movement, the national democratic movement, and the movement to defend world peace. Vigorously support the Soviet Union's policy of defending world peace and condemn the warmongering maneuvers of U.S. imperialism.

3. Deal with the achievements and development of the Soviet people's socialist construction during the past 69 years. Introduce the Soviet Union's tactics of advancing toward socioeconomic development from the present to the year 2000 decided upon and adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress.

4. Heighten the bonds of solidarity and all-round cooperation between the PRK and the USSR. Clearly deal with the USSR's considerable and effective support and assistance to our people's national defense and socialist construction efforts.

II. Organizational forms:

1. In Phnom Penh, the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association should invite the ambassador to chat with leading cadres of ministries and offices under the Central Committee.

In the provinces and cities, the provincial and city propaganda and education commissions should cooperate with the chapters of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association, if they exist, in organizing talks among the cadres. As for the content of the talks, it should be based on the conversation held between Comrade Mrs Men Sam-an and high-ranking cadres on 16 October 1986 and the documents of the Cambodian news agency SPK.

2. In Phnom Penh, the KUFNCD National Council, the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association, and the Phnom Penh City People's Revolutionary Committee should organize a meeting marking the anniversary on 7 November 1986. As for Kompong Som City, Battambang and Kompong Cham Provinces, the people's revolutionary committees and front committees of the city and provinces should organize this commemorative meeting concurrently with that held in Phnom Penh.

3. The KUFNCD National Council should cooperate with the Cambodian committee of the World Peace Council in organizing a day of peace to hail and support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and support the peace defense movement of the world people.

4. The Phnom Penh City Federation of Trade Unions and the Youth Union of the capital should cooperate with ministries and offices under the Central Committee in organizing cleanliness labor day to beautify Phnom Penh prior to 7 November 1986.

5. The Information and Culture Ministry and the Phnom Penh City People's Revolutionary Committee should contact the Soviet Embassy to organize a film week and photo and book exhibition at the Vat Phnum Exhibition Hall.

6. Ministries and offices under the Central Committe, provinces, cities, and localities to which Soviet experts are assigned should organize welcome and greetings visits to Soviet experts on 7 November 1986. At the same time, they should solicit the assistance of the Soviet experts in organizing get-togethers and cultural, artistic, and sport activities in the localities.

7. SPK, the national radio and television, PRACHEACHON, KAMPUCHEA, and other newspapers should launch a propaganda campaign focusing on the aforesaid contents from 2 to 9 November 1986. They should carry editorials marking the Russian October Revolution.

The Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission hopes and firmly expects that all ministries and offices at the central, provincial, and city levels will mark this anniversary with success and will send reports on the results of this implementation to the commission prior to 30 November 1986.

Slogans:

1. Enthusiastically hail the 69th anniversary of the Russian Great October Revolution 7 November 1917-7 November 1986!

2. Long live the strong USSR of world revolution and peace!

3. Long live the glorious CPSU!

4. Long live immortal Marxism-Leninism!

5. The bonds of solidarity and all-round cooperation between Cambodia and the Soviet Union last forever!

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 23 October 1986

[Signed] For the Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission, Chairman Khoy Khunhuor

VODK: SON SEN'S CONDOLENCES ON PRC MARSHAL'S DEATH

BK280903 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 26 Oct 86

[23 October message of condolence from Son Sen, commander in chief of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea and CGDK minister of the Coordinating Committee for National Defense, to PRC Defense Minister Zhang Aiping over the death of His Excellency Marshal Ye Jianying]

[Text] To His Excellency Zhang Aiping, minister of national defense of the PRC, Beijing:

Dear Excellency, I am very saddened by the news of the demise of His Excellency Marshal Ye Jianying. On behalf of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea and in my own name, I would like to to express boundless regret and deep condolences to the fraternal Chinese Government, people, and People's Army.

Under the leadership of the great CPC, His Excellency Marshal Ye Jianying made a courageous contribution to the national defense and construction efforts and to the struggle for national liberation and peace. He was one of the outstanding founders of the Chinese People's Army. The demise of His Excellency Marshal Ye Jianying is a great loss not only for the Chinese Army and people, but also for the Cambodian patriots and Cambodian people, who are waging a struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. We will treasure forever and with deep respect the memory of His Excellency Marshal Ye Jianying, an eminent friend of the Cambodian patriots and Cambodian people who always actively aided and supported the just cause and current struggle of my people and who made invaluable contributions to the strengthening and development of the traditional friendship and solidarity between our two countries, peoples, and armies. I would like also to ask Your Excellency to convey my saddest and deepest condolences to the family of His Excellency Marshal Ye Jianying. Please, Excellency, accept my highest salutations and regards.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 23 October 1986

[Signed] Son Sen, commander in chief of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea and minister of the Coordinating Committee for National Defense of the CGDK

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN ADDRESSES SAVANNAKHET CONGRESS

BK280349 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] The third congress of the party organization of Savannakhet Province was officially convened on the morning of 24 October at the Father Kaduat club in Savannakhet town. It was attended by 180 delegates who are party members from various production bases, branches of work, organizations, units, and national defense and public security forces in the province, representing all the 2,786 party members in the province.

Attending the opening ceremony as guests of honor were Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Saman Vignaket, secretary of the party Central Committee and in charge of guiding the holding of congresses; high-ranking guests at the central and provincial level; national heroes and heroines; representatives of mass organizations, intellectuals, Buddhist monks and novices; and senior and outstanding party members in the province.

Following the opening speech by Comrade Boun-gnang Volachit, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Savannakhet provincial party committee, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan delivered a long speech of profound and solid contents. First of all, he wholeheartedly hailed the third congress of the provincial party organization, which marks a new step of advancement of the local people. He pointed out the achievements and victories of each aspect recorded by the Lao people throughout the country as well as in Savannakhet Province over the past 10 years under the leadership of the party. He painted out the fiercely and uncompromisingly developing international situation in which the U.S. imperialists are responsible for threatening peace and continuing to lead mankind to the holocaust of a nuclear war.

Then Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan called on the delegates to keep up their strong points and correct weaknesses and shortcomings experienced during the implementation of the resolutions of the second and third party congresses. He also called on them to bring into full play their knowledge and ability and to positively and creatively carry out work to crown the third congress of the provincial party organization with glorious success.

On the morning of 25 October, Comrade Boun-gnang Volachit, secretary of the party committee of Savannakhet Province, read a political report outlining the orientation and plans for the years to come. He pointed out the gains of the building and consolidation of political foundations; the building and expansion of party members; and the economic construction, national defense and public security, and educational, cultural, and social work in the province. After studying the political report and the orientation and plans to be implemented in the immediate future, the delegates will cast votes to select a new provincial party committee and provincial delegates to the forthcoming fourth party congress.

KHAMTAI SIPHANDON ATTENDS CHAMPASSAK CONGRESS

BK280355 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] The second congress of the party organization of Champassak Province was convened on the morning of 26 October. Participating were 201 delegates representing the 4,000 party members in the province.

Attending as guests of honor were Comrade General Khamtai Siphandon, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; party representatives from the two neighboring provinces of Sekong and Attopeu; and party representatives from the SRV and PRK sister provinces of Nghia Binh and Stung Treng respectively.

The delegates heard a political report of the provincial party committee presented by Comrade Sounthon Thep-asa, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party committee of Champassak Province. He mentioned the current situation, achievements recorded in the past 10 years in carrying out the revolutionary cause, and each aspect of the province's tasks and orientation for the next 5 years from 1986 to 1990.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ARMY PARTY CONGRESS

BK261133 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] The congress of cadres in the entire Army, under the chairmanship of Comrade General Khamtai Siphandon, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense, and with the participation of a number of high- and intermediate-ranking military officers; outstanding representatives of combat units and divisions, offices, organizations, schools, hospitals, factories, production foundations, and various regional forces units; and representatives of heroic emulation fighters and senior army cadres, ended on the evening of 25 October after a 6-day session with a sense of great urgency and responsibility. During the congress, the participants heard an opening speech by Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon. In particular on last Tuesday [21 October] morning, the congress was extremely happy to welcome and pay tribute to Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, who also addressed the participants.

During the congress, the participants concentrated on studying and contributing views to the draft political report of the party Central Committee, which will be presented to the fourth party congress. The congress unanimously endorsed the line, policy, and plans of party and the next 5-year plan -- 1986-90 -- outlined by the National Defense Ministry on national defense and public security maintenance work, which is the direct responsibility of our Army.

In addition, the congress also heard reports from some model foundation units on certain outstanding experiences in guiding and directing work on the building of all-round strong basic units and firm, strong, and pure party units and the work on turning to the grass-roots level and building foundations and field positions for a people's war.

The congress together studied and correctly appraised the current prominent internal and international developments and the strong and weak points as well as shortcomings of our Army in the past year, tried to find the cause of such problems, and outlined measures to resolve them to ensure that our Army will be able to effect certain changes to meet the requirements of future developments and tasks in the new period of the revolution, to fulfill all resolutions adopted at the forthcoming fourth party congress, and to translate into reality the Army's 5-year plan, thereby gradually building the LPA into a model modern revolutionary army capable of fulfilling all tasks entrusted to it by the party and country.

Editorial Lauds Congress

BK270558 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Editorial: "Wholeheartedly Salute and Hail the Success of the Second Congress of Representatives of Army Party Cadres"]

[Text] After working urgently and with high responsiblity for 5 days beginning on the morning of 20 October, the second congress of the representatives of Army cadres ended on 25 October with glorious success which is of great significance to our Army's political life. Throughout the 5 days of carrying out their political duty, the delegates joined in positively studying and assessing the situation at home and abroad and in profoundly and thoroughly studying the overall, immediate, and long-term tasks of the Army. They have reached unanimity on the contents of the draft political report to be submitted by the party Central Committee to the fourth party congress. At the same time, the conference reviewed the firm achievements and great victories recorded by the Army and people over the past 10 years of national defense and socialist construction.

The historic second congress of Army cadres proceeded in an atmosphere of unity and singlemindedness among Army cadres and amid the joy and display of high responsibility of the delegates. The congress was wholeheartedly supported by the entire Army and people and mass organizations attached to the Army.

Though the congress was short, it was an event of great significance to our Army's political life. At the same time, the congress outstandingly fulfilled its historical task. Orientations and tasks of various armed forces outlined by the congress are great and heavy. However, they constitute a great pride for our Army which has always assumed the role as the shock force in carrying out all spheres of work, thus receiving the trust of the party and country.

In the past and at present our Army has assumed the role of standing on the forefront of the party's revolutionary cause. The lessons drawn from the views contributed by the delegates and the actual deeds in the national liberation struggle and the socialist construction and transformation in the past years have become the basis and important factor for organizing and guiding the training of the Army and to make Army officers and men further understand their tasks and enable them to resolutely dash forward to fulfill the tasks entrusted upon them by the party and country.

Our entire Army and people wholeheartedly salute and hail the glorious success of the historic congress of representatives of Army cadres.

At present, our country is in the middle of the settlement of the question of who is winning over whom between two lines -- socialism and capitalism. For this reason, the U.S. imperialists, the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, and reactionary forces in the region remain stubborn and are seeking every way possible to destroy our country's revolution. This situation calls for our Army to heighten its vigilance, strive to consolidate and strengthen our forces continuously, stand ready to smash all enemy's schemes, serve as the country's diamond-hard wall, and contribute to the defense of peace in the world and in Southeast Asia.

With their glorious honor and with joy in the success of the historic congress, let our cadres and combatants join in training and tempering themselves, strengthen their firm confidence in the party's leadership, heighten their sense of responsibility, and step up emulation movements to score greater and more glorious achievements to welcome the fourth party congress. The honor and prestige of the country are bestowed on the Army. Let us accept and victoriously fulfill our tasks for the years to come!

PASASON ARTICLE ON UN RESOLUTION ON CAMBODIA

BK241500 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 24 Oct 86

[PASASON 24 October article: "The PRK's Internal Affairs Must Be Decided by the Cambodian People"]

[Text] In defiance of the protest of the Cambodian people, the socialist countries, and progressive public opinion in the world, on 20 and 21 October the 41st UN General Assembly studied, debated, and voted on the so-called Cambodian question. Once again this international organization, under pressure from forces hostile to the PRK, make a mistake by directly interfering in the internal affairs of an independent and sovereign country, thereby violating the UN Charter and international law. The debate on this issue proceeded without the participation of the country in question, the PRK, which has opposed that action from the beginning. But the proponents of this debate and the resolution on Cambodia seemed to be extremely pleased with their victory in gaining most of the votes at the United Nations. They regarded that development as invaluable international pressure despite the fact that it was only a false victory, a meaningless outcome, and a useless action which has caused great damage, first of all, to the role of the United Nations.

In the past 8 years, the forces hostile to Cambodia have already tabled debates and reached verdicts on the Cambodian question eight times. The results of these debates can be clearly seen by analyzing the true nature of the votes against the PRK at the United Nations.

In his message to the UN secretary general on 18 October, Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign affairs minister of the PRK, said in part: The decision on Cambodia was deliberately and shamelessly drafted and reached by a group of delegates, reflecting their selfish interests. It has gained support from those delegates who have acted out of their nonprincipled and baseless solidarity, collaboration for selfish benefit, misunderstanding or short-sightedness of the true nature of the question. Otherwise, these delegates would not regard the exiled criminals as freedom fighters.

A part of the world's people who have been deceived by words and tricks of the masterminds have painted a false picture of the true situation in Cambodia, thus misjudging the reality of history. They have repeatedly claimed that tension in Southeast Asia has been caused by the presence of the Vietnamese forces in Cambodia. It is ironic that those who are vocal about the right of self-determination of the Cambodian people are the ones who are trampling on this very right of the Cambodian people themselves by defending and supporting the genocidal Pol Pot clique, hoping to revive this criminal gang to obstruct the building of a new life by the Cambodian people. The forces hostile to the Cambodian people and a part of public opinion which misunderstands the reality in Cambodia have called for the withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces from Cambodia without touching on the Pol Pot clique and the external support given to it. They have also praised and supported the so-called 8-point proposal of the CGDK, which is, in fact, aimed at destroying the PRK and reinstating the Pol Pot clique.

In the past 8 years, they have tried in vain to fulfill this pipe dream. No matter how much publicity they give this 8-point proposal, it can fool no one. This truth was clearly verified at the Harare [nonaligned] summit last September. Moreover, at the recent ASEAN foreign ministers conference, Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden proposed the setting up of a tribunal to try the genocidal Pol Pot clique for its crimes. During his recent visit to Thailand, the Indian prime minister reiterated that India is opposed to the return to Cambodia of the Pol Pot clique and its colleagues.

The three Indochinese countries have stated that an appropriate solution to the Cambodian issue is based on the guarantee that the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces must be simultaneously carried out with the elimination of the Pol Pot clique, thus ensuring that national concord can be achieved in Cambodia. This solution will permit Vietnam to withdraw totally its forces from Cambodia before the scheduled timetable in 1990. Nevertheless, the UN Security Council and certain voices outside UN circles only demand that Vietnam withdraw its forces unilaterally from Cambodia without talking about the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique and while allowing this clique to carry out movements at its whim. Such a call is, in fact, aimed at obstructing the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces and creating obstacles to the efforts to find a political settlement to the Cambodian issue. This is extremely unjust and unreasonable because they are trying to cover up the crime of the genocidal Pol Pot clique which, in fact, should be punished.

It is deplorable that a part of public opinion has allowed itself to be misled, deceived, or bribed into making a mistake by voicing support for the very bad elements it should have condemned on the assumption that it has acted justly and correctly. Therefore, the majority vote at the United Nations against the PRK this time does not speak any truth as was in the case in the previous debates and votes on the issue. This is because any debates and votes on the Cambodian issue at the UN General Assembly are, as clearly stated by the PRK, meaningless and totally opposed by the Cambodian people for they are hostile acts toward the Cambodian people.

The PRK will continue to develop and march forward. The PRK Government has repeatedly and explicitly stated that the sole, legitimate representative of the Cambodian people is the government elected by the Cambodian people. Relying on its all-round achievements, the PRK has clearly displayed its capability in effectively managing and governing the country. All sinister plots and acts hostile to the Cambodian people and aimed at reversing the situation in Cambodia will always be smashed. Many foreign visitors to Cambodia have witnessed the peaceful situation in Cambodia and know that no reactionary forces will be able to obstruct the growth and development of the Cambodian people. In the past 8 years, the Cambodian Government has managed to overcome all difficulties and obstacles and has grown rapidly stronger. All this testifies to the fact that the internal affairs of Cambodia must be settled by the Cambodian people themselves.

SOVIET ENVOY: USSR METHODS BETTER THAN SDI

BK290600 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 29 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Valentin Kasatkin, Soviet ambassador to Thailand, said on Tuesday that it is "incorrect" and "totally wrong" for people and officials in many countries to think that the Soviet Union is afraid of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) or the U.S. Star Wars system and that the system had forced the Soviet Union into negotiations on disarmament.

Denying the report on the ongoing development of the Soviet weapons, the ambassador said: "Our method is more effective and less expensive... More effective than SDI."

Kasatkin continued that the destructive danger of nuclear weapons, new political views, and the realization of current problems were the incentives for the disarmament initiatives proposed during the summit meeting in Iceland on 12 and 13 October.

He said: "It was reported that the development of SDI would help boost the U.S. security system... We cannot accept such an (idea). Militarization of outerspace is a total illusion. As I said, we have more effective retaliatory methods. We can use them if it is necessary."

The Soviet ambassador made the above statement during a news conference on the Soviet attitude and results of the summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and President Reagan. During the news conference, held at the Soviet Embassy on North Sathon Road, the Soviet ambassador confirmed the Soviet official statement that the United States had agreed to reduce nuclear weapons of all types in the next decade. The statement was rejected by the U.S. side.

PRC VICE PREMIER TIAN JIYUN'S BANQUET SPEECH

BK280817 Bangkok XING XIAN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Oct 86 p 4

['Text' of 22 October speech by PRC Vice Premier Tian Jiyun at a banquet in Bangkok given in his honor by Thai Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin]

[Text] Your Excellency Phong Sarasin, deputy prime minister; Your Excellency Chaisiri Ruangkanchanaset, minister to the Prime Minister's Office; gentlemen and friends:

Thailand is a close and friendly neighbor of China. I am very happy to have the chance to visit Thailand today. I thank the Thai Government and friends of various circles for their warm reception.

The Thai people are industrious and intelligent. They have created the world-famous Siamese culture, adding radiant splendor to Eastern culture. In recent years, the Thai people have made unremitting efforts in developing their national economy and building their country. Thailand's national economy has enjoyed continuous rapid growth and the people's living standard has clearly increased. Today, Bangkok is a world reknowned, flourishing city. In international relations, the Thai people love peace and cherish friendship. They have vigorously developed good relations with the peoples of various countries. They adhere to principle; uphold justice; oppose power politics, agression, and expansion. They have won the praise and respect of the international community.

The Chinese people have consistently cherished sincere brotherly feelings towards the Thai people. Since the days of our ancestors, the peoples of the two nations have forged a historic chapter of friendly cooperation throughout their long-standing contacts. After the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Thailand in 1975, the traditional relations between the two countries and peoples entered a new developmental period. Through the exchange of various visits by the leaders of the two countries and frequent contacts between the people of various circles, the two countries have established political relations built on mutual trust and have strengthened their cooperation and contacts in the fields of economics, trade, and science and technology. One of the most important reasons for the smooth development of Chinese-Thai relations is that both countries abide by the five principles of peaceful coexistence: mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

The Chinese Government and people fully treasure the neighborly relations and close cooperation with your country. We are happy to see that the Thai side also has a sincere desire to strengthen futher our bilateral friendly cooperation. We wish to strengthen political consultations and cooperation and develop economic cooperation with Thailand. Each of our nations has its strength in its human and material resources and technology. So, there is great potential for cooperation between us. My country persists in its open-door policy. It has opened up to its neighbors, and is continuously expanding economic contacts with them. In accordance with my country's continuous economic growth and gradually improved investment conditions, Chinese-Thai economic cooperation will be increasingly broadened. We wish to join with our Thai friends in pushing friendly Chinese-Thai cooperation in all fields to a new level.

Both China and Thailand need peaceful surroundings to devote themselves to economic development. It is regrettable that the peace and security of Southeast Asia are still meeting obstructions. Even now, the Vietnamese Government still stubbornly insists on its occupation of Cambodia. It refuses to withdraw its troops there. The Cambodian issue is a big "flash point" for Asia. Both China and Thailand, as well as other ASEAN members and the international community, eagerly want to see the Cambodian issue solved soon in a reasonable and just way.

The CGDK-led tripartite patriotic forces have united and jointly fight the aggressors. They have won widespread support from the international community. The CGDK, headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, announced an 8-point proposal this March providing a realistic basis for solving the Cambodian issue politically. The eager desire of the Cambodian people to establish an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned nation is in line with the developing trend of history which cannot be rejected. The Chinese Government and people will continue to support unceasingly the Cambodian people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggression until they win final victory. We also firmly support the Thai people in their just struggle against foreign aggression and to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty. We will closely coordinate with Thailand and other ASEAN members to make continuously unremitting efforts for a just and reasonable solution to the Cambodian problem and to safeguard the peace and security of this region.

Your Excellency Deputy Prime Minster, my visit to your country is aimed at strengthening friendship and promoting bilateral cooperation.

I hope to explore ways to further strengthen bilateral cooperation, and to understand and learn from your valuable experience in building up your nation through contacts with the leaders of your country and people of various circles. Our enthusiastic host has made thoughtful arrangements for our visit. I deeply believe that my visit to your country will be very pleasant and achieve complete success.

I propose a toast to the continuous growth of friendly Chinese-Thai relations; to the prosperity of the kingdom of Thailand and the happiness of the Thai people; to the health of His Excellency Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon, Your Excellency Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin, and of all the gentlemen and friends present at this banquet.

NEW ENVOY TO PRC VIEWS TRADE, POLITICAL TIES

BK270149 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Thailand's new ambassador to Beijing, Tet Bunnak, hopes to forge closer trade, cultural and political links with China.

Although this is Mr Tet's first ambassadorship, the former deputy permanent secretary of foreign affairs is no new-comer to Sino-Thai relations.

His experience in dealing with the Chinese dates back to the days before Thailand established diplomatic ties with Beijing.

When he was head of the Southeast Asia Division, Mr Tet joined the second Thai delegation to China led by Police Lt Gen Chumpon Lohachala and then director general of the Political Department Phan Wannamethi.

Mr Tet was also a member of the third Thai delegation headed by then deputy foreign minister Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan that visited Beijing at the end of 1973 to ink an oil deal with China.

He also took part in the crucial talks, led on the Thai side by then permanent secretary Anan Panyarachun, that led to the joint declaration on July 1, 1975, officially establishing diplomatic links between the two countries.

Now that 11 years have passed, and with the anniversary of the first cycle [lunar period of 12 years] of Sino-Thai ties coming up next year, Mr Tet feels he has come to a full circle.

"My main objective, as has been the objective of ambassadors before me, is to foster closer ties between the two countries," said Ambassador Tet who leaves for Beijing on October 30.

Although trade between Thailand and China, amounted to about $500 million a year, he said, both had been hurt by low global commodity prices and the trend towards protectionism in developed countries.

Thus, he said, Thailand supported China's bid to join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and wanted it to join the association of tin-producing countries as an observer.

Despite joint interests, in farm exports the two countries often found themselves competing against each other.

For this reason, during the current visit to Chinese Vice premier Tian Jiyun, Thailand and China agreed to stop undercutting each other's prices, to consult each other and exchange marketing information.

"There's no need to cut our noses to spite our faces," Mr Tet said.

Trade was not the only area where both countries had close ties, Mr Tet said. In politics, both countries were united as far as Kampuchea was concerned.

"We hold constant consultations on Kampuchea," the new ambassador said, adding that even when the Chinese met the Soviets, Thailand was kept fully informed of developments.

Commenting on the recent Sino-Soviet talks in which Kampuchea was discussed for the first time, Mr Tet said that it was difficult to see the two communist neighbours returning to the close relations they had before they split in the late 1950s.

Certainly an improved atmosphere between China and the Soviet Union was good, he said, but whether the Soviets were sincere when they said they wanted better ties with the Asia-Pacific region remained to be seen.

Despite statements that they would withdraw troops from Afghanistan, Mr Tet says that, in reality, the Soviets had only rotated some troops, similar to what the Vietnamese had been doing annually in Kampuchea.

Commenting on the recent statements by Vietnamese [Communist] Party Secretary General Troung Chinh, Mr Tet said that he was glad that the Vietnamese had "confessed" to squandering the aid that had been given them.

"How could it not be wasted when they continue to keep 150,000 troops in Kampuchea?" Mr Tet asked, calling it "an incorrect use of natural resources."

Commenting on Sino-Thai investment, Mr Tet said that the Chinese had urged that we invest more in their country, adding that some Thai companies were already doing so.

Although problems existed, Mr Tet said, they must be tackled slowly, and he was confident of the further improvement of ties between the two countries.

NGUYEN VAN LINH SPEECH AT HO CHI MINH CITY PARTY CONGRESS

BK270600 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25, 26 Oct 86

[Report on 23 October address by Nguyen Van Linh, "member of the Political Bureau and standing member of the party Central Committee Secretariat" [thuwwngf truwcj ban bis thuw trung uwowng dqangr], at the fourth Ho Chi Minh City party congress]

[Text] Dear comrade delegates and comrade veteran revolutionaries:

First of all, I would like to convey to the congress, the party members, cadres, combatants, and working people of all walks of life in the city the most cordial regards of the esteemed Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh and of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the party Central Committee. On behalf of the comrades recommended by the Central Committee to run as candidates for delegates to the sixth national party congress, I warmly greet the congress of delegates of the city's party organization. I would like to extend my wishes for good health to the comrade veterans -- distinguished guests of the congress and communist fighters who have braved death and who, till this day, have always wholeheartedly devoted themselves to the revolutionary cause in the city and throughout the country.

Dear comrade delegates, since the glorious, historic day of 30 April [1975] each time the city held a party congress we have always had the opportunity to come into closer contact with reality and the truth. But never before did we realize the significance and heavy responsibilities of a party congress and the severe and burning nature of the problems posed for our party and people as clearly and profoundly as we do this time around. Also, never before did we perceive more deeply the feelings shown, the wisdom contributed, and the very high requirements made by party members, cadres, and combatants, by outstanding persons among the working class and peasantry, by intellectual workers, and by the people of all strata to the party congresses at various levels and the forthcoming national party congress.

I have read and heard reports on numerous excellent and highly valuable ideas contributed by them. Some elderly comrades have sent not only one letter to contribute their opinions; whenever they had additional ideas, they wrote more letters or met directly with responsible people. I am happy to inform you that the Political Bureau has seriously studied the opinions contributed by the party congresses at all levels and of all sectors, by collectives and individuals throughout the country, and by various associations of overseas Vietnamese in foreign countries, to revise and perfect the draft documents to be presented to the sixth national party congress.

Concerning the party congress of Ho Chi Minh City, the party Central Committee Secretariat, under the chairmanship of Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh, has worked with the comrades of the Standing Committee of the city's party committee and also has expressed its views on the situation of the city and its tasks for the period ahead. The Political Bureau has concurred with the views of the party Central Committee Secretariat. I welcome the fact that the city's party committee has seriously studied and added many important suggestions from the Central Committee to the report on the situation and tasks presented by the city's party committee to this congress.

I would like to draw your attention especially to the address made by Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh at the recent Hanoi party congress.

This address epitomized the spirit and basic contents of the resolutions of the sixth, seventh, and eighth party Central Committee plenums; resolutions Nos 28 and 31 of the Political Bureau; the conclusion reached by the 10th party Central Committee plenum; and the conclusions drawn by the Political Bureau on a number of economic viewpoints and on prices, wages, and money. The party organization and working people of our city should clearly realize that this address is a guideline for action, not only for Hanoi but for the entire country. In many respects,it is also very suitable for our city.

As Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh has asserted, there is now a current issue of vital importance, the issue of renovation -- renovation of ways of thinking and doing; renovation of thinking, especially economic thinking, renovation of working method; and renovation of organization and cadres -- in order to extricate ourselves from the current difficult situation.

As appointed by the Political Bureau and Secretariat to attend this congress of the city party organization, I would like to present some problems for discussion so that we can reach a high identity of views, not only in assessing the situation and the past policies and lines, but also in determining the objectives, tasks, steps, and measures of organization so that more condensed and good quality contributions can be made to the national party congress and serve as grounds on which to adopt the resolutions of the city party organization congress.

First of all, we should assert the traditional strengths of the city party organization, i.e. its revolutionary offensive spirit, high sense of self-reliance, dynamism, creativity, and boldness in accepting responsibility to the party Central Committee and the local people for the application of party and state policies and lines to the real situation in the city and to the laboring people's life. This has been receiving sympathy and support from large numbers of the people.

The city has exerted much effort to implement the party and state resolutions and policies and has scored considerable achievements in many areas of work to transform itself continually from a city of consumption into a city of production with a new class of workers who continuously face difficult and complex problems caused by the general situation of the country and the consequences of war left behind by the former regime and generated by the enemy acts of sabotage through the struggle between the two paths and between our nation and our enemies.

The city has maintained its pace of development and advance and has made progress in several areas. Production results have been achieved by the city in the fields of industry, handicrafts and artisan industry, and social and cultural operations. Political security, social order, and public security have been well maintained in general. The task of developing the party, administration at all levels, and mass organizations has progressed. Mass movements for revolutionary acts have been frequently launched in the city.

From the standpoint of economic management, over the past several years some vivid models have appeared and contributed to removing the restraints of bureaucratic management and centralism to gradually shift to the system of socialist economic accounting and business. Typical are the city's grain supply company and many other primary installations of business and service.

One of the city's strong points is its success in settling the question of management decentralization and its knowledge of relying on the grass-roots installations of wards and villages, and of stirring up the creativity of the masses in production, distribution and circulation, social and cultural activities, and the maintenance of order and security.

The city party committee has scrupulously complied with the leadership of the party Central Committee. Since the Political Bureau issued Resolution No 1, it has positively overcome shortcomings and weaknesses, and has, at the same time, continued to develop its correct concepts and effective work methods. The city has made effective contributions to the regional projects, such as the Tri An hydroelectric project, and to the implementation of internationalist duties on the spot and to the friendly countries of Cambodia and Laos.

Apart from these good points and achievements, the city has shown quite a few major weaknesses and shortcomings. While stressing dynamism, initiative, and creativity, the city has not paid proper attention to negativism and has not anticipated all the harmful effects caused by some grass-roots installations. The city has at times slackened its task of transformation in several respects, especially in economic transformation. The sense of organization and discipline within the party has not been upheld properly, and the state law has not been observed scrupulously.

There have been many uncontrollable problems and disturbances in business as well as in production. Some sectors have recently developed their trade operations inconsiderately and have pursued profits by taking advantage of differences in prices not only in the economic field but also in cultural, literary, and sports and physical training activities. The situation of competitive purchases and sales and casual increases in prices without observing price discipline not only has not been effectively checked but has also developed in a widespread manner, especially since the replacement of old bank notes in September 1985.

Loopholes in the management of production and business have created conditions for the enemies and villains in society who have cooperated with some degenerate and deviant cadres and party memers in taking advantage of the situation to engage in sabotage, causing many losses to the state's material assets, adversely affecting the livelihood of workers, civil servants, armed forces members, and honest laboring people; and limiting the city's development.

These negative phenomena have adversely affected the social and cultural situation and have allowed social evils and crimes -- once already checked -- to increase. This situation is due in part to the central government's shortcomings in its prices, wages, and currency work, and to the general difficulties common to the entire country. However, the city authorities must also realize their direct responsibility. Their most serious shortcoming is their lack of determination and failure to provide good guidance for the management of the market and the transformation of capitalist trade.

Negativism within the party is quite serious but has not been dealt with strongly. Many cadres and party members who lack quality and ability have not been severely dealt with and promptly replaced.

The second issue I would like to raise concerns the position and role of the city in its regional economic relations. This is the content of the 14th task mentioned in the city party committee's report. I want to stress that Political Bureau Resolution No 1 has named Ho Chi Minh City as an industrial, scientific, and technical center in the region.

In this spirit, the city and other provinces in the region have in the past assisted one another effectively in several fields such as in economic integration and the exchange of experiences in applying scientific and technical innovations.

The agricultural and fishery production in the Mekong Delta and the planting of industrial crops in the eastern Nam Bo provinces have progressed well and the city has developed favorably in several respects, especially in the consumption of agricultural and maritime products, particularly processed agricultural products for export.

However, in the past few years, especially since provinces were authorized to directly export their products and because the city has committed some shortcomings in its export-import relations with various localities, the sources of incoming goods have decreased with every passing day. All provinces have their own plans for developing industry, handicrafts and artisan industry, and agricultural and food products processing industry. From the viewpoint of common interests, this is an encouraging factor. However, many irrationalities have emerged because of a lack of rational labor division.

The city authorities should anticipate and overcome the shortages of raw materials for the processing industry and must thoroughly discuss with provincial authorities a plan of labor and cooperation division beneficial to all sides involved. I myself, and other comrades in the city party committee, have worked several times with the leaders of Mekong River Delta provinces in the spirit of Resolution No 1 of the Political Bureau in order to help the city and regional provinces promptly form an agroindustrial economic structure, combine the domestic economy closely with the economy abroad, and contribute to the general economic development of the entire country and of the friendly countries of Cambodia and Laos.

However, in the future, the city must have a plan for cooperation with the central, military, and civil economic installations located in the city, and must continuously discuss with leaders of regional provinces ways to establish a program for labor and cooperation division to develop industry, handicrafts and artisan industry, and agriculture. Even in distribution and circulation, the transformation of trade in the city must also be discussed and carried out uniformly with other regional provinces in order to develop the integrated strength of the state-run trade marketing cooperatives, and in close connection with the managerial control of private merchants and long distance traders. Only by doing so can we narrow the free market area and gradually regain control of prices, especially money and goods from handicrafts and artisan industry, and better serve production and the life of the laboring people in the city and region.

The city must also continually expand its joint export-import business as it has done with Minh Hai, An Giang, and Kien Giang Provinces, in order to secure the conditions for avoiding the malpractice of competitive purchases and sales with the central agencies. The city should assume responsibility for the refinery industry and container bag factory.

Although there are many difficult and complex problems to be resolved in maintaining economic integration and joint enterprise, if we do it in the spirit of assisting and supporting one another and of satisfactorily respecting the immediate and long-term benefits of all sides involved, differences disadvantageous to all sides will be certainly overcome.

Apart from the city's subjective effort, there must be investment from the central government and coordination of support from the central sectors, especially the industrial sectors.

Cooperation between the city and regional provinces must also be maintained in the social and cultural fields, including arts, education, public health, and sports and physical training.

After the Political Bureau issued Resolution No 1, the Secretariat, the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers, and the various ministries failed to guide closely the central sector, the city, and various provinces in the region in working out plans to implement this resolution. To date, there still is no coordination between Ho Chi minh City and the central industrial sectors and between the city and the provinces in the region. What Ho Chi Minh City, the provinces, and the central sectors should do, and how much they should do -- these questions must be discussed and agreed upon according to a nationwide division of labor. Only by satisfactorily guiding this work can the Political Bureau, the Secretariat, and the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers help the city assume the role of a regional center in many fields.

Concerning the guidelines and tasks for the period ahead, the Political Bureau and Secretariat have basically agreed with the city's socioeconomic targets from now until 1990. It is not advisable to separate the task of stabilizing the socioeconomic situation from that of developing production and improving the people's standards of living because these two questions are closely related. However, we should thoroughly weigh the pros and cons of a some economic targets. Along with the objective mentioned above, it is necessary to ponder a second objective, namely to create conditions for stepping up socialist industrialization in the future.

The Central Committee approves of the tasks set forth in the draft report on the situation and tasks of the city's party committee which has been amended according to the conclusions reached by the Political Bureau and the suggestions of the Secretariat concerning some questions of economic viewpoints and concerning prices, wages, and money.

Concerning the proposals made by the city party committee, the Secretariat thinks that most of them are reasonable and has forwarded them to the Council of Ministers' Standing Committee and responsible state agencies for study and settlement. I would like to express my views on some other questions.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh has addressed eight questions. They are: first, the organization of business management; second, import and export; third, the socialist transformation; fourth, livelihood; fifth, the social and cultural situation; sixth, the identity of views to be reached in the formulation of policies toward and the assessment of some groups, such as intellectuals of the former regime, the religious, and the Hoa people; seventh, party and mass organization tasks; and eight, guidance for implementation. In this first part, we will now present the first six questions raised by Comrade Nguyen Van Linh at the Ho Chi Minh City fourth party congress.

1. Concerning the organization of production and business management: The city party committee's draft report on the situation and tasks clearly indicates that recently, not only in circulation and distribution but even in industrial production, management was still slack, production remained haphazard, and unreasonable business transactions were sought. In many cases, supplies and raw materials were distributed in a circuitous manner and their prices were too high. The quality of many products declined, making customers both at home and abroad lose confidence in them. Forgery was not effectively checked.

The urgent problem is to renovate management of industrial, handicrafts and artisan industry production, strengthen the key role of state-owned industry, combine production closely with business, overcome the situation of haphazard production, and accelerate the production of consumer and export goods that constitute the two strengths of the city for the immediate and long-term future.

We must firmly grasp the Political Bureau's guidance on the organization and adjustment of production and investment structures so we can reassess production to determine which goods should and can be developed for production and in which goods should production be cut back or stopped; and which sectors, which primary installations should receive production means on a priority basis so they can concentrate on producing the key types of good quality products for domestic use and for export.

The city should coordinate with various ministries and central sectors to formulate five-year and annual programs for producing consumer and export goods in the city. There should be plans to develop the processing, refining, and export goods industries, and the engineering and construction sectors in the right direction; and to maintain and gradually strengthen the city's infrastructures that are deteriorating.

The city should define more clearly the task of stepping up scientific and technical research and should apply domestic and foreign scientific and technical advances to production, especially in important economic sectors, to make progress in renovating production techniques, thereby turning out large amounts of new products of high quality. A policy must be adopted to bestow due commendation and rewards upon those scientific and technical cadres who are credited with many inventions and discoveries. In the days ahead, the policies and measures set forth by the city's party and people's committees must be implemented by all means. The socialist trade forces must be further strengthened to ascertain the presence of the state-operated trade sector and cooperatives everywhere. Order must be restored on the circulation and distribution front in both the city and the surrounding provinces.

Those provinces, cities, and central sectors and branches which have some of their agencies and units located in Ho Chi Minh City should seriously abide by the city's regulations to help quickly restore order in business and trade activities and to contribute to gradually stabilizing prices and the market in the city, the region, and throughout the country.

2. Import and export: The city must bring into full play, by all means, its strengths in the fields of industry and import and export. It must create numerous on-the-spot sources of goods for export while strengthening cooperation with other localities by joining them in making investments for the production of key quality export goods, thereby ensuring the stability of export goods production and export markets. The city should work together with the central sectors and branches and other localities in the region to draw experience from the promotion of import-export activities in the past. Import and export operations in the city and the region must be placed under unified guidance. The city must put an immediate end to the business and import-export activities of those organs and units not assigned these functions, including organs belonging to the central level, the neighboring localities, and the various echelons and sectors of Ho Chi Minh City itself. It is necessary to consolidate and revamp the import-export organizations of the city and the central level located in the city and closely guide and supervise district and precinct procurement cooperations so that they may operate in strict accordance with their prescribed functions. Only by carrying out these tasks can the city ensure its role as a regional import-export center.

The party Central Committee Secretariat agrees with the city's proposals on the foreign exchange rate and customs policy toward goods sent from abroad. The Secretariat has requested that the Council of Ministers Standing Committee examines and quickly enforces all specific policies. I welcome the city's tendency to expand and increase the efficiency of its foreign economic relations, considering this as a spearhead of the city's economy in the direction of export-import cooperation, first of all, with the Soviet Union, Combodia, Laos, and various sister provinces and cities.

3. Concerning socialist transformation; Ho Chi Minh City has acquired much experience in transformation work and has recorded a certain number of achievements. In the transformation of industry and trade, the city party committee knows how to rely on the grass-roots level to discover, replenish, and establish the transitional forms of transformation of economic significance suiting the political and social characteristics of the city in the first stage of the period of transition.

In agriculture, by closely joining the movement for collectivization, the city has been able to set up model agricultural-industrial-commercial-credit cooperatives. These establishments have developed their positive aspects and are being expanded.

Obviously, the city's ideas on the transformation of industry, small industry, handicrafts, trade, and agriculture reflect many points that are consistent with the party's viewpoints concerning various economic components and socialist transformation work, on which the party Central Committee Political Bureau has just reached a conclusion.

The city party committee must constantly acquire experience from and make use of the conclusions reached by the Political Bureau to provide closer guidance for the transformation of small industrial and handicraft production, trade, culture, and arts, as well as to improve the quality of the movement toward agricultural cooperatives. It must avoid complacency and continue advancing more vigorously and steadily.

4. Concerning life: Accelerating production' improving the business and service efficiency of socialist trade, and intensifying the control of the market and prices are the basic measures to overcome the present difficult situation and gradually stabilize life, both in urban and suburban areas.

In the immediate future, the city party committee must formulate plans for the successful implementation of the conclusions reached by the Political Bureau and the decisions of the Council of Ministers Standing Committee on prices, wages, and money. The most pressing issue that involves life at present is grain and food.

Concerning grain: It is necessary to carry out this task in accordance with the conclusion reached by the party Central Committee Secretariat and the Council of Ministers Standing Committee at the meeting held with the city and southern provinces last August.

The central level must supply in full the monthly quantity of grain as planned. This includes grain for sale at state-established prices to wage-earners and those who have signed bilateral contracts with the state, and grain for sale to the people at commercial prices.

With regard to the supply of grain in the long term, the Secretariat has suggested that the Council of Ministers Standing Committed should assign the grain supply of Ho Chi Minh City to some provinces in the Mekong River Delta. This matter, which will be included in the State Planning Commission's plan is an effective and positive measure to help Ho Chi Minh City as well as to enable the central level to concentrate on satisfying the needs of the Armed Forces and various industrial complexes.

The Secretariat subscribes to the city's views on improving the diet of cadres and the people. This should be carried out first at various mess halls to acquire experience before expanding to other places. Ho Chi Minh City has the conditions for carrying out this task satisfactorily, thus helping to encourage many other localities to follow.

Concerning food: The city must strive to solve the problems of pork, poultry, and sugar as planned. Its suburban areas must truly serve as a food belt for the urban area. Also, the Ministry of Grain must ensure that 50 percent of the total volume of grain converted into paddy equivalent are delivered to the city and that all the paddy collected from its suburbs be reserved for the city to solve the problem of animal feed as well as to increase its stock of grain and improve the livelihood of the local people and workers and civil servants.

5. Culture and social welfare: The Secretariat has agreed with the essence of the cultural and social welfare tasks set forth by the city's party committee. However, it deems it necessary to draw the attention of the city's party committee to the following points:

Due to the social characteristics of a city that recently emerged from war and freed itself from the former regime, the struggle between the two roads is closely linked with the struggle between us and the enemy and is continuing fiercely. In line with the city's important position in relation to the region and the country as a whole, the city's party organization and administration must make an effort to raise their social management to the same level as their economic management. The CPSU's experience has also clearly indicated that social policy is a powerful tool for speeding up national development, enhancing the masses' labor activity and sociopolitical awareness, building new type of man, and affirming the socialist life-style and that it is an important factor ensuring the political stability of society -- the political program adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress.

We must fully realize the persistent consequences of the war and the old regime as well as the cultural poisons that the enemy continues to inject into the city in many ways. At the same time, we must correctly appreciate and attach the utmost importance to the achievements recorded in the ideological and cultural domains over the past 10 years and more. These are initial, albeit limited, results in the efforts to shape a new generation of man with a new life-style befitting the working people who are the masters of society. These are the synthetic results of the three revolutions and the direct outcome of the uniform educational, cultural, artistic, literary, public health, physical education, and sports activities. As such, they need constant appreciation and development through study, work, and struggle.

Cultural and social welfare activities in the urban areas of the working people and in the rural areas must be uniformly promoted and given greater attention. In the coming years, by means of several policies and combined measures, we must continue to effect positive and far-reaching social and cultural changes among various strata of people, especially among the youths, teenagers, and children.

6. Concerning some groups that require identity of view in evaluation, positions, and policies such as intellectuals who used to work for the former regime, the religious, and the Hoa people: Regarding intellectuals who once worked for the former regime, with the exception of a number of them who have left for foreign countries, most of those who have stayed have shown over the past 10 years and more that they want to contribute their efforts to national construction. Among this number are talented persons who have worked devotedly, recorded achievements in many different fields of activity, and completed highly successful scientific projects. To unify the city's contingent of intellectuals, from now on we should not distinguish between old and new intellectuals; instead, we should refer to them by the common term of socialist intellectuals.

Concerning Catholics, including those who migrated [to South Vietnam following the partition of the country in 1954] most of whom are patriotic working people, there must be policies and measures to help them find employment, to care for their material and spiritual life, and to heighten their political awareness so that they may become increasingly attached to the common cause and live in harmony with the national community. Special attention should be given to youths, teenagers, and children.

Concerning the ranks of Catholic priests, we should actively maintain close contact to help good ones so that they may discharge their responsibilities toward religion and life, in the interests of God and the fatherland. At the same time, we should uphold vigilance and adopt measures to promptly unmask and severely punish reactionary elements and to check and frustrate their schemes and acts aimed at drawing the Catholic population into counterrevolutionary activities.

Concerning the Hoa people, we must consider and settle this question on the basis of the party's class viewpoint. We must train cadres from among the Hoa people for the task of motivating them. We must remain extremely alert and take precautions against the many cunning tricks and open, legal activities used by the enemy and reactionaries to carry out counterrevolutionary operations in the domains of the economy, culture, and social welfare. We must motivate the masses to discover them, and the authorities must severely punish them.

Concerning those who used to work for the former regime, we must actively carry out propaganda and motivation work and apply satisfactory policies so that they may get rid of the complex of being discriminated against and, especially, may see their children's future under the socialist regime. This will prompt them to participate enthusiastically in building the city and the country.

These are sociopolitical questions closely linked to the city's history and related to the entire country. The city has gained good experiences in resolving these questions. It should promptly draw from these experiences to handle this task even more satisfactorily in the legitimate interests of each group of people and the long-term interests of the country.

7. Party building task and mass organizations: To build pure, strong, and firm city party organizations politically, ideologically, and organizationally, we must satisfactorily carry out two key tasks of consolidating party chapters and grass-roots units and increasing the number of core leading cadres for each party committee, sector, and unit. In improving the quality of party members, we must recruit into the party those workers and peasants who have confidence in socialism as well as good members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [HCMCYU] who acquired a high revolutionary spirit and an unyielding combat capability.

Along with developing the party, we must pay special attention to consolidating party bases. Party committees of the city, districts, and precincts must regularly inspect tasks concerning the consolidation of party chapters, including the recognized strong party chapters. Production and business establishments must integrate activities of party committees with those of heads of specialized agencies in building and consolidating party bases, while correctly implementing regulations on carrying out work among party members, heads of agencies, and members of the trade union and the HCMCYU. At present, the city has a big contingent of party cadres and members who came from various localities and who have been forged during the two wars of resistance, especially during the past 10 years. They are valuable assets to the city. However, due to the present difficult and complicated situation as well as poor planning of cadre-related tasks, we must carefully carry out tasks regarding selection and promotion of cadres as well as tasks on developing the party.

In the city, there are sufficient capable cadres, but at times, assignments for them were improperly made, thus affecting the consolidation and perfection of various key organs such as party branches; industrial, small industrial, and handicraft sectors; as well as business establishments, tax collection, housing, and land agencies. The city's contingent of cadres have come from various localities and have worked harmoniously during the past several years. They have been forged through the realistic combat and construction movements. They have reached maturity. As a result, we should not raise the problem of cadres coming from different localities. Most importantly, we must pay attention to discovering, training, using, and promoting young and middle-aged cadres of both sexes who have scored achievements during the wars of resistance as well as during the past 11 years of national construction and defense.

In view of opposing such phenomena as bureaucratism and subsidization and in building new concepts and work methods for leading cadres at various sectors and echelons, we must formulate plans for better training and for decisively expelling from the party conservative, sluggish, and weak cadres, especially the degenerates. For those cadres who performed their tasks satisfactorily and scored notable achievements, we must praise and respect them, but we should not commend cadres without criticism, because this will create in them various negative phenomena.

The city party committee must regularly inspect and review the behavior of cadres, including those who were elected to various committees in the recent party organization congresses. Those who showed their bad habits or were disqualified must be recalled. To replace cadres is a normal task; we must not wait until the convening of the party congress to do this. We must consistently maintain our vigilance to avoid the infiltration of bad elements into our state apparatuses and organizations to carry out sabotage activities. Cadres at all ages must strive to study, especially theoretical study, at courses and self-study through performing and reviewing their tasks. To overcome negative phenomena within our organization is an urgent requirement at present. The city party committee must formulate concrete policies and measures to overcome those phenomena, oppose as soon as possible all activities detrimental to the distribution and circulation, especially distribution aimed at the interests of subwards, associations, and individuals. It must also strive to eliminate the use of privileges and the illegal occupation of houses and land and resolutely deal with party cadres and members who violate party discipline. Leading cadres responsible for various sectors and echelons must realistically, persistently, and exemplarily maintain morality and quality.

I agree with the city party committee's evaluation of the role and efficiency of the mass organizations and the VFF at all levels in the city.

Although all the mass organizations and levels still have undeniable weaknesses and limitations, we must correctly appraise the persistent and creative efforts of each mass organization and each level that has contributed to building up the strength and fulfilling the political tasks of the city, which always has to face new difficulties and complex situations. To be fair, we must also criticize the party and administrative committee echelons for neglecting the principle of considering the people as the basis, thereby failing to make adquate investments for the activities of the front and mass organizations.

In the days ahead, not only the VFF and mass organizations will have to correct their shortcomings but the party committees, administration, sectors, and branches at all levels -- from the city to the grassroots -- must also attach as much importance to mass agitation and VFF and mass organization work as they do to economic work.

Concerning the trade unions in particular, I deem it necessary to stress that, for a long time to come, they will continue to serve as an indispensable school of communism for the working class. We must take better care of the daily life of workers and laborers. However, we should not neglect the task of educating, organizing, and building up the working class in its rule as leader of the socialist revolution and ally of the peasantry in the main force army not only in the past national democratic revolution but also in the socialist revolution, especially in its role in the economic alliance, which should be developed even more strongly. In this regard, we should review our country's experience and learn from the experience of the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

Concerning members of the HCMCYU and young people, I think it is necessary to restate the need to educate them in the communist ideal and the revolutionary tradition and to point out for them the path of progress to provide clear-cut guidelines for their efforts and stand firm in the face of difficult and complex situations. Youths must be given comprehensive education and training in knowledge, ideology, ethics, work, physical fitness, and aesthetics.

Aside from the trade unions and the HCMCYU, the city should attach importance to and care for the activities of the VFF and other groups such as the Vietnam Women's Union, the Association of Collectivized Peasants, and various scientific, technical, cultural, artistic, religious, and other organizations. Every effort must be made to bring into full play the role of each organization and group in their circles and to enable them to effective serve the city's political tasks, including production, circulation and distribution, socialist transformation, culture, social welfare, national security and defense, obligations toward the frontline, implementation of the army welfare policy, and so forth.

In their activities among each group of people, the mass organizations must also coordinate the struggle between the two roads with the struggle between us and the enemy. I welcome the efforts of the party, administration, VFF, and mass organizations, with the press playing the role of a shock force in the criticism and self-criticism drive and in making preparations for party congresses at all levels, to stir up broad masses of people to look squarely at the truth, correctly evaluate the truth, and clearly tell the truth according to the slogan: The party trusts the people, and the people trust the party. This is also a manifestation of the working people's right to mastery, a vivid symbol of the viewpoint: considering the people as the basis.

We must stay alert to perceive the enemy's psychological warfare activities and the divisive and factional maneuvers of bad and opportunist elements. We must show utmost respect for and defend correct opinions and protect good party members, cadres, youth union members, and people who sincerely want to contribute ideas to the party, even if some of their ideas are incorrect due to the lack of adequate communications. We must not nourish any prejudice against honest persons and must deal with cases of persecution of honest persons resolutely, mainly by educating and persuading those offenders who sincerely want to correct their mistakes, but taking severe actions, including organizational measures, against those who deliveratecly remain conservative and stubborn.

The intramural struggle still is continuing. At times, in certain places and in specific areas it will become even fiercer, not because of differing views and concepts but because of selfish personal interests. In this struggle, we cannot slacken party leadership.

Once we find something that is right, we must resolutely and perseveringly use many effective measures to assert, defend, and propagate it. Conversely, if we find something that is wrong, we must also resolutely and perseveringly use all effective measures to expose and correct it. This is within the reach of all our party committee echelons, party members, and cadres.

More than ever before, Lenin's teaching has penetrated our minds: Only when we are not afraid of admitting our own setbacks and shortcomings and only when we can look squarely at facts — even the saddest ones — will we be able to find the way to victory. (Lenin: "Complete Works," Progress Publishing House, Moscow, Volume 44, page 379)

I also would like to ask you, the delegates to this congress, to devote some time to discussing the national defense and security task and the development of the Armed Forces and public security forces so that each of us can understand more thoroughly the two strategic tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland. We must educate, develop, and earnestly care for the Army and public security forces to make them worthy of being the tool of the dictatorship of the revolutionary administration so that they can really work for the people and be trusted and loved by the people.

The city has exerted great efforts to maintain political security, social order, public security and to implement the military duties and obligations to the front line and Army units — in which the city people's children are serving — which are performing their internationalist duty and satisfactorily implementing the rear service policy. However, the city must constantly uphold vigilance and strive to implement even better the national defense and security tasks, making these tasks become truly a duty of all the people.

8. With respect to leadership, the Political Bureau and Secretariat have issued several important resolutions and directives to the city, and the city party committee has also issued many correct and creative decisions and policies. The weakness is that the city party committee and people's committee have not organized their implementation well, and the results achieved remain low.

It is necessary primarily to secure singlemindedness within the party committee and between the party committee and the administrative agencies as regards not only the objectives but also the steps and measures of implementation, organization, and cadres.

In this tenure, the city party organization must focus its leadership on the main tasks of renovating management, restoring discipline, and qualitatively enhancing the struggle against negativism within the party, the administration, and society.

In performing the leadership tasks, we must intensify control, preliminarily and recapitulatively review our work to draw on experiences, and attentively cultivate unity and singlemindedness among leaders of all ranks, especially while the situation in the city is still developing in a complex manner. We absolutely believe in the strength of the collective, but it must be a democratic, united, and singleminded collective that has competence, clear-cut guidelines, and a correct new method of work.

In its draft report on the situation and tasks, the city party committee has touched on the need to change the management mechanism and organizational system in production and business activities. To translate this correct idea into action, our first question should be how to foster and combine new thinking with a new mechanism and cadre organization work, paying attention to promoting good cadres and dealing severly with conservative cadres who refuse to correct themselves and negative and unqualified cadres in accordance with the Political Bureau's Draft Resolution No 306.

We must study scrupulously the views on fostering new thinking, especially new economic thinking, put forth by Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh at the Hanoi municipal party organization congress. I would also like to remind the city to pay attention to guiding more satisfactorily various mass movements for revolutionary action. It is a great advantage for the city to have engaged frequently in various mass action movement. However, it is a weakness in the city to have failed to review these movements thoroughly. Although the city selected good models, it failed to expand the number of these models. The city knew how to launch but not how to foster and consolidate various movements. As a result, these movements have not developed firmly and have not been expanded or improved. This is also a weakness of the city leadership.

Dear comrade delegates, our country and this city are now going through an extremely difficult and complicated stage. The serious consequences of the errors in economic management cannot be quickly overcome. This is a truth that we cannot evade. However, there is also another truth that no one can deny, that is the party's declaration of war on a mechanism that is characterized by bureaucratic centralism, state subsidization, conservatism, and sluggishness. The declaration of war on this type of mechanism to bring about an abundant new and happy life for everyone and every family has won wholehearted sympathy and support from the majority of our party members, cadres, and people -- those who are imbued with patriotism and a love for socialism.

As esteemed President Ho put it, our workers, peasants, and mental laborers are strong, courageous, and intelligent enough to build their new life. We can do everything only if we are fully equipped with a sense of mastery, collectiveness, and discipline; if we strive to study to improve our educational and technical backgrounds and ensure our creativity; and if we try to discover new things, learn from new things, support new things, and do new things. (Ho Chi Minh Collection, Volume 2, page 215) This lesson from President Ho is immensely valuable, especially when our entire party and people are confronting a tremendous demand for new changes, especially in economic thinking, not merely for economic purposes but for our people, who are masters of the country, to have a new life.

Dear comrade delegates, amid the atmosphere of this party congress, we cannot forget Comrade Le Duan — an outstanding disciple of Uncle Ho, a comrade leader, a teacher, and a respected and beloved elder brother. His image is still vividly printed in the minds of every one of us. It seems as if his earnest and sincere voice were still echoing through our ears, urging the city party organization and working people: Because of the entire country and together with the entire country, Saigon city of yesterday was liberated; because of the entire country and together with the entire country, Ho Chi Minh City of today will certainly be able to build socialism successfully. The third city party organization congress has solemnly pledged scrupulously to make that appeal a reality. At this congress, with boundless grief over the loss of brother Ba [Le Duan's nickname] let us be earnestly determined to keep firmly our past pledge for the sake of our life and people today and in future generations.

I hope and believe that the congress will achieve fine success. Once again, I would like to extend my cordial greetings to all comrades delegates, revolutionary veterans, party members, cadres, and combatants and their families, as well as to all my dear compatriots. I also would like to bestow my kisses on all the beloved teenagers and children who are the future masters of the glorious city that bears the golden name Ho Chi Minh.

VNA CITES CUBAN ENVOY'S HANOI PRESS CONFERENCE

OW281720 Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 28 — Cuban Ambassador Armando Saucedo Yero held a press conference here today on the centenary of the abolition of slavery in Cuba.

The ambassador recalled the heroic and persistent struggle of the Cuban people which led to the end 100 years ago of slavery imposed by the Spanish colonialists.

He availed himself of this opportunity to condemn colonialism, imperialism, apartheid and racism, and affirm the Cuban people's solidarity and support for the struggle of all nations against different forms of slavery.

HANOI HOSTS SOCIALIST AVIATION CONFERENCE

OW271757 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 86 — The 21st aviation conference of the socialist countries was held here from October 21-27.

Participating in the conference were representatives of the air companies of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, the Democratic People's of Korea, Cuba, Mongolia, Romania, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, Laos and Kampuchea participated in the conference as observer.

The participants highly valued the success of the companies in carrying out the resolutions adopted at the 20th conference. They discussed issues concerning air transport tariff, the payments, new air routes, etc. aimed at strengthening the cooperation and ensuring the interests of all the countries.

NEW ZEALAND

MINISTRY CONCERNED OVER DEFENSE TIES WITH UK

HK260118 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 17 Oct 86 p 6

[By defense reporter Roger Mackey]

[Text] The anti-nuclear Bill reported back to Parliament yesterday still has the potential to cut the remaining ties between the British and the new Zealand Armed Forces.

These ties are still very important to the New Zealand Armed Forces. Ministry of Defence officials recently stressed this importance to Parliament's defence and foreign affairs select committee.

The officials said "Defence cooperation with Britain has long set the benchmark for the New Zealand Armed Forces. If it were to go, the ability of the Armed Forces to sustain current levels of professionalism would be seriously compromised."

This possibility still exists because of any lack of change in substance in clause five of the New Zealand Nuclear Free Zone, Disarmament and Arms Control Bill reported back yesterday.

The MP who presented the new version of the Bill of Parliament yesterday, Helen Clark, said this morning that although changes had been made to the clause, they were technical rather than of substance.

A spokesman, for the British High Commission, said this morning that their initial impression of the revision was that they had not affected the United Kingdom's view of the bill.

Clause five makes it an offence to make or assist others in the use of nuclear weapons.

As with the port ban it would involve New Zealanders attempting to place restrictions on their involvement with overseas forces.

As with the US reaction to the New Zealand port ban, this precedent has concerned the British.

The revised bill as a whole is seen as a victory for the anti-Nuclear movement as a whole, activist Owen Wilkes said this morning.

"We are disappointed that practically nothing the peace movement has requested has been included," he said, but added that nothing appeared to have been taken away from the bill either.

MOKHTAR HAILS TREATY WITH PAPUA NEW GUINEA

BK281617 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja says Indonesia-Papua New Guinea relations will be further strengthened by the recent signing of the Treaty of Mutual Respect, Friendship, and Cooperation in Port Moresby, the capital of PNG. Speaking at the PNG National Press Club in Port Moresby today, Mokhtar desbribed the treaty as an umbrella to shelter bilateral relations in the future. The treaty laid the groundwork for efforts to strengthen relations between the two countries, which are based on mutual respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as national independence. Differences of opinion between the two sides are to be solved by conciliation.

To attain such objectives, Mokhtar said the two sides must give substance to the treaty through concrete actions. He said he had discussed measures toward the realization of the treaty with his PNG counterpart, Legu Vagi, this morning, and both sides had agreed to consider the opening of an Indonesian consulate in Vanimo and a PNG consulate in Jayapura. The two foreign ministers also agreed to increase exchanges visits by officials, journalists, and ordinary citizens of the two countries. An agreement on the upgrading of economic and trade relations was also reached, with Merauke in Irian Jaya being selected as one of the trade centers for the common border area.

PRC TO COOPERATE ON STABILIZING TIN MARKET

BK280859 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Excerpt] China will cooperate with the Association of Tin-Producing Countries [ATPC] to help stabilise the world tin price. Director of China's Department of International Relations Mr (Wang Tiance) said in Jakarta yesterday. Speaking to reporters after the opening of the fourth ATPC ministerial meeting held on 27 and 28 October, Mr Wang said that the Chinese Government would study the possibility of cooperation with the association in solving the tin problem. The participation of the Chinese delegation in discussions pointed to the readiness of China to cooperate with the ATPC, he said. He also disclosed that China is prepare to accept the invitation. [words indistinct] [passage omitted]

MARCOS LOYALISTS BLAMED FOR MANILA BOMBINGS

HK291013 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 29 Oct 86 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Retired Brig Gen Luis Villareal, the country's top intelligence officer, yesterday blamed Marcos loyalists for the rash of bombing incidents and attacks in Metro Manila, particularly in Makati.

Villareal, chief of the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency (NICA), said his men had evidence linking the loyalists to the incidents. But he refused to elaborate.

He said the loyalists were behind the incidents which they hoped to blame on the communist New People's Army.

Villareal noted that a PC [Philippine Constabulary]-Army joint task force was now looking for Alexander Villalon, who has been tagged as the main suspect in the bombing.

Villalon is the former head of the Youth Action Development Organization (YADO).

Villareal however, said he was not certain if the NICA evidence could stand in court should charges be filed later against the suspects.

Another high-ranking military official, Brig Gen Ramon Montano, Capital Regional Command (Capcom) chief, was more cautious, however.

He said his men were investigating the possibility that Marcos loyalists, particularly former military men, were behind the bombing incidents.

Speaking at a command conference at the Western Police District, Montano said there were still a number of loyalist soldiers who have not joined the New Armed Forces of the Philippines.

He said most of these loyalists were formerly assigned to the National Intelligence and Security Agency (NISA) and the Presidential Security Command (PSC).

Both the NISA and the PSC were under the direct control and supervision of former Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Fabian Ver who fled with deposed President Marcos to Hawaii.

"They (military loyalists) are the only ones who have the expertise and the capability to launch such attacks," Montano said.

But he did not discount the possibility that communist urban terrorist groups could also be behind the incidents.

In other related developments:

-- AFP [Armed Foces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff Gen Fidel V. Ramos ordered an elite military unit to assist the police in investigating the rash of bombing incidents in Metro Manila.

— Two men aboard a green Mini-cruiser jeep shot up the Wendy's fast food restaurant at the Makati Commercial Center at dawn yesterday.

No one was reported injured as the restaurant was closed.

— Bomb threats were received by two government offices yesterday — the National Census and Statistics Office along Magsaysay Blvd in Sta Mesa and the Court of Appeals in Malate.

Police, however, said the threats were made by pranksters after they did not find any bomb after a thorough inspection in the two offices. [passage omitted]

Loyalist Involvement 'Confirmed'

OW281105 Tokyo KYODO in English 1057 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Oct. 28 KYODO — Supporters of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos are responsible for the rash of bombings that have hit metropolitan Manila since last week, the head of the government intelligence agency said Tuesday. "It's confirmed. The loyalists (Marcos supporters) are behind the bombings. Probably they were thinking it would be blamed on (communist urban guerrillas)," Brig. Gen. Luis Villareal (ret.) told reporters after he briefed Philippine President Corazon Aquino on the bombings which began October 20.

He said a joint investigating task force is now looking for a known Marcos supporter who led a youth para-military group trained by the military during the Marco regime.

Aquino earlier ordered Constabulary chief Maj. Gen. Renato de Villa to investigate the bombings. A total of four explosions, three in the commercial municipality of Makati and one in San Juan, have been reported.

A bomb threat also reportedly forced postponement of the opening of a Japanese restaurant where Mrs. Aquino's daughter, Kris Aquino, was to cut the ceremonial ribbon. [passage omitted]

Police on 'Red Alert'

HK281153 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 28 Oct 86 p 1

[By correspondent Isabel de Leon]

[Excerpt] Military and police authorities adopted yesterday safety measures for public buildings and business establishments following an intelligence report of a series of bombings to be carried out by a group of terrorists operating in Metro Manila.

The same intelligence report revealed the names of the four business establishments which will be the targets of the bombings. These were the tire plant in Makati, a manufacturing company in Manila, a power station in Makati and a company's main office in Ermita.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile had warned last Sunday at the Liwasang Bonifacio that more bombings will take place in Metro Manila.

Police sources said their suspect is a known figure during the Marcos administration, who is also the former head of a youth organization which was abolished due to fund problems.

The dates of future bombings were not revealed but sources said that these could happen anytime now.

Police operatives have been placed on red alert and all public utility buildings are now being safe-guarded by the military. [passage omitted]

Enrile Blames NPA

HK271255 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 27 Oct 86 p 1

[By staff member Manny Mogato and correspondent Dana Batnag]

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, speaking for the first time before a predominantly Marcos loyalist crowd, yesterday warned of more bombing incidents in Metro Manila perpetrated by the communist New People's Army.

The critic of President Aquino's reconciliation policy also called on Filipinos to resort to "people power" to overcome the communist threat.

There was no reaction from Malacanang.

Addressing a crowd estimated by the police at 20,000 at the Liwasang Bonifacio, Enrile reiterated his claim that the communist rebels have already established themselves in urban centers, including Metro Manila.

He warned that the communists would try to intensify bombings in the metropolis, with vital government and private buildings as well as installations as targets.

Enrile blamed the communists for the bombing of the McDonald's branch in Makati last Friday and the aborted attempt to blow up a water main in Quezon City.

He did not say if the communists also lobbed the grenade that damaged the eighth floor of the Mondragon building on Sen. Gil Puyat Ave., Makati, Saturday night.

Philippine Army bomb disposal experts said the fragmentation grenade was fired from an M-79 launcher. The explosion at the Mondragon House, owned by Tourism Minister Jose Antonio Gonzalez and the former campaign headquarters of the Cory Aquino for President Movement was the second this week in Makati. [passage omitted]

ENRILE VOWS TO 'STOP TALKING ALTOGETHER'

HK290949 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Oct 86 p 24

[By reporter Joel D. Lacsamana]

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday said, "I do not want to talk anymore either to local or foreign press."

"I have said my piece. The time for speechifying is over," the outspoken defense chief told BUSINESS DAY in his office at Camp Aguinaldo.

"Let others (in government) do the talking this time. The time for talking is over. Now is the time for the government to act. But for my part, I am keeping silent lest some people think I am harboring ulterior motives again," he added.

Enrile said he will just finish his remaining speaking engagements after which he will "stop talking altogether."

He added however that he intends to address more anti-communists rallies in the future.

Asked if he intends to address peace rallies which have mushroomed lately, Enrile appeared surprised.

"Peace between whom?" he asked. "The fact is people are gradually realizing that you cannot achieve peace without first confronting the problem." The defense chief did not elaborate.

In another development, Brig. Gen. Luis San Andres, deputy chief of staff for civilian-military operations, yesterday said the New Armed Forces of the Philippines (NAFP) does not take instructions from Washington or any other foreign capital.

San Andres was reacting to a statement of Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno that the military is "very sensitive to signals emanating from Washington."

"The NAFP receives its instructions from the established chain of command, namely, the President of the Philippines, the minister of national defense, the chief of staff," San Andres said.

San Andres noted that the international support enjoyed by the new government is "very much welcomed" by the NAFP but that international support "does not in any way alter the chain of command from which and through which policies, guidelines and instructions flow."

'Smiling' Enrile Attends Cabinet

HK290440 Hong Kong AFP in English 0435 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Oct 29 (AFP) -- Philippine Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile Wednesday attend a regular cabinet meeting here after coming under heavy fire for his open criticisms of President Corazon Aquino. The BUSINESS DAY newspaper meanwhile quoted the minister, who led a February revolt that swept Mrs. Aquino to office, as saying in an interview that "I have said by piece" and that he was now "keeping silent."

Mr. Enrile, 62, was his usual smiling self when he walked up to the cabinet meeting room in the downtown Manila presidential palace, but refused to say anything to reporters who mobbed him at the entrance.

Photographers who were allowed to take pictures before the meeting began said Mr. Enrile declined to take a vacant seat beside Mrs. Aquino, normally occupied by Vice President Salvador Laurel, who was absent.

They said they heard Mrs. Aquino tell Mr. Enrile that Mr. Laurel was ill.

Presidential press secretary Teodoro Benigno told reporters that the meeting agenda included the government housing program and the progress of Manila's efforts to void a contract for an unused two billion dollar nuclear plant. [passage omitted]

MARCOS FORGIVES ENRILE 'IF HE FIGHTS COMMUNISM'

HK281151 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 28 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[By Staff Member Cristina Pastor]

[Text] Deposed President Marcos has said Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile deserved all the support he could get for his anti-communist campaign for the Philippines to avoid turning into "another Vietnam."

Interviewed by visiting Manila journalists at his beachfront home in Honolulu, Marcos said he would only forgive Enrile for leading the civilian-military coup that had ousted him from power "if he fights communism."

The former First Lady, who was seated beside Marcos, piped in: "He (Enrile) is doing that right now."

Marcos said he could understand Enrile's sustained criticism of the Aquino Government. "He feels he is an outsider," he said.

Marcos said his former defense chief dared not criticize his administration because Enrile had been a "member of the team" that formulated Government policies.

"He does not see himself as such now," Marcos said.

Marcos said Enrile's basic point of disagreement with President Aquino stemmed from her abolition of the 1973 Constitution and the Batasang Pambansa, and the replacement of local officials by handpicked officials-in-charge.

"Harsh words have been exchanged between Enrile and Aquino," he said, claiming it would be difficult for both camps to "mend fences."

PAPER SEES EMERGENCE OF RAMOS AS 'STRONGMAN'

HK271351 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 26 Oct 86 p 9

["Special report" by editor in chief Amando Doronila: "A Strongman Emerges"]

[Text] Last Tuesday evening, the nation pulled off the brink of what could have been a bloody confrontation between forces loyal to President Aquino and those of the Defense Minister, Juan Ponce Enrile. Although Manila was gripped by tension and wild rumors of an imminent coup d'etat on that day, there was little visible evidence that both sides were prepared with contingency plans in the event that the cabinet meeting the following day would provoke a showdown between the President and Enrile.

On that day, the Malacanang security forces were reinforced with 1,500 troops, backed by four armored personnel carriers and six fire trucks, which sealed off the Palace approaches. The unusual concentration of combat troops was conveniently explained as a security measure against a peasant demonstration demanding the launching of a land reform program, which converged at Freedom Park in front of the Palace gates.

In fact, it was part of the contingency plan which anticipated an armed attack on the Palace.

For several weeks preceding the peace meeting on Tuesday evening between the president and Enrile at the home of University of the Philippines president Edgardo Angara in Dasmatinas Village, Makati, Enrile's 1,000-strong security force headed by Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan had been conducting commando-style exercises in Camp Aguinaldo.

The exercises had been intensified and had become more visible as Enrile stepped up his attack on the policies — especially on the insurgency problem — and the legitimacy of the Aquino Government. In one of the exercises, the scenario simulated blitzkrieg raids on government buildings in which orders were issued for the arrest of cabinet ministers seen by Enrile as "leftists."

Also over several weeks, both sides had accelerated the tempo of the numbers game, with each side assessing the loyalty of generals and regional and provincial commanders across the nation. The assessment revealed that the Armed Forces were split and that there was a consensus among the generals that the crisis called for intervention by a senior military figure to avert a bloody confrontation, which could trigger a civil war.

The configuration of events created a mediation role for the most respected military leader — Gen. Fidel Ramos, Armed Forces Chief of Staff. It was a case of events conspiring to make way for the "man of the hour" — or to use General Charles de Gaulle's favorite phrase "l'homme du destin" (man of destiny) — to save the floundering transitional Government of the Republic from destruction. For, on that day, the Republic was teetering on the stage of the post-EDSA [Epifanio de Los Santos Avenue] revolution — the stage in which, according to historical revolutionary process, the Revolution, like Saturn, was beginning to devour its children.

Although the crisis was defused, apparently only temporarily, its non-violent resolution — perhaps also a tribute to the resilience of the Filipino political system — signalled a change in the balance of power only eight months after the people's revolution that overthrew the Marcos regime.

Violence was averted as it was at the EDSA uprising. Nonetheless, a new power configuration has emerged in which General Ramos, now representing the majority tendency in the Armed Forces, is the lynchpin in the realigned EDSA coalition.

We may well be witnessing the revolution of a new strongman in Philippine politics arbitrating political disputes while new democratic institutions are being put in place. In this new balance, the losers in terms of power bases are Enrile and, to a lesser degree, President Aquino. Most of the gains went to General Ramos.

In its simplest definition, the EDSA coalition was composed of a military faction represented by Enrile and Ramos, and the civilian component led by Mrs. Aquino and Vice President Salvador Laurel. But a more insightful way to look at the coalition is to examine the ideological tendencies of the various groups which produced tensions within the Cabinet soon after Marcos had fled. The anti-Marcos outrage was the main element that bonded the improbable coalition. With Marcos gone, the various tendencies began to fly off the Center.

The tendencies were those of the Right represented by the military faction and by Vice President Laurel's conservative Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organisation] party, Mrs. Aquino's political partner in the legal opposition movement. The Center and the Center-Left were represented by the PDP-LABAN [Philippine Democratic Party-Strength of the Nation] and other political groups of moderate tendencies, or those with concern for equity and redistribution of wealth. The revolutionary Left and even the Marxists favoring a parliamentary route to power which were never truly represented in the coalition of the Center-Left have often been accused by the Right of being Communists. The Extreme Left has been left on the margins of this coalition.

The antagonistic tendencies produced by this alliance were, in a fundamental sense, behind the policy differences between Enrile and Mrs. Aquino over such issues as the ceasefire negotiations, the release of political prisoners, the human rights abuses. The Aquino-Enrile conflict is not merely differences over "style" -- as Mrs. Aquino naively puts it -- but is anchored on ideological approaches, with Mrs. Aquino and the Center-Left ministers leaning towards more socially equitable and redistributive policies.

As a consequence of the inevitable ideological clash within the Cabinet, issues came to a head following Enrile's attack on Mrs. Aquino's allegedly soft approach to Communism and in a variation of themes, even on the legitimacy of her Government.

It was also inevitable that if the conflict was to be resolved amicably, consistent with the ruling elites' interests, the original coalition had to be realigned and power redistributed among its partners.

The compromise reached at the meeting in Angara's home reveals the new distribution of power within the coalition. It also illustrates the mechanisms through which the dominant elite mediates and manages intra-elite conflict. Significant is the fact that the other mediators, Angara and the Minister of Trade and Industry, Jose Concepcion, are influential members of the elite who belong to the upper socio-economic class.

It was in their interests that the mainly centrist Aquino Government should be saved against the assault of the Right and the threat from the revolutionary Left.

It is clear from the compromise that although the Cabinet was saved from possible collapse from the immediate threat of another Enrile breakaway, the Government has moved to adopt the tougher position of the Right against the Communist insurgents.

This was reflected by Mrs. Aquino's decision to fix a deadline on efforts to seek a cease-fire. What is significant in this shift is that Mrs. Aquino has now joined Enrile and Ramos in the tougher approach on insurgency. She has thus neutralized Enrile against raising the insurgency against her and at the same time strengthened the position of Ramos in mobilizing military support behind the Government. Thus, as far as the three are concerned, insurgency has become a non-issue, permitting her to consolidate her position in the Armed Forces and giving her a breathing spell to counter Enrile on the political issues he has raised concerning the legitimacy of her Government.

In other words, Mrs. Aquino has moved to the Right as far as the insurgency issue is concerned to fight Enrile's challenge to her Government's legitimacy — a challenge which appears to be a more immediate threat to the survival of the Government than the Communist insurgency.

One of the options of Enrile, who was faced this week with mounting clamor from several Cabinet ministers to resign, was that he would announce his "separation" from the Government. This option mimics the EDSA rebellion that they had withdrawn their support from the Marcos Government. This option envisaged that the breakaway would induce a bandwagon of defections by the military and the bureaucracy from Government, provoking a government collapse. But the fact that, even by Enrile's own admission, Mrs. Aquino is still immensely popular makes mass defection unlikely.

But this option and its explosive implications worried Ramos and moderates like Angara and Concepcion. It was believed that if Enrile had gone ahead with his "separation," this could have forced the hand of the Government to declare him in rebellion and call on the Armed Forces to arrest Enrile and crush the rebellion. Knowing of the armed preparations on both sides, Ramos, in particular, was concerned that such a development could split the military and trigger fighting in which the Communist insurgents stood to gain.

Ramos' main concern was to prevent a situation in which the Armed Forces would have to take sides. It is understood that in his meeting with Ramos and Angara at the defense ministry last Tuesday, Ramos emphasized this theme. It is further understood that Ramos impressed on Enrile that it was not doubtful if Enrile could bring most of the military to break away from the Government.

This argument, together with indications that Ramos had been leaning towards the Government, is believed to have persuaded Enrile to agree to meet President Aquino at a "neutral ground" — Angara's home. Even some of the RAM (Reform the Armed Forces Movement) aides of Enrile suspected that Ramos was siding with the President.

Ramos defined the position of the Armed Forces in a directive on 18 October which said that some in the military "misconstrued the newly acquired freedom of action as a signal to actively participate in partisan politics.

"Partisan politics tend to divide when political parties' interests are involved; and when unity could no longer be achieved, the Armed Forces ceases to be the impartial guardian and protector of the people, the nation, the Constitution and the flag.

"The New Armed Forces of the Philippines in order to remain professional must continue to be apolitical and nonpartisan, for it is only through unity and impartiality that the organization can effectively accomplish its mandate mission.

"However, those who wish to participate in partisan politics may do so, provided they must first leave the organization."

Some military sources believe this policy guidance was intended to serve as a warning to RAM officers associated with Enrile, who have been issuing clearly political statements.

In another communication to the troops, Ramos' office called attention to the provisions of the draft Constitution affecting the Armed Forces. The fact that he referred to the new Constitution as the basis for the relationship between the military and civilian authority indicates that he and Enrile are at variance over the basis of the Government's legitimacy. Enrile wants the Government to go back to the 1973 Constitution.

What seems to have emerged from the vigorous moves by Ramos to put the military at the center between the President and Enrile is that since the EDSA uprising, Enrile and Ramos see eye to eye on having a well-defined policy package on insurgency but they have come to a parting of the ways on the issue of this Government's legitimacy. The implication is that, as far as coup plots or challenging the Government's legitimacy are concerned, Ramos is not Enrile's ally. More than that, Ramos has assumed effectively the role of guarantor of the stability of the Republic in transition to democracy, especially after the President has adopted the tough line on insurgency.

The consolidation of Ramos' control of most of the Armed Forces emerged even more clearly during the command conference at General Headquarters at Camp Aguinaldo of regional and provincial military commanders on 22 October -- the day after the crisis.

Ramos won the consensus among the generals and colonels to take the position of preventing an armed clash between Aquino and Enrile forces. In a statement of concern following the conference, the senior commanders repeated their September statement of consensus saying that the constitutional role of the Armed Forces is basically "to protect the people and maintain the stability and security of the Republic." They reiterated the concept of civilian supremacy over the military.

The statement reflects Ramos' well-known fetish for Constitutional loyalty. With the commanders behind Ramos in the arbiter's role for national stability, the mainstream military has virtually rejected coup plotting as a means to achieve change. This effectively isolates Enrile. From now on, coup scenarios are better left to the cabal of RAM officers who relish bizarre conspiracies.

The isolation of Enrile from the mainstream military now firmly in the hands of Ramos is the most significant outcome of last Tuesday's crisis and redistribution of coalition power. It has reduced his ability to blackmail President Aquino on the insurgency issue. But the President must also align herself with Ramos' version at least of the anti-insurgency campaign to ensure that she keeps his support. In this sense, because of the still continuing challenge of Enrile to her legitimacy, she will have to keep her alliance with Ramos.

Ramos is now in control of the most credible base of organized power -- the military. The new alliance that has taken place at the Angara home is an Aquino-Ramos power center, with both Enrile and the civilian ministers he considers Leftists with clipped authority. The so-called Leftist ministers are under seige in the face also of the anti-communist hysteria being whipped up partly by Enrile.

The alliance with Ramos may now give Mrs. Aquino better leverage to counter Enrile's political demands. But Ramos holds the key to the survival of her Government during the months in which her democratic institutions are being established. Last Tuesday marked the day when the center of gravity in the post-EDSA power redistribution shifted to Ramos. A new phase in the evolution of Filipino politics has begun -- and it could develop into a Filipino variant of Bonapartism or strongman rule.

LAUREL TOLD TO SUPPORT CHARTER OR RESIGN

HK281323 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 28 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[By staff member Lalou Mangahas]

[Excerpt] Vice-President Salvador H. Laurel should resign if he decides to campaign against the ratification of the Constitution, President Spokesman Teodoro Benigno said yesterday.

"A vote for the Constitution is a vote for President Aquino, and a vote against it is a repudation of her Government," Benigno told newsmen.

If Laurel campaigns against it, Benigno said, "It would be assumed that he has thrown his gauntlet at the President. He may then reach his Rubicon."

Thus, Benigno suggested, Laurel should quit "as a matter of principle."

Laurel actually has yet to make an official stand on the draft Charter, except to say that he has to "re-read" it. But he and his political party, Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization], have been critical of the document which will be submitted for ratification in a plebiscite in January next year. [passage omitted]

MINISTER URGES REGIONAL INSURGENCY POLICY

HK290519 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Deputy Defense Minister Rafael Ileto has urged the government to conduct its negotiations with the insurgents locally and regionally instead of on a national basis. Ileto said such an approach would result in a quicker cessation of hostilities. He added that the government should speed up its economic, social, and political programs in order to boost its fight against communism. Ileto said that without having these programs in place, it would be difficult to (?upgrade) the government's counter-insurgency program.